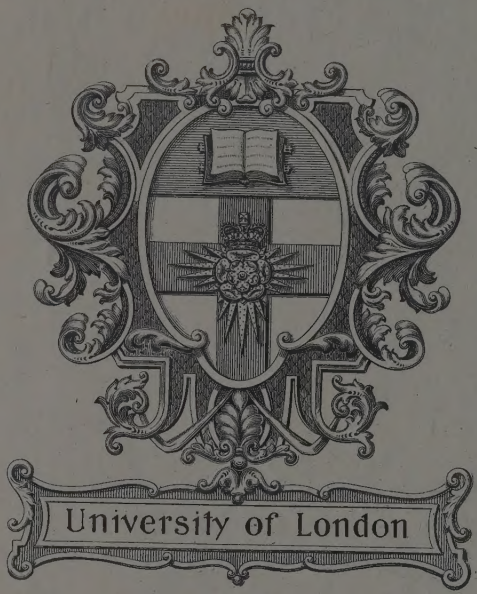
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(7.)—

NAVY (HEALTH).

~~HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "VANGUARD."~~

Colonial Possessions.

Session

8 *February* —— 15 *August* 1876.

VOL. XLVIII. LI.

Octavo portions.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1876.

FORTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SEVENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the ot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

NAVY (HEALTH):

376. Return of Statistical Report on the Health of the Navy, for the Year 1875 - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

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[c. 1384.] Minutes of Proceedings at a Court Martial held at Devonport in September 1875, to inquire into the Loss of Her Majesty's Ship "Vanguard," and Admiralty Minute in relation thereto - 665

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For these papers see Vol 51. 48. folio portions.

NAVY (HEALTH).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 July 1876 ;—*for*,

STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE NAVY,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Admiralty, 24 July 1876.

THOS. WOLLEY, Chief Clerk.

(*Mr. Algernon Egerton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 24 *July* 1876.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

My Lords,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the Year 1875, as ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, together with Reports on the Naval Establishments.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. ARMSTRONG,
Director General.

Admiralty,
9, New-street, Spring Gardens, S.W.,
1876.

TO

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the Year 1875.

There was very little worthy of note in the sanitary condition of the Home Station. There was a trifling increase in its sick-rate, and in its ratio of invaliding, compared with the preceding year, but its death-rate was lower. The advantages derived from the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act continue to be maintained; the ratio of cases of the disease against which it is directed being less than in the preceding year.

On the Mediterranean Station the continued prevalence of cases of enteric fever, chiefly contracted in Malta Harbour, and several of them in the Corradino Prison on the Island, was the cause of a Commission being appointed by the Governor to inquire into its origin, the results of which will be found in the Report on the Station.

The continued absence of yellow fever from the North American and West Indian Station, had the effect of maintaining the reduced death-rate which distinguished it in the previous year. The total death-rate of the station was only 8·5 per 1,000.

From a similar cause, viz., the comparative absence of yellow fever from the South East Coast of America Station, as compared with the previous year, the death-rate was reduced from the point at which it then stood, viz., 32·4 per 1,000, to 5·6 per 1,000. The ratio of cases of disease and injury from comparatively trifling causes was, however, greatly increased.

There was nothing in the sanitary condition of the Pacific Station to call for any observations.

On the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station, the termination of the Ashanti War was succeeded by active operations in the River Congo. The sanitary arrangements connected with this expedition were so excellent that there was a considerable reduction in the ratios of cases, of invaliding, and of deaths, as compared with the previous year.

In one of the ships on the East Indies Station, cholera made its appearance, and caused some mortality. A history of the outbreak will be found in the Report on the Station. Cases of simple continued fever, of ague, and of remittent fever, were rather frequent, as were cases of sunstroke.

There was nothing calling for particular comment on the China Station.

The Australian Station is brought into unenviable prominence by an outbreak of enteric fever, contracted apparently in Farm Cove, Sydney; by the disastrous outbreak of measles in the Fiji Islands, where the disease was supposed to have been imported by one of the ships of the squadron; and by the fatal attack on the officers and crew of one of Her Majesty's ships in Carlisle Bay, Island of Santa Cruz, in the South Pacific. Full statements on these points will be found in the Report on the Station, and an interesting inquiry into the reputed poisonous nature of the arrows of the South Sea Islanders, in the Appendix.

There is nothing in the medical history of the Irregular Force to call for any remarks. The return of the Arctic Expedition

Expedition when the Report on the Force was in the hands of the printer, does not admit of more than a brief notice of the sanitary condition of the ships employed in it, in the year 1875, the Returns for which have been sent into office. The great mass of information they contain must be reserved for the Appendix to the Report for 1876.

Tables showing the proportion per cent. of cases, of invaliding, and of death, under the various classes of disease and injury, to the total cases, invaliding, and deaths, at the different decennial periods of age, have, in this Report, been added to each station for the first time. The importance of these Tables will be obvious, and it is hoped that in the course of years a series of them may prove instructive and valuable.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the sanitary condition of the service afloat, in the year 1875, was satisfactory. Compared with the preceding year, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of disease and injury to the extent of 37·5 per 1,000; of invaliding of 4·7 per 1,000; and of mortality of ·6 per 1,000. Compared with the average ratio for twelve years, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases to the extent of 93·1 per 1,000, and in the death-rate of 1·9 per 1,000. In the ratio of invaliding there was an increase to the extent of ·3 per 1,000.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

ALEX. E. MACKAY, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General, R.N.

Admiralty,
9, New-street, Spring Gardens, S.W.,
1876.

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HOME STATION.

Home Station.

The Force employed on the Home Station in the year 1875 comprised seventy vessels, viz., nine ironclads; one of the second-rate; one of the third-rate; one of the sixth-rate; ten designated stationary ships; eight drill ships; fifteen coast guard ships; six training ships; ten training brigs; three steam vessels; one despatch vessel; two yachts; one store ship; and two gun-boats. There was also a reserve of seamen at the Naval Barracks, Sheerness. The ironclads, and the ships of the sixth-rate, were the only vessels whose duties were analogous to those of ships of war on foreign stations. The remaining vessels were employed variously, or in some cases specially. The Returns from forty of the ships were for the whole twelve months, and for the remainder for periods varying from six weeks to eleven months. The mean force corrected for time was 21,600, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 19,961, which is in the ratio of 924·1 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 10·7 per 1,000. Of these, 650 were invalided, and 161 died, the former being in the ratio of 30·, and the latter of 7·4 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of ·1 per 1,000, and in the death-rate a reduction to the extent of ·3 per 1,000.

The average daily loss of service from General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of ·8 per 1,000, and from Section B., 7·7; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 1·4; of the circulatory system, ·6; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, ·5; of the respiratory system, 3·6; of the digestive system, 2·1; of the urinary and generative systems, 4·5; of the organs of locomotion, ·1; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 9·; from unclassed diseases, ·5; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 6·6. The average number of men sick daily was 887·8, which is in the ratio of 41·1 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the preceding year to the extent of 1·7 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases.—Section A., or Febrile Group.

Class I. Sect. A.

Under this head appear one case of small-pox; eight of vaccinia; twelve of varicella; fifty-four of measles; thirty-seven of scarlet fever; three of typhus fever; nine of enteric fever; 210 of simple continued fever; sixty-three of ague; one of remittent fever; twelve of cholera simplex; sixty-nine of mumps; twenty-four of influenza;

Home Station.

Class I. Sect. A.

sixty of erysipelas; and three of hooping cough. Of these, one of erysipelas was invalided; and four cases of scarlet fever; three of enteric fever; one of simple continued fever; and two of erysipelas proved fatal.

Small-pox.—A single case of this disease occurred in the Agincourt, in the person of an officer. It is supposed to have been contracted at Lisbon, and made its appearance on the arrival of the ship at Gibraltar, when the patient was at once discharged to hospital. The case was mild.

Vaccinia.—Of the eight cases of this affection, two occurred in the Britannia; three in the Excellent, and three in the Indus. They were of no importance. The average duration of each case was five days.

Varicella.—Twelve cases of varicella appear in the Returns, ten of them being in the Britannia; one in the Implacable, and one in the Reserve at Sheerness. With reference to the cases in the Britannia, the medical officer* observes:—"Ten cases of chicken pox occurred; all mild attacks of this very mild disease, and all confined to the cadets. The first case occurred on the 28th of November, and how he came to contract the disease could not be discovered. He had not been on leave or out of 'bounds' since the previous 2nd of October, when he visited Newton Abbot, and the disease was not known to exist in Dartmouth or its vicinity. Still it might and probably did exist somewhere in the neighbourhood, unknown to the local practitioners, who are seldom consulted by the poorer classes for this complaint. This young gentleman was immediately removed to sick quarters on shore, and all the other cadets were frequently and regularly inspected, but no fresh case was detected until the 14th of December, when seven other cadets were found infected, and two more on the 16th; all of whom were promptly removed from the ship. On the 18th of December, the cadets went on five weeks' Christmas leave, and although carefully inspected before leaving the ship, a few fresh cases occurred at their homes during the holidays."

Little or no information is given in connection with the case which occurred in the Implacable. In the Sheerness Reserve, the case is accounted for by the disease being prevalent in the town.

Measles.—Of this form of eruptive fever single cases occurred in the Asia, Boscawen, Excellent, and Royal Adelaide; two cases in the Cambridge; three in the Resistance; ten in the Duke of Wellington; twenty-one in the Implacable, and fourteen in the Impregnable. The disease was prevalent on shore in the ports at which these vessels lay, and in almost all the cases, the persons affected were boys. Fortunately, in the majority of instances the attacks were comparatively mild, and the disease caused no mortality.

Scarlet Fever.—Thirty-seven cases of this dangerous form of eruptive fever appear in the Returns, of which four proved fatal.

There

* Staff Surgeon Wm. Conolly, M.D.

There was a single case of scarlatina in the Cambridge. It occurred in the person of a boy, and much difficulty was found in ascertaining the source of the disease, the boy it appears not having been on shore for three weeks previous to the seizure. The medical officer* of the ship says:—"Both measles and scarlatina have been prevalent in Plymouth, Devonport, and the vicinity; and it is fortunate that we have experienced so little trouble on board from these disorders, more especially considering the number of boys (averaging 250) that have been under training in Her Majesty's ship Foudroyant (tender to the Cambridge). In the month of November, a draft of boys was sent for reception on board this ship. As the Ganges had reported some cases of scarlatina, the authorities decided that the boys coming from her should, together with their clothing, bedding, &c., be subjected to a disinfecting process at the hospital; and they were in consequence met at the railway station by a medical officer of the Cambridge, and taken to the Royal Naval Hospital at Stonehouse, where they remained one day, and where such of them as seemed to be doubtful cases, were retained for further observation. The remainder of the boys came off to the Foudroyant, and the precautions taken appear to have been effectual, as no case of scarlatina presented itself subsequently among them."

There was a single case of scarlatina in the Endymion. It occurred in the person of a marine, who showed symptoms of the disease when the ship was on the passage from Grimsby to Hull. On her arrival in the Humber he was at once removed from the ship, and no other case occurred on board. The man stated that he had slept in a house at Stonehouse where a person was suffering from scarlatina.

There were twenty-one cases of scarlatina in the Ganges, at Falmouth, of which three proved fatal. The medical officer† of the ship observes:—"The history of the outbreak of this disease is as follows: a draft of twelve boys was received on board on the 23rd of October from the Circe, tender to the Impregnable, at Devonport, and on the eighth day, or 31st of October, three boys were seized with the fever. In order to prevent the spread of the disease, the sick quarters at Mylor were opened, and all the bedding and clothes belonging to the affected patients were landed, and carbolic acid, chloride of lime, and sulphurous acid were constantly used as disinfectants, both on shore and on board. On the 2nd and 6th of November, one case each day was landed at Mylor, and both proved serious from the affection of the throat. On the 8th of November five cases were landed, and until the 3rd of December one or two cases were landed every four or six days. Then followed an interval of fourteen days. The last case proved fatal in about forty-eight hours.

"In five cases albumen was found in the urine; two of these proved fatal, both of them having convulsions before death.

"From enquiry there did not appear to be any epidemic of scarlatina

* Fleet Surgeon Henry Loney. † Fleet Surgeon D. Wilson.

Home Station.

Class I. Sect. A.

scarlatina in the immediate neighbourhood of Falmouth, although the disease prevails generally over the country.

"Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the malady by the immediate removal of all suspected cases to the sick quarters at Mylor, by the daily inspection of the boys, by keeping the decks where the boys sleep, perfectly dry, by the use of disinfectants, and keeping the boys on board. They were granted three weeks' leave on the 18th of December, and during their absence the ship had been disinfected by sulphurous acid, whitewashed, and painted throughout."

There was nothing in the history of the cases of scarlet fever that occurred in the Implacable, Pembroke, and Royal Adelaide calling for comment.

Five cases of scarlet fever appear in the Returns as having occurred in the Sultan. The first of these was in the person of a young officer who had been received on board at Lisbon from the Monarch, for a passage to Gibraltar. He presented himself on the 17th of June, at Gibraltar, with ulcerated sore throat and general pyrexia. On the following morning the entire body was covered with scarlet effloresence, and he was, in consequence, at once removed to the military hospital on shore. On the evening of the 20th of June another young officer presented himself with pyrexial symptoms, and on the following day (the ship being at this time at sea) his throat became inflamed. On the 22nd the characteristic eruption of scarlatina was fully developed. In consequence of the impossibility of landing this young gentleman, and the necessity of treating him on board, all possible precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. He was isolated in a screened-off cot, no person having access to him excepting the medical officers and the sick mess attendants. The case assumed a very mild type, the effloresence passing off rapidly, desquamation commencing on the 27th of June, and he became convalescent without any unfavourable sequela.

On the arrival of the Sultan in England, on the 12th of July, all risk of infection being considered gone, his bedding, clothes, &c., were sent to Haslar Hospital for fumigation, and he himself, on the 20th of July, was allowed to go on leave to recruit his strength. The place were he had slept was thoroughly cleaned and sprinkled with carbolic acid, and the cot and screen were damped with the same disinfectant.

No other case of scarlatina appeared on board the Sultan until the 14th of December, when a boy presented himself with catarrhal symptoms, but cynanche and the specific eruption soon proved the case to be one of scarlatina. The case occurred when the ship was at Vigo, and he was retained on board until the 25th of December, when the ship having arrived at Gibraltar, he was sent to the military hospital there. Another case, which made its appearance on the 22nd of December, at Lisbon, was also discharged to the military hospital at Gibraltar at the same time. On the 30th December a marine presented himself with slight cynanche and an eruption over the body of a doubtful character, but he also

was

was dealt with as a case of scarlatina, and sent on shore to hospital, and this concluded the cases of scarlet fever in the Sultan during the year 1875.

It is to be observed, however, that during the interval which occurred between the last case of scarlatina in the Michaelmas quarter and the first case in the Christmas quarter, an interval of five months, cynanche was very prevalent in the ship, but of what character is not stated. During the Christmas quarter, indeed, the affection was epidemic, no fewer than thirty-four cases having been entered on the sick-list, and the connection between them and the scarlatinal cases that occurred in July appears to indicate that they were in great measure dependent upon scarlatinal poisoning, and that in fact, the poison had been in the ship from the date of its first importation on board, probably retained through the agency of fomites.

A single case of scarlet fever appears in connection with the Victory. It occurred in the person of a boy who had joined the ship three weeks previously from the Boscawen at Portland. It is supposed, however, that he contracted the disease at Portsmouth where it was prevalent, and where he had been on shore some eight or ten days before.

Typhus Fever.—Three cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns; two in the Aurora, the coast guard ship stationed at Greenock, and one in the Vanguard, a ship similarly employed, and stationed at Kingstown, Ireland.

In the Aurora the first case occurred in the person of a boy, a deserter from the Vanguard, who was brought on board the ship from Paisley, on the 5th of January. On the 14th he complained of headache, giddiness, and soreness of the abdomen, and on the 15th he was discharged to sick quarters at Greenock, where the characteristic eruption of typhus fever became developed on the following day. The disease was believed to have been contracted in Paisley.

The second case of Typhus fever in the Aurora occurred in the person of a marine who presented himself with general febrile symptoms, on the 1st of June. They did not exhibit any very distinctive characters, the chief symptoms being the brownish furred tremulous tongue, thirst, and persistent headache. There was no abdominal tenderness, and no eruption. He was retained on board under treatment for six days, when he was discharged to sick quarters where the fever was pronounced to be typhus. This man, it is stated, had not been out of the ship for a month previous to his attack.

In the Vanguard the case of typhus fever occurred in the person of a boy, whose case is thus recorded by the medical officer* of the ship. "..... æt. 17, was placed on the sick-list at Kingstown, on the 11th of January, complaining of headache, pain in the back, and great weakness in the limbs, so that he could hardly stand. There was great prostration present, and he had a heavy drowsy appearance.

* Staff Surgeon C. Keenan.

Home Station.

Class I. Sect. A

appearance. Skin hot, tongue much furred and white, and pulse frequent, bowels rather confined. . . . . Next day the symptoms were much the same, only increased in intensity. The tongue was brown and much furred, and the tendency to drowsiness more marked. A diaphoretic mixture was prescribed, the hair was cut short, and a cold evaporating lotion applied to the head. Some beef tea was ordered, with milk at pleasure. During the night of the 12th the patient had a good deal of wandering in his mind, and there was some low muttering delirium present. The tongue was dry, brown, and much furred, the lips and teeth covered with sordes. The breathing was also rapid, and there was some congestion of the lower lobe of the right lung at the back. In this state he was removed to the sick quarters at Kingstown early on the morning of the 13th January, as it was feared the case was one of typhus fever, and in order, if possible, to prevent contagion. This was the more necessary as the boy had recently come from a densely inhabited, and squalid part of Dublin, where at the time typhus fever was somewhat rife."

Enteric Fever.—Nine cases of this insidious and dangerous form of fever are recorded in connection with the Force, of which three proved fatal.

There was a single case of the fever in the Asia, which is thus noticed by the medical officer* of the ship:—"One case of this disease occurred to the ward-room steward and messman, who lived mostly at his home in Southsea. He had been weak for some time before the enteric symptoms developed themselves, and continued at his work, but finally became prostrate. On being visited, marked enteric fever was present, for which he was attended by local physicians. He wished to remain at his home and not to go to Haslar Hospital. He passed through the affection slowly, but was rendered extremely weak with a tendency to chest disease. He recovered well and completely in seventy-three days.

"The disease was originated by his house drainage being out of of order, as no other house was affected in the road in which he resided, and his family, or two members, also contracted the illness. This form of fever prevailed in Southsea to an unusual extent in various places, but particularly the eastern portion, along the low-lying ground, where drainage was blocked up by the heavy rains and overflow. Southsea being below the level of the sea, will never be preserved from this fever by drainage unless largely supplemented by the dry earth system for solid débris. The water supply is intermittent, seemingly deficient in quantity, and certainly in force, particularly that force required for clearing out sewage pipes and drains. The sewage is pumped out at Eastney into Langton Harbour, but the length of pipes can hardly be purified by the slow stream of water passing through them. More surprising still is the sight of two large iron sewage or drain pipes emptying themselves on the beach close to the bathing places, for which strangers come to

* Fleet Surgeon H. Harkan.

to Southsea to procure or enjoy health. The great increase in the number of houses in Fratton and Buckland, in which large numbers of naval men reside, must cause much attention to be given to drainage, which is in the same, or a worse state than at Southsea. The great space covered by comparatively so few inhabitants, of course entails much expense and taxation, which would be economised by the prevention of contagious disease among the poor as well as the rich. Portsea seems to be better preserved by hygienic arrangements, although older and more densely inhabited, perhaps owing to being more compact, higher, and of more hardened foundations than the other districts."

There was a single case of enteric fever in the Dasher, a small vessel employed on duty at the Channel Islands. The commencement of the fever is said to have been very insidious in this case, the patient, an able seaman, æt. 30, having been placed on the sick-list in the first instance for catarrh, which he thought he had contracted through exposure to night air when he was suffering from diarrhœa. The medical officer of the ship says:—"In this case the eruption on the trunk was absent, but the character of the motions, and the subsequent great prostration and debility, with the pain and gurgling over the right iliac region, confirmed me in my diagnosis. I was unable to discover any trace of the cause of the fever. At the time there was no typhoid fever in Gorey, but at St. Helier's there were always sporadic cases. The patient lived in a comfortable home on shore, at Gorey, and the latrine was in the garden. No other person in the house was attacked, and I am of opinion that this was a solitary case. . . . . The patient was twenty-five days on the list." He was treated in his house on shore.

In the Implacable there was a single case of enteric fever. It occurred on the 6th of November, in the person of a boy who was entered on the sick-list with headache, diarrhœa, general lassitude, and pyrexia. The symptoms becoming aggravated on the following day, the tongue being dry and brown, the fauces congested, and the diarrhœa rather frequent, he was at once sent to hospital, where he made a good recovery, and returned to the ship, having been thirty-eight days under treatment. No information is given as to the probable source of the disease.

There was a single case of enteric fever in the Royal Adelaide, at Plymouth. The origin of the disease is said to have been traced to Topsham, near Exeter, where the man had been on leave. He was taken ill the day after his return to the ship, his symptoms being vertigo and general malaise. Two days afterwards he was sent to hospital. There was a temperature of 103° and a pulse of 112. The rose-coloured eruption characteristic of the fever made its appearance on the abdomen and between the shoulders on the fourth day after his admission, and the disease ran its usual course without any serious complication. A milk diet, and the cautious administration

[o] Staff Surgeon M. O. Hurlstone.

Home Station.

Class I. Sect. A.

tion of stimulants was, it is stated, all the treatment required. He was thirty-four days in hospital.

In the St. Vincent there were three cases of enteric fever, concerning which the medical officer* observes:—"Three cases only occurred in the year, one in the Michaelmas and two in the Christmas quarters. The first, a boy, had recently been entered from Selbourne, Sussex. He had not been away from the port, and previously to being taken ill, on the 28th of June, he had been on shore on Thursday afternoon with other boys. He was sent to Haslar, and returned from that establishment on the 28th of September (eighty-eight days), and he was then allowed to go on leave. The second case was that of an able seaman, æt. 26, residing in Hampton-street, Landport, at which house he was in the habit of sleeping each alternate night, being a married man. He felt unwell on the 1st of October, but did not complain until the 6th, when he was placed on the sick-list. He then had anorexia and a furred tongue, but there were no marked symptoms of typhoid until the 11th of October, when the temperature increased to 102·5°, and the pulse to 96, with a dry skin and tongue, and restlessness, and he had two loose motions in the night; pressure over the iliac region caused pain. He was removed to hospital, and has since resumed duty. The house in which this man resides has recently been attached to the main drainage, and there was no sickness in the neighbourhood that he was aware of. On referring to the health returns, however, for the first week in October, I find that two deaths from typhoid are reported in the district. The third case was that of a boy whose friends live in Gosport, where the drainage system is not carried out. He was placed on the list on the 3rd of December, and sent to hospital on the same day. It is difficult to trace the source of infection in these isolated cases."

There was a single and fatal case of enteric fever in the person of a marine of the Valiant, who seems to have contracted the disease in Limerick Gaol, where he had been confined for six weeks. From a communication from the governor of the gaol, it appeared that there had been no cases of fever among the prisoners for upwards of a year. It is stated that the disease probably originated from impure water, but no definite information on the subject could be obtained.

Fatal cases of enteric fever also occurred in the Excellent and Victoria and Albert.

In the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert there was a single case enteric fever in the person of an officer, a summary of which is thus given by the medical officer† of the ship:—". . . . . who was seized with this disease on the 14th of November 1875, although he had been suffering from general malaise for some days previously. The symptoms were well marked from the beginning; the most prominent were headache, abdominal pains, diarrhœa with yellow stools, rose-coloured spots, high temperature, tympanitic distention

* Fleet Surgeon G. F. A. Drew. † Staff Surgeon D. McEwan, M.D.

distention of the abdomen, and gurgling in the right iliac fossa. In the third week he had congestion of the right lung, but he progressed favourably until the fifth week, when he had a relapse of the fever, accompanied by congestion of the left lung. Notwithstanding these serious complications, he is now, on the 31st of December, progressing most favourably and all but convalescent, his morning temperature having reached the normal standard, but rising in the evening one or two degrees. The right lung posteriorly and the entire lower lobe and the base of the left lung remain filled with the exudation usual in such cases, amounting practically to partial consolidation of these organs, and consequently may render his perfect recovery somewhat protracted. In this case the source of the disease was easily traced to the insanitary condition of the house in which he lives."

In addition to the cases of enteric fever which occurred in the service afloat on the Home Station, there was a somewhat serious outbreak of the disease at Fort Cumberland, chiefly among the recruits of the Royal Marine Artillery. The origin of the outbreak was traced to noxious emanations from the sewage of the Portsmouth main drain, the outfall of which is close to the Fort, a considerable number of those attacked having been employed repairing the sea wall in close proximity to the outfall. The details in connection with this outbreak will be found in the Annual Report of the Royal Marine Artillery, and in the Medical Report of Haslar Hospital, in the Appendix.

Simple Continued Fever.—Two hundred and ten cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns from the Force, of which one proved fatal. The ships in which the greatest number of cases occurred were the Aurora, Britannia, Cambridge, Impregnable, and Sultan. The fatal case appears in connection with the Boscawen.

In the Aurora there were forty cases of simple continued fever. They occurred for the most part in the Midsummer quarter of the year, chiefly in the month of June; but little information is given in connection with them. They are said to have been frequently accompanied with catarrh of the bronchial and gastro-intestinal mucous membranes, but without any observable rash on the trunk or extremities.

In the Britannia, in which there were sixteen cases of simple continued fever, they are said to have been all of a mild form, and, it is added, that they might for the most part be classed as febricula.

There were fifteen cases of simple continued fever in the Cambridge. They did not occur epidemically, or any number at the same time, but at different and distinct intervals. Four of them were sent to hospital. The remainder were treated on board, and returned to duty after an average of six days' illness, during which none of them in any instance required confinement to bed.

The cases of simple continued fever in the Sultan, sixteen in number, presented no features of interest.

Home Station.

Class I. Sect. A.

The fatal case of what is entered as simple continued fever in the Boscawen was of a somewhat peculiar character. It occurred in the person of a boy, and is thus reported by the medical officer* of the ship:—" . . . . æt. 17, was entered on the sick-list on the 27th of October. He was brought into the sick-bay in a condition of partial collapse, extremities cold, hands livid, tongue brown, countenance pale, pulse small and frequent. He stated that he had been vomiting and purged for two days. Had been recently engaged as roundhouse boy, keeping clean the water-closets on the main deck. He was of a delicate constitution, and generally observed to be less lively than the majority of the boys. Enquiry failed to elicit any information respecting the cause of his illness. —8.40 a.m. Hot beef tea and wine were administered every ten minutes. Ammon. carb. gr. viii. dissolved in one ounce of brandy. Hot water tin to the feet. Sinapisms to the calves and abdomen, while friction was assiduously applied to the extremities. At 10.55, clonic spasms occurred in the upper extremities, and there was floccitation.—11 a.m. Hands continually becoming rigid; temperature, 105.°—12.45. Extremities warm; no vomiting; patient quite conscious. Temperature, 105°. Tepid sponging to be used to reduce the temperature; pulse not thready; takes wine and egg; no purging. Had a yellowish semi-fluid stool. Mist. quinæ et potass. chlor.; cold tea for drink.—2.38 p.m. Pulse, 132; respirations, 40; decubitus on left side; had an involuntary stool of a dark watery consistence.—3 p.m. Another motion passed under him; temperature, 106°; respirations, 40. Auscultation revealed very slight bronchial râle at posterior aspect of right lung only. Respiratory murmur normal; hands now quite warm. Evacuations still pass under him. ℞ Mist. cretæ; apply turpentine stupes to the chest.—4.30. Temperature, 107°. Continues to take beef tea and wine.—8 p.m. In order to be certain of the condition of the urinary organs, a catheter was passed, and eight ounces of high coloured urine drawn off. This, on being submitted to heat, became lighter, and on addition of nitric acid changed into a dark coffee colour. No deposit; temperature, $106\frac{4}{5}°$.—10.15 p.m. Patient had continued beef tea and wine; no vomiting; several stools had passed. Temperature, $106\frac{3}{5}°$.—10.30 p.m. Another motion; repeat Mist. cretæ.—11.30 p.m. Pulseless; rapid breathing; patient quite sensible, but does not speak.—12.45. Has since taken brandy and ammonia, but remains pulseless. Constant jactitation of limbs. Breathing rapid, with no obstruction of tubes; pupils largely dilated. Constant sighing.—1.10 a.m. Death.—*Remarks.* The above case appears to have been one of extreme adynamia or exhaustive fever, and arose from persistent and neglected vomiting and purging, insomnia, and want of nourishment, operating upon a naturally delicate constitution."

In another report on the same case, the same medical officer observes:—" The above case, taken in connection with two others, bearing

* Staff Surgeon John T. Gabriel.

bearing strong presumptive evidence of scarlet fever, one of which was detected on the evening of the 20th instant and the other this morning, might be regarded as one of scarlatina maligna, although there was no complaint made of a throat affection. However that may have been, it was unmistakably a case of extreme low adynamia, and which would scarcely have owed its origin to ordinary exhaustion arising from persistent and neglected vomiting, purging, and insomnia. However, I beg to submit that the case was probably of the same description as that of the boy recently reported on by me, and arose from continued vomiting, diarrhœa, and insomnia, with want of nourishment, resulting in nervous depression, and in the present case operating on a boy of naturally delicate constitution."

Ague.—Sixty-three cases of this form of periodic fever appear in the Returns, but they were of comparatively little importance. In the majority of instances, the disease was originally contracted on foreign service.

Remittent Fever.—A single case of this form of fever appears in the Returns from the Sultan, but no information is given in connection with it. The man was placed on the sick-list when the ship was at Vigo.

Cholera Simplex.—There were twelve cases of non-malignant cholera in the Force during the year, two of them being in the Britannia and ten in the Sultan.

The cases in the Britannia occurred in the persons of an officer and a seaman. They were characterised by vomiting and purging, and only required a few days' simple treatment.

The only information given in connection with the ten cases of cholera which appear in the Returns from the Sultan is, that they were "of the English type." The average duration of each case appears to have been between three and four days.

Mumps.—Sixty-nine cases of this painful affection appear in the Returns, chiefly from the training ships for boys.

In the Boscawen there were two cases of mumps, but no information is given in connection with them.

There were ten cases of mumps in the Britannia, and in connection with them the medical officer of the ship observes:—"The first attacked was a cadet, on the 19th of February. He had for some days before been under casual treatment and observation for a small phlegmon of the heel, and his disease was noticed in its first stage, and his removal to sick quarters effected at once. Another cadet, however, presented himself on the 21st instant, and eight others within the following five weeks. The first young gentleman attacked had not for some weeks before been away from the vicinity of the ship, and the disease was not known to exist in Dartmouth, and I could hear only of one doubtful case at the village of Dittis-

Home Station.

Class I. Sect. A.

ham, about two miles up the river, which the cadets are forbidden to enter. The weather was at this time extremely cold, harsh, and severe, and seemed to favour the spread of the disease; and, of the cadets who went on their Easter vacation no less than eight, who left in apparently perfect health, manifested the disease soon after reaching home, and were unable to return at the expiration of their leave."

In the Returns from the Cambridge there appear seven cases of mumps. The disease occurred among the boys under training in the Foudroyant during the early part of the year. The boys affected were removed to the Cambridge and treated apart, and this separation, it is said, was found to be effectual and sufficient to prevent the disorder spreading further, without the necessity of sending the patients to hospital.

There were thirteen cases of mumps in the Duke of Wellington, concerning which the only information that has been obtained is to the effect that they were all sent to hospital, that they were all of a very mild character, and that the disease attacked officers and men alike.

There were eleven cases of mumps in the Impregnable, which were all promptly sent to hospital. The weather was cold and damp when they occurred.

In the Pembroke there were three cases of mumps, but no information is given in connection with them.

In the St. Vincent there were eighteen cases of mumps. The medical officer says:—"In the spring of the year we had an accession to the list of several cases of mumps, eighteen in all. They were all sent to Haslar at once for isolation and treatment, A few had metastasis to the testicles. Each year, about the time of shifting into 'white working rig,' for the purpose of exercising drilling sails aloft, we have had several cases of mumps, which would appear therefore rather to be simple inflammation of the parotids due to external atmospheric causes, than any disease communicated from one to the other by contagion."

In the Victory there were five cases of mumps, concerning which the medical officer* says:—"Mumps became epidemic in Her Majesty's ship Victory in the month of March 1875. Five cases are recorded, all of a mild character. There was a considerable interval between the first and second cases, namely, that of seventeen days; this is longer than is generally allowed for the incubation of the disease, and I would look upon the first as an isolated case. In all of the cases there was sore throat with redness and congestion of the fauces. The tonsils were also affected with singular regularity, according to the parotid glands of either side. In none of the cases were the testicles primarily affected. One of the cases presented himself some time after his return from hospital, with orchitis of the right testicle; (the right parotid gland, and right tonsil had been affected when

* Staff Surgeon D. R. Alcock.

when he was sent to hospital); he had not been on leave since his return to the ship; there was not any urethral discharge, nor had he received any injury to account for the affection, which terminated in resolution after five days' treatment. I therefore conclude this affection of the right testicle was a sequel of the previous disease.

"Mumps has prevailed in Portsmouth and in the surrounding localities during the winter months, and the boys contracted the disease when on leave. There were 110 boys in the ship when the disease appeared. All were medically inspected every morning, as long as the disease was supposed to remain in the ship. When a boy became affected he was at once removed to Haslar Hospital, with bedding, clothes, and other effects for disinfection. No boys were sent to other ships, nor were any boys received on board H. M. S. Victory, as long as the disease was supposed to remain endemic."

Influenza.—Twenty-four cases of this affection appear in the Returns, twenty-three being in the Monarch, and one in the Sultan.

With reference to the cases in the Monarch the medical officer* makes the following observations:—"A slight epidemic of influenza occurred on board; the first undoubted case presenting itself on the passage to Madeira, six days after leaving Gibraltar, viz., on the 23rd of February, others being added daily during the ship's stay there, and the final one on the 5th of March, when the disease disappeared as mysteriously as its invasion occurred. There were no rumours of its existence in the garrison, and I believe the only other ship of the Fleet attacked has been the Resistance, our second ahead in our column of sailing. The epidemic had been preceded by no fogs or mists, but the weather during the last few days of our stay at Gibraltar had been changeable; showery with gleams of hot sunshine, and calm days alternating with cold and squally nights. Cases of varying degrees of severity occurred, and two had very sharp attacks of pleuro-pneumonia, in one case both lungs being affected, sharp pains about the margins of the ribs being early complained of, and persisting, with severe gastric disorder and diarrhœa. In another the attack, though mild, was followed by great mental and physical depression. In another the symptoms were chiefly of a rheumatic character, the premonitory symptoms however being those of influenza. In several cases it assumed a well-marked remittent character, with exacerbations on alternate days, and herpetic eruption on the lips, which almost led me to fancy, especially as it had not appeared amongst the other ships of the Fleet, save the one above mentioned, that it was really that form of fever, and not epidemic catarrh. In others, again, it seemed to depend upon collections of morbid bile in the biliary apparatus, and was associated with a thickly coated but moist tongue, and in these cases emetics acted like a charm in affording relief. Cough was generally increased

* Fleet Surgeon John Rorie.

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Class I. Sect. A.

creased at night, but the dyspnœa was not urgent. Great thirst was always complained of, and there was a great disposition to sweating, with the attack ending in diarrhœa. It found its victims in all parts of the ship, but two officers only were affected. Slight cases recovered spontaneously after copious diaphoresis, and were merely confined to a hammock. Dover's powder was found the most useful drug during the active stage, but iron and quinine an imperious necessity in the convalescent one. There was a tendency to diffuse inflammation of the cellular tissue on the slightest injury being received, and sloughing, followed by palmar abscess, seized the stump after an amputation of a finger for a lacerated wound."

The single case of influenza recorded in connection with the Sultan was of only two days' duration.

Erysipelas.—Sixty cases of this form of disease appear in the Returns from the Force during the year, of which two proved fatal. The ships in which the largest numbers of cases occurred were the Duke of Wellington, the Northumberland, the Sultan, and the Triumph.

There were eight cases of erysipelas in the Duke of Wellington. They were mostly of a trivial character, in which boils or slight wounds took on an erysipelatous action.

In the Northumberland there were seven cases of erysipelas. The medical officer* says:—"There were seven cases of erysipelas, three of which returned to duty, and four were sent to hospital. In the latter there was much constitutional disturbance; the lower extremities were the parts chiefly attacked, and the disease, contracted at Lisbon and Gibraltar, seemed to be caused more by exposure on shore when the men were on leave than by any latent agent in the ship, for the decks and flats were not much wetted, and in addition to thorough ventilation, bogies with well-lighted cinders were used every day. The persons attacked were immediately isolated, and placed behind a screen. The recurrence of troublesome burrowing abscesses, after apparent convalescence, was a disagreeable sequence, producing great debility at the time. In the months of February and March a tendency to erysipelas was exhibited in wounds and ulcers."

All the cases in this ship occurred, for the most part, at the time when scarlatina was prevalent, but little information is given in connection with them.

In the Triumph there were seven cases of erysipelas. No information whatever is given in connection with them.

Hooping Cough.—Three cases of hooping cough occurred in the Britannia in the persons of cadets, who had, in all probability, contracted the disease on shore at Dartmouth, where it was prevalent at the time.

* Fleet Surgeon Hart Gimlett, M.D.

II. General Diseases, Section B.,—or Constitutional Group.

Rheumatism.—There were 978 cases of this affection on the sick-list of the Home Force during the twelve months, of which twenty-five were invalided, and three proved fatal. Compared with the preceding year, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases to the extent of 5·4 per 1,000, and of invaliding of 1·5. The death-rate in both years was alike.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—There were 725 cases of primary syphilis, and 266 of secondary syphilis, under treatment during the twelve months, the former being in the ratio of 33·5 per 1,000, the latter of 12·3 per 1,000 of force. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of primary disease to the extent of 2·9 per 1,000, and an increase in that of secondary disease equal to ·1 per 1,000. Each case of primary syphilis was on an average between thirty-three and thirty-four days under treatment, and each case of secondary syphilis a little over thirty-nine days. Three cases of primary syphilis and thirteen of secondary syphilis were invalided; and one case of secondary syphilis proved fatal.

Contagious Diseases Act.—Ten years' experience of the working of this Act upon the health of the Royal Navy cannot but be considered as in the highest degree satisfactory. During the three years immediately preceding its enactment the average annual ratio of cases of the combined primary and secondary forms of the disease, against which it is more particularly directed, was 104·4 per 1,000. The Act which was first passed was so imperfect that but little advantage was obtained from it, the ratio of cases of disease during the two years it was in operation only being reduced to 97·1 per 1,000. In 1866, however, the Act was much amended, and the effect of its working in its new form was immediately seen in the reduction of the ratio to 69·1 per 1,000. This improvement has been steadily maintained, so that in the present year the ratio of the combined forms of disease is reduced to 45·8 per 1,000. In 1866 the ratio of cases of primary disease was 53·4 per 1,000; in 1875 it was 33·5 per 1,000.

These figures prove incontestably to the most ordinary observer the immense and immediate benefit which the service has derived from this most valuable Act. But only those who are conversant with the nature of the terrible forms of disease against which it is meant to operate, not only as regards their hideous effects on the immediate sufferers from them, but in their blighting influence upon their innocent descendants, can appreciate in any degree the advantages the Act has conferred on the community at large.

Home Station.

Class III.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Under this head appear 655 cases of various forms of disease, of which 153 were invalided, and eighteen proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of ·7; of invaliding ·8, and of mortality of ·4 per 1,000 of force. As heretofore, the diseases causing the greatest loss to the service by invaliding were epilepsy and diseases of the eye.

Of the eighteen deaths, nine were from apoplexy, two from epilepsy, and seven from different forms of disease of the brain.

Other Diseases of the Brain.—Under this head a fatal case of tubercular meningitis occurred in the person of a boy of the Impregnable. He had presented himself at the sick berth complaining of being sick, with severe frontal headache and lassitude, and he stated that his bowels had not been moved for twelve days, previous to which he had had a slight attack of diarrhœa. On examination no fulness nor swelling could be felt in the abdomen. He was placed in bed, where he lay in a drowsy state, and had frequent rigors. His bowels were freely acted on by enemata, after which he expressed himself somewhat easier. The frontal headache continued, however, and was increased when he moved. He was naturally a stout fine-looking lad, but now he was very depressed and languid. In this state he was discharged to Plymouth Hospital as a case of simple continued fever. The following report of his case is by the medical officer* of the hospital under whose care he was placed:—" . . . . . One case was admitted from the Impregnable, on the 5th of April. . . . . æt. 17, boy, who was sent in as a case of fever, and died of tubercular meningitis on the 7th of the same month. This patient complained on admission of pains all over the body, but most severe in the limbs and head; had been ill for ten days previously; was somnolent and indisposed to answer questions. The skin was hot and dry, tongue brown and furred; the appetite bad, and he complained of thirst. His medical case stated that he had presented himself in the sick-bay on the 3rd instant, stating that his bowels had not been moved for twelve days. Some purgative medicine was administered, and they have since been regular. On the 6th of April he could not void his urine; a catheter was accordingly introduced and the bladder relieved. He continued somnolent, and the mind occasionally wandered; the bowels were again confined, and it was found necessary to resort to catheterisms twice during the afternoon and evening. His temperature in the evening was 101·8 Fahr. Diaphoretics were exhibited at regular intervals during the day.

" 7th April. Takes very little nourishment; breathing is almost stertorous; pupils are insensible to light, and widely dilated; swallows

* Deputy Inspector General J. Jenkins, M.D., C.B.

swallows with difficulty; decubitus dorsal; retention of urine continues; temperature in the morning 99°; pulse 85. The head was ordered to be shaved, and a blister to be applied to the nape of the neck. An evaporating lotion was kept to the forehead; the bowels were relieved by an enema of turpentine and olive oil. From the hour of the morning visit the powers of the system rapidly failed: there was considerable subsultus; the pulse became weak and thready; coma increased; the countenance became livid, and at the hour of 5.40 p.m. he died.

"A post-mortem examination was made twenty-one hours after death, with the following results. Calvarium rather thin; dura mater more than usually congested; patches of tubercle on the upper surface of the brain, and about three ounces of fluid escaped from the base on that organ being removed. The white matter of the cerebrum was soft; corpus callosum pulpy; fornix semi-fluid; lateral ventricles full of fluid, and grey matter of arbor vitæ very soft. In the apex of the left lung there was a large cheesy deposit, the remainder being studded with miliary tubercles. The right lung was also the seat of miliary tubercles. The liver was soft, friable, studded with miliary tubercle, and weighed 4 lbs. 6 oz. The weight of the spleen was 18¾ oz., and its surface and substance were thickly studded with miliary tubercles."

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Under this head appear 168 cases of various forms of disease, of which ninety-one were invalided, and twenty-six proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the ratio of cases to the extent of 1·1 per 1,000, but an increase in the invaliding rate of ·4, and in the death-rate of ·3 per 1,000. There were twenty deaths from organic disease of the heart, one from pericarditis, and five from aneurism.

Aneurism.—There was a fatal case of aneurism in the Britannia. It occurred in the person of a petty officer, aged 33, who was reported on the morning of the 15th of March to be vomiting, or spitting up large quantities of blood. The medical officer says:—"He was seen at once, and found to be pulseless, or almost pulseless, and to have just brought up about two or three pints of florid frothy blood. He was being held up in a sitting posture by two of his comrades, who were ordered to lay him down, when an examination of the heart was made, but no impulse nor sound could be detected. Life must have departed the instant before.

"In answer to enquiries made among his messmates and friends, it would seem that, for the previous week or two, he had slight cough and catarrhal symptoms, and on several occasions recently had brought up blood, but had never applied for advice, and made light of the matter till that morning, when the hæmoptysis was to a greater extent than at any time before, and alarmed him so much

Home Station.

that he expressed his intention of having advice at the sick-bay. No history of syphilis.

Class IV.

"*Post-mortem Examination.*—Body well nourished. No marks of primary or secondary syphilis, nor constitutional disease of any sort. On opening the chest, lungs and heart in situ, the former dusky from congestion; slight pleural adhesions on both sides (not recent). Left lung firmly adherent to diaphragm posteriorly. Bloody froth escaped abundantly from mouth on compressing lungs. Entire right apex adherent, the adhesions extending downwards posteriorly throughout to the root of the lungs. On removing the viscera from the chest, the entire substance of both lungs seemed to be dark and purpleish from congestion, crepitant when handled. Within the arch of the aorta, and in connection with its descending portion, was found an aneurismal tumour the size of a small apple, which had burst into the left bronchus by an opening large enough to admit the point of the little finger. The sac of the aneurism was filled with partially organised blood-clot. The coats of the aorta in the vicinity were atheromatous, and easily separable. Other cavities not examined."

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. & VI.

Under this head appear 149 cases of sympathetic bubo, and ten of other forms of glandular disease; and of these, five were invalided. Each case of bubo was on an average about twenty-nine days under treatment on board ship, and in hospital; and each case of the other forms of glandular disease a little over seventeen days.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 2,777 cases of various forms of disease, of which twenty-five were invalided and twenty-nine proved fatal. Compared with the preceeding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 16·5, and in the death-rate of ·4 per 1,000; but a reduction in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of ·5 per 1,000. Catarrh contributed 2,213 to the total number of cases. Of the inflammatory diseases there were 192 cases of bronchitis, of which five were invalided, and six proved fatal; 253 of pneumonia, of which eight were invalided, and eighteen proved fatal; and sixty-three of pleurisy, of which three were invalided, and four proved fatal. Eighty-eight men were on an average daily under treatment for diseases of this class.

Diseases of the Larynx.—A fatal case of laryngitis with congestion of the lungs occurred in the person of an officer of the Asia. He was treated at his own home by a civil practitioner, and was progressing favourably so far as the laryngeal symptoms were concerned; but being, it appears, of a restless disposition, he had incautiously

incautiously gone out for a walk, which induced a recurrence of all his symptoms with congestion of the lungs. Spasm of the glottis supervened, and proved fatal before tracheotomy could be performed. Home Station. Class VII.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Two thousand five hundred and twenty-two cases of various forms of disease appear in the Returns under this head, of which ninety-seven were invalided, and ten proved fatal. Cynanche contributed 1,012, dyspepsia 582, and diarrhœa 441, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average between seven and eight days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia a little over eight days, and each case of diarrhœa between four and five days. Class VIII.

Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.—Under this head there appears a fatal case of suppurative hepatitis. It occurred in the person of a boy of the Boscawen who was entered on the sick-list with jaundice, and sent to the sick quarters at Portland, whence he was transferred to Haslar Hospital, where he died about a month after admission. Two large abscesses were found in the liver, and their contents had been discharged into the cavity of the right pleura.

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Under this head appear 1,618 cases of various forms of disease, of which twenty-three were invalided, and three proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 2·1 per 1,000, but a reduction in the invaliding and death rates to the extent of ·6 and ·1 per 1,000 respectively. Gonorrhœa contributed 1,135, epididymitis 144, and orchitis 144, to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was under treatment on board ship and in hospital on an average, between twenty-five and twenty-six days; each case of epididymitis about nineteen days; and each case of orchitis between eighteen and nineteen days. Upwards of 105 men were, on an average, daily ineffective from the diseases in these classes. Classes IX. and X.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Under this head appear eighty-three cases of various diseases of the bones and joints, and their appendages, and of the muscular system, of which eighteen were invalided, and one proved fatal. Class XI.

Diseases of the Joints.—The fatal case was one of disease of the hip joint. It occurred in the person of a boy of the Ganges, who was originally placed on the sick-list on the 2nd of July of the previous year for simple continued fever, which lasted only nineteen

Home Station.

Class XI.

days. Inflammation of the femoral and iliac veins followed; this was succeeded by a gluteal abscess, and when he appeared in a fair way of recovery, disease of the hip joint set in, which ended in the destruction of the joint, and dislocation of the femur. The medical officer* says:—"For four months he was reduced to the state of a perfect skeleton, and lay quite in a helpless state. The carbolic acid was found a very valuable agent in this case. The surface of the bedsores was kept clean by sponging them with olive oil and carbolic acid. When the sores became very numerous a large piece of American cloth with a layer of flannel and lint over it on which the following ointment was thickly spread, viz., boiled linseed oil, three parts; carbolic acid, one part; prepared chalk, a sufficient quantity to render it consistent, was used. This afforded him great ease, kept the surface of the sores clean and healthy, and appeared to lessen the formation of pus. Had it not been for the great amount of disease connected with the hip-joint, he would have stood a fair chance of recovery."

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII.

Under this head appear 5,053 cases of various forms of disease, of which twenty were invalided. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 2,593, ulcer 1,057, and different forms of skin disease 1,403, to the total number of cases. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was on an average between eleven and twelve days under treatment; each case of ulcer about twenty days, and each case of skin disease between fifteen and sixteen days.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear 132 cases of debility, chiefly of a climatic character, and twenty-two of headache; and of these, seventeen of debility were invalided. Each case of debility was on an average between thirty-two and thirty-three days on the sick-list, and each case of headache a little under twelve days.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Under this head there appear eleven cases of delirium tremens, six of poisoning by lead, one of poisoning by oxalic acid, one of poisoning by tobacco, and four of poisoning by alcohol. One case of alcoholic poisoning proved fatal.

Delirium Tremens.—Of the eleven cases of this form of poisoning, one occurred in the person of an officer, one in a warrant officer, one in a leading seaman, one in an able seaman, one in a bandsman, five in marines, and one in an officer's servant.

Lead

* Fleet Surgeon W. E. O'Brien.

Home Station.

Poisoning.

Lead Poisoning.—Six cases of lead poisoning occurred in the Force, two in the persons of ship's painters, three in stokers employed in scraping and painting the double bottom of their ship, and one in an able seaman similarly employed.

Oxalic Acid.—A case of poisoning by oxalic acid appears in the Returns from the Caledonia, but no information whatever is given in connection with it.

Tobacco.—A case of poisoning by tobacco occurred in the person of a boy of the Royal Adelaide. The medical officer* observes: "This case is of especial interest, and very nearly proved fatal. The tobacco was taken with the intention of causing palpitation. The case occurred in the person of a boy from the Revenge." . . . . "He was brought to the sick-bay at noon on the 21st of April, complaining of rigors, headache, anorexia, and heat of skin, and stating that he felt ill soon after getting up. As he had come from Cork by a cattle boat a few days before, and had not been on shore since, some fever was suspected, and he was ordered half a drachm of powdered ipecacuan, and put to bed after getting a bath. At 4 p.m. I saw him again; the stomach was still irritable, which was put down to the medicine not having ceased operation; he was, however, unusually stupid and drowsy. Temperature in axilla 101°. Ordered Chlor. of potash drink, a saline effervescing draught, cold lotion to the head, and to be watched. After this, the report stated that his bowels had acted once freely and naturally, and that he passed his urine in bed. Continued drowsy, and appeared to suffer from his head. At 7 a.m. of the 22nd he had a copious offensive stool in bed, followed by collapse. He was at once seen by the medical officer on duty, and given brandy and egg mixture at short intervals. After a time the pulse became perceptible, reaction took place, and the temperature went up to 102°; respiration hurried; thirst; pain in left side; pupils somewhat dilated; and drowsiness continuing. Beef-tea, brandy, and ammonia were given, and he was taken to hospital. On arrival he became delirious, and talked of the tobacco he had swallowed, &c. His stools were then examined, and tobacco found in them in large pieces. He was also recognised as having been in hospital before for palpitation. He recovered, and rejoined on the 11th of May. Although the cause of the symptoms was not detected during the twenty-two hours he was in the sick-bay, I have no doubt the emetic saved his life. The quantity of tobacco taken could not be ascertained, but it must have been large."

In hospital he confessed to having swallowed a piece of tobacco the size of the distal joint of his little finger, which he said he did to avoid its being detected that he was using it.

Alcoholic Poisoning.—There were four cases of this form of poisoning, of which one proved fatal. This occurred in the person of an able seaman of the Endymion, at Hull, and the case is thus reported by the medical officer† of the ship:—"He was brought on board at 4 p.m.,

* Fleet Surgeon R. W. Beaumont. † Staff Surgeon J. Buckley.

Home Station.

Poisoning.

4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 13th of January, complaining of sore throat and general debility. When seen at 6 p.m., he was evidently under the influence of drink, and was suffering from extreme prostration of the general system, induced by excessive drinking for the past few days, having been on shore, on leave, since the previous Saturday. When seen again at 9 p.m., he was sleeping quietly; skin bathed in a profuse clammy sweat; face pale; pulse only slightly accelerated, and fuller than natural. When the throat was examined, there was considerable redness of the fauces, and slight enlargement of the tonsils, but not sufficient to account for the patient's loss of voice and for the extreme difficulty of deglutition which existed. Ordered chlorate of potash gargle and inhalation of steam.

"On the following morning he expressed himself as feeling much better. The throat symptoms were relieved, but he complained very much of general weakness, a sensation of sinking at the epigastrium, and excessive thirst.

"Ordered aromatic spirits of ammonia and ether mixture. Arrow-root and barley-water with a small quantity of brandy. The applications to the throat to be continued.

"In the afternoon he began to sink rapidly, became unconscious, with low muttering delirium, lips coated with sordes, inability to swallow, pupils widely dilated and insensible to light, pulse failing at the wrists. He became comatose about 8 p.m. and died quietly at 9 p.m. through failure of the vital powers and the secondary effects of alcoholic poisoning on the system.

"It is to be presumed that during his absence on leave from Saturday the 9th to the 13th, he had exposed himself to vicissitudes of weather, had partaken freely of alcoholic fluids, and had eaten very little solid food.

"An inquest was ordered by the coroner of the borough of Hull and a jury empanelled to inquire into the cause of death, and by his order I performed a post-mortem examination thirty-eight hours after death. Body, well nourished; rigor mortis well developed; no external marks of violence; lungs congested in the upper portion, showing a tendency to pneumonic inflammation if he had lived sufficiently long to allow the disease to develope itself; heart natural; right side filled with clots of dark blood; liver, healthy in colour and texture; gall-bladder full. The neighbouring tissues were corroded by the action of bile. The mucous membrane of the stomach was slightly congested in small and detached patches, but much less than might have been expected from the previous history. Pharynx slightly injected. Œsophagus of natural colour throughout the entire tract. The stomach contained a small quantity of dark greenish fluid and a few grains of pearl barley. Both kidneys were slightly enlarged and congested in the cortical portion. The different parts of the organ were distinct and well marked. The intestinal canal was healthy throughout.

"From the absence of convulsions or other head symptoms during life, it was not considered necessary to examine the brain.

"The jury returned a verdict of death from exhaustion arising from some cause of which they had not sufficient evidence, influenced in this

this by the depositions of an innkeeper and his wife, with whom he had lodged whilst on shore. According to their evidence he had only partaken of one glass of brandy for the previous thirty hours, although when he was brought on board he was strongly under the influence of drink, according to the evidence of the master-at-arms, and the officer on duty who inspected him; and when I saw him at 6 p.m. he was suffering from the immediate effects of alcohol." Home Station. Poisoning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

There were 3,808 cases of wounds and injuries, 205 burns and scalds, and thirteen of submersion and drowning; and of these sixty-one of wounds and injuries were invalided, and fifteen cases of wounds and injuries, and ten of submersion and drowning, proved fatal. There was also a suicidal death from gunshot wound without a corresponding case. Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Of the fatal injuries, there were seven from fracture of the skull; three from falling from aloft, three from falling from the upper deck to the lower, and one caused by a block falling from aloft. A fatal case of traumatic apoplexy resulted from a fall down a hatchway, and a similar accident caused fatal concussion of the brain and spine. Two men were killed by railway accidents; one man sustained fatal fracture of the thigh by a fall from aloft; a man who sustained a severe lacerated wound of the foot died from tetanus which supervened. A man who was run over by a gun carriage sustained fatal rupture of the liver and stomach; and a man died from the affects of shock caused by a terrible injury whereby his right thigh in its upper third was completely taken off by being caught in a coil of rope. The medical officer* of the Valorous, to which ship the man belonged, says:—"The portion of rope hanging over the ship's side became entangled in the floats of the paddlewheel, and they forcibly and with great rapidity dragged the man with the rope round his leg to the side of the ship where there was a sheave hole for the fore sheet, and completely removed the limb. The bone was divided about the junction of the upper and middle third of the thigh, and the soft parts two or three inches higher up.

"The shock was extreme, but the patient rallied fairly. A ligature was placed on the main artery, and a tourniquet applied. The accident occurred at 7.30 p.m. of the 18th of March, and the patient was removed to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, about 2a.m. of the 19th. On arrival at hospital, he was not sufficiently recovered from collapse to justify operating. He soon rallied sufficiently, however, and amputation through the trochanters was performed in the morning; but, as fully expected by me, he sank from the dreadful injury."

Ten persons were drowned, five by the capsizing of boats, three by falling overboard, one by falling from a brow, and one was found drowned.

A seaman

* Staff Surgeon Gordon Jackson.

Home Station.

A seaman of the Penelope committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Cases.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of cases of the various classes of disease and injury to the total cases in those classes in the Home Force, at the different decennial periods:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	·80	·28	·11	–	·62
Continued Fevers	1·05	1·14	·99	·45	1·05
Periodic Fevers	·16	·52	·82	1·14	·32
Other Diseases	·91	·71	·46	1·36	·54
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	2·38	6·39	10·74	14·84	4·89
Syphilis { Primary	4·25	3·18	·58	·45	3·63
Syphilis { Secondary	1·32	1·54	1·05	·68	1·33
Phthisis	·46	·76	·70	·45	·54
Other Diseases	·17	·30	1·40	4·10	·39
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	3·09	3·33	4·34	4·33	3·28
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	·73	·90	1·23	2·05	·84
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	·83	·85	·46	·22	·70
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	12·58	15·81	18·20	19·86	13·91
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	11·46	13·89	17·85	16·66	12·63
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	8·97	7·39	4·52	1·82	8·10
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·41	·45	·41	·22	·41
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	29·23	18·48	14·44	11·41	25·31
Unclassed	·66	·80	1·29	1·59	·77
Poisoning	·06	·16	·35	·22	·11
Wounds and Injuries	19·38	23·02	19·90	18·03	20·16

It will thus be seen, that over one-fourth of all the cases entered on the sick-list in the Home Force were diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, and that these affections were most prevalent in the first decennial period, and progressively decreased in the succeeding periods. Next to them in numerical importance came wounds and injuries, and after these, diseases of the respiratory system and diseases of the digestive system. Wounds and injuries were most frequent in the second decennial period, diseases of the respiratory system in men over forty-five years of age, and diseases of the digestive system, in the third decennial period, *i.e.* between thirty-five and forty-five years of age. The progressive increase of cases of rheumatism in the different decennial periods is well shown, as is the progressive decrease of primary syphilis, and of diseases of the urinary and generative systems.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., one person was invalided; and under Section B., 139, viz., twenty-five for rheumatism; three for primary syphilis; thirteen for secondary syphilis; eighty-nine for phthisis pulmonalis; one for gout; five for scrofula; and three for other forms of constitutional disease. One hundred and fifty-three persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; ninety-one, for diseases of the circulatory system; five, for diseases of the absorbent system and ductless glands; twenty-five, for diseases of the respiratory system; ninety-seven, for diseases of the digestive system; twenty-three, for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; eighteen, for diseases of the organs of locomotion; twenty, for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; seventeen, for unclassed diseases; and sixty-one, for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was 650, which is in the ratio of 30· per 1,000, being an increase compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 1· per 1,000.

The following Table shows the percentage of invalids in the Home Force at the different decennial periods, to total invalids for the various classes of disease:—

——	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Other Diseases	·24	–	–	–	·15
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	2·93	3·52	5·33	16·66	3·84
Syphilis { Primary	·24	1·40	–	–	·46
Syphilis { Secondary	1·71	2·81	2·66	–	2·
Phthisis	13·44	19·01	9·33	–	13·69
Other Diseases	·97	2·81	1·33	–	1·38
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	26·65	19·71	16·	16·66	23·53
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	12·46	14·78	17·33	25·	14·
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	1·22	–	–	–	·76
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	3·17	1·40	12·	4·16	3·84
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	15·40	14·08	16·	8·33	14·92
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	2·44	4·22	8·	4·16	3·53
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	3·42	·70	2·66	4·16	2·76
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	3·66	2·11	2·66	–	3·07
Unclassed	2·44	2·81	–	12·50	2·61
Wounds and Injuries	9·53	10·56	6·66	8·33	9·38

Home Station.

Invaliding.

It thus appears that of every 100 men invalided, nearly one-fourth were for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, and that the largest invaliding under this head occurred in the first decennial period. The largest proportion of invaliding for rheumatism, diseases of the circulatory system, and unclassed diseases, chiefly climatic debility, was in men over forty-five years of age. In the first decennial period, diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses as already stated, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the circulatory system, and phthisis pulmonalis were the most prolific causes of invaliding; in the second decennial period, phthisis, diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, diseases of the circulatory system, and diseases of the digestive system; and in the third decennial period, diseases of the circulatory system, and diseases of the digestive system. The loss to the public service by invaliding for the results of wounds and injuries, was greatest in the second decennial period.

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was 161, which is in the ratio of 7·4 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months equal to ·3 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the percentage of deaths at the different decennial periods on the Home Station, to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury.

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	8·19	2·04	2·85	–	4·34
Continued Fevers	1·63	–	–	–	·62
Other Diseases	–	2·04	2·85	–	1·24
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	1·63	–	2·85	6·25	1·86
Syphilis, Secondary	1·63	–	–	–	·62
Phthisis	19·67	30·61	11·42	6·25	19·87
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	13·11	8·16	8·57	18·75	11·18
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	4·91	12·24	34·28	31·25	16·14
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	16·39	16·32	20·	25·	18·01
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	4·91	8·16	5·71	6·25	6·21
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	–	4·08	5·71	–	2·48
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	1·63	–	–	–	·62
Poisoning	–	2·04	–	–	·62
Wounds and Injuries	26·22	14·28	5·71	6·25	16·14

Home Station.

Mortality.

It is thus seen that the largest percentages of mortality appear under the heads of phthisis pulmonalis, diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the circulatory system, and wounds and injuries. In the first decennial period, wounds and injuries caused the greatest number of deaths, and next to them phthisis pulmonalis, and diseases of the respiratory system. As might be expected, the largest percentage of deaths from eruptive fevers occurred in the first decennial period; the largest percentage of deaths from phthisis in the second decennial period; and the largest percentage of mortality from diseases of the circulatory system in the third decennial period. In men above forty-five years of age, the largest per-centage of mortality was from diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the respiratory system, and diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses. Rheumatism also gave the largest per-centage of mortality among men over forty-five years of age.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Small-pox	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccinia	8	·3	—	—	—	—
Varicella	12	5	—	—	—	—
Measles	54	2·5	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	37	1·7	—	—	4	·1
Typhus Fever	3	·1	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	9	·4	—	—	3	·1
Simple Continued Fever	210	9·7	—	—	1	—
Ague	63	2·9	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera Simplex	12	·5	—	—	—	—
Mumps	69	3·1	—	—	—	—
Influenza	24	1·1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	60	2·7	1	—	2	—
Hooping Cough	3	·1	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	978	45·2	25	1·1	3	·1
Syphilis { Primary	725	33·5	3	·1	—	—
Syphilis { Secondary	266	12·3	13	·6	1	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	109	5·	89	4·1	32	1·4
Gout	45	2·	1	—	—	—
Dropsy	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	22	1·	5	·2	—	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	8	·3	3	·1	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy	10	·4	—	—	9	·4
Paralysis	16	·7	13	·6	—	—
Vertigo	46	2·1	11	·5	—	—
Epilepsy	63	2 9	33	1·5	2	—
Neuralgia	81	3·7	—	—	—	—
Insanity	23	1·	15	·6	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain	6	·2	1	—	7	·3
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	13	·6	3	·1	—	—
Diseases of the Eye	274	12·6	50	2·3	—	—
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	3	·1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	106	4·9	24	1·1	—	—
Diseases of the Nose	14	·6	2	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart - Functional	94	4·3	34	1·5	—	—
Diseases of the Heart - Organic	37	1·7	33	1·7	20	·9
Pericarditis	2	—	—	—	1	—
Aneurism	7	·3	6	·2	5	·2
Varicose Veins	28	1·2	13	·6	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	149	6·8	4	·1	—	—
Other Diseases	10	·4	1	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx	8	·3	1	—	1	—
Catarrh	2,213	102·4	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	192	8·8	5	·2	6	·2
Asthma	12	·5	5	·2	—	—
Pneumonia	253	11·7	8	·3	18	·8
Pleurisy	63	2·9	3	·1	4	·1
Hæmoptysis	32	1·4	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs	4	·1	3	·1	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	1,012	46·8	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	35	1·6	28	1·2	—	—
Dyspepsia	582	26·9	3	·1	—	—
Dysentery	7	·3	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	441	20·4	1	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation	146	6·7	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	45	2·	1	—	—	—
Hernia	69	3·1	55	2·5	—	—
Worms	25	1·1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	53	2·4	4	·1	6	·2
Hepatitis	22	1·	4	·1	3	·1
Jaundice	74	3·4	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen &c.	11	5	—	—	1	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	13	·6	4	·1	3	·1
Diseases of the Bladder	41	1·8	6	·2	—	—
Gonorrhœa	1,135	52·5	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	144	6·6	—	—	—	—
Stricture	65	3·	7	·3	1	—
Varicocele	7	·3	2	—	—	—
Orchitis	144	6·6	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	69	3·1	2	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones	18	·8	8	·3	—	—
Diseases of the Joints	18	·8	7	·3	1	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	43	1·9	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Muscular System	4	·1	3	·1	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	2,593	120·	9	·4	—	—
Ulcer	1,057	48·9	6	·2	—	—
Erythema	43	1·9	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1,007	46·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	353	16·3	5	·2	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	132	6·1	17	·7	—	—
Headache	22	1·	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	11	·5	—	—	—	—
By Lead	6	·2	—	—	—	—
By Oxalic Acid	1	—	—	—	—	—
By Tobacco	1	—	—	—	—	—
By Alcohol	4	·1	—	—	1	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	3,808	176·2	61	2·8	15	·6
Burns and Scalds	205	9·4	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning	13	·6	—	—	10	4
Suicide by Gunshot Wound	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	19,961	924·1	650	30·	161	7·4

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease and from Injuries, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

Disease or Injury.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	Total.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small-pox	1	46	47	·1	—
Vaccina	40	-	40	·1	—
Varicella	21	13	34	—	—
Measles	54	1,011	1,065	2·9	·1
Scarlet Fever	907	670	1,577	4·3	·1
Typhus Fever	9	153	162	·4	—
Enteric Fever	166	687	853	2·3	·1
Simple Continued Fever	1,500	1,080	2,580	7·	·3
Ague	438	116	554	1·5	—
Remittent Fever	-	150	150	·4	—
Cholera Simplex	37	-	37	·1	—
Mumps	110	656	766	2·	—
Influenza	202	-	202	·5	—
Erysipelas	555	1,062	1,617	4·4	·2
Hooping Cough	3	-	3	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	8,807	10,103	18,910	51·8	2·3
Syphilis { Primary	10,499	13,790	24,289	66·5	3·
Syphilis { Secondary	2,912	7,495	10,407	28·5	1·3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1,274	5,960	7,234	19·8	·9
Gout	607	226	833	2·2	·1
Dropsy	28	53	81	·2	—
Scrofula	222	758	980	2·6	·1
Anæmia, Purpura, &c.	71	123	194	·5	—
Tumour	61	553	614	1·6	—
Other Diseases	41	125	166	·4	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy	12	44	56	·1	—
Paralysis	334	1,370	1,704	4·6	·2
Vertigo	274	455	729	1·9	—
Epilepsy	355	1,058	1,413	3·8	·1
Neuralgia	503	326	829	2·2	·1
Insanity	48	534	582	1·5	—
Other Diseases of the Brain	34	633	667	1·8	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	61	167	228	·6	—
Diseases of the Eye	2,217	3,342	5,559	15·2	·7
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	11	38	49	·1	—
Diseases of the Ear	883	1,735	2,618	7·1	·3
Diseases of the Nose	75	242	317	·8	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart - { Functional	344	2,347	3,191	8·7	·4
Diseases of the Heart - { Organic	473	1,320	1,793	4·9	·2
Pericarditis	10	41	51	·1	—
Aneurism	156	498	654	1·7	—
Varicose Veins	145	364	509	1·3	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	2,188	2,122	4,310	11·8	·5
Other Diseases	84	87	171	·4	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx	57	306	363	·9	—
Catarrh	13,050	2,115	15,165	41·5	1·9
Bronchitis	2,107	3,993	6,100	16·7	·7
Asthma	88	182	270	·7	—
Pneumonia	2,020	5,704	7,724	21·1	·9
Pleurisy	644	923	1,567	4·2	·1
Hæmoptysis	214	576	790	2·1	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs	16	284	300	·8	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	6,103	1,664	7,767	21·2	·9
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	102	-	102	·2	—
Dyspepsia	2,895	2,096	4,991	13·6	·6
Dysentery	47	88	135	·3	—
Diarrhœa	1,769	307	2,076	5·6	·2
Colic and Constipation	507	255	762	2·	—
Hæmorrhoids	346	608	954	2·6	·1
Hernia	549	255	804	2·2	·1
Worms	161	171	332	·9	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	586	895	1,481	4·	·1
Hepatitis	206	372	578	1·5	—
Jaundice	643	633	1,276	3·4	·1
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	115	109	224	·6	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	91	587	678	1·8	—
Diseases of the Bladder	282	518	800	2·1	—
Gonorrhœa	14,598	14,071	28,669	78·5	3·6
Epididymitis	1,732	1,000	2,732	7·4	·3
Stricture	516	1,538	2,054	5·6	·2
Varicocele	46	108	154	·4	—
Orchitis	1,553	1,059	2,612	7·1	·3
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	544	365	909	2·4	·1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	259	468	727	1·9	—
Diseases of the Joints	260	635	895	2·4	·1
Diseases of the Bursæ	579	86	665	1·8	—
Diseases of the Muscular System	56	-	56	·1	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	22,688	7,120	29,808	81·6	3·7
Ulcer	16,413	5,099	21,512	58·9	2·7
Erythema	272	88	360	·9	—
Scabies	4,244	11,168	15,412	42·2	1·9
Other Diseases of the Skin	3,328	2,411	5,739	15·7	·7
Unclassed:					
Debility	1,070	3,251	4,321	11·8	·5
Headache	48	214	262	·7	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens	51	116	167	·4	—
By Lead	67	30	97	·2	—
By Tobacco	1	19	20	—	—
By Alcohol	5	-	5	—	—
By Oxalic Acid	2	-	2	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	39,845	10,416	50,261	137·7	6·3
Burns and Scalds	2,187	348	2,535	6·9	·3
Submersion and Drowning	9	-	9	—	—
TOTALS	180,243	143,804	324,047	887·8	41·1

TABLE, No. 3. - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each - - - -

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Achilles, 1st Commission.	Achilles, 2nd Commission.	Agincourt.	Asia.	Aurora.	Black Prince.	Boscawen.	Britannia.	Cambridge.	Dasher.	Devastation.	Duke of Wellington.	Duncan.	Durham.	Endymion (1st Commission).	Endymion (2nd Commission).	Excellent.	Favorite.	Fisgard.	Fox.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:																				
Erysipelas - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.:																				
Rheumatism - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-
Syphilis { Primary - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
Syphilis { Secondary - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	5	-	3	9	1	1	-	-	8	-	-	1
Gout - - - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumour - - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:																				
Paralysis - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Vertigo - - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
Insanity - - - - - -	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Brain - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Eye - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Ear - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Nose - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:																				
Diseases of { Functional - - -	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
the Heart { Organic - - -	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	7	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Aneurism - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Varicose Veins - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:																				
Bubo (Symp.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:																				
Diseases of the Larynx - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis - - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Lungs - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:																				
Cynanche - - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dyspepsia - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diarrhœa - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hernia - - - - - -	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:																				
Diseases of the Kidneys - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bladder - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Stricture - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicocele - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:																				
Diseases of the Bones - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Joints - - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Muscular System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:																				
Phlegmon and Abscess - - -	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassed:																				
Debility - - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries:—Wounds, &c. - -	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1
TOTALS - -	1	6	18	18	10	2	16	3	29	1	4	82	9	1	7	2	29	15	1	4

TABLE, No. 3.

SHIP employed on the HOME STATION.

Ganges.	Hector.	Implacable.	Impregnable.	Indus.	Iron Duke.	Liberty.	Minotaur.	Monarch.	Northumberland.	Orwell	Pembroke.	Penelope.	President.	Resistance.	Revenge.	Royal Adelaide.	St. Vincent.	Salamander.	Sheerness Reserve.	Sultan.	Triumph.	Valiant.	Valorous.	Vanguard.	Victoria and Albert.	Victory.	Warrior.	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
1	2	6	-	7	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	7	7	-	3	2	6	-	1	2	-	-	-	89
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	1	5	3	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
3	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	1	5	4	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	55
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	3	-	12	1	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	61
19	13	27	28	33	1	1	9	23	9	1	13	3	1	7	19	37	43	3	49	17	15	5	3	9	1	1	2	650

Table, No. 4. - - - - - -

Showing the Number of Deaths in each - - - -

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Achilles, 1st Commission.	Achilles, 2nd Commission.	Agincourt.	Asia.	Aurora.	Black Prince.	Boscawen.	Britannia.	Caledonia.	Cambridge.	Devastation.	Duke of Wellington.	Duncan.	Endymion, 1st Commission.	Excellent.	Favorite.	Fisgard.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:																	
Scarlet Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Simple Continued Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:																	
Rheumatism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Syphilis Secondary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:																	
Apoplexy	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:																	
Diseases of the Heart, Organic	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Pericarditis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aneurism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:																	
Diseases of the Larynx	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Pleurisy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:																	
Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	–	–	–	1*a*	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:																	
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stricture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:																	
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poisoning:																	
By Alcohol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries:																	
Wounds, &c.	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Submersion and Drowning	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suicide by Gunshot Wound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	1	3	7	13	4	2	4	1	2	2	2	5	2	2	3	2	2

a Hæmatemesis.

Table, No. 4.

Ship employed on the Home Station.

	Flirt.	Fox.	Ganges.	Goshawk.	Hector.	Implacable.	Impregnable.	Indus.	Lively.	Minotaur.	Monarch.	Northumberland.	Orwell.	Osborne.	Pembroke.	Penelope.	Resistance.	Revenge.	Royal Adelaide.	St. Vincent.	Sheerness Reserve.	Soltan.	Triumph.	Valiant.	Valorous.	Vanguard.	Victoria and Albert.	Victory.	Warrior.	Total.
	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	2	3	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	
	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	
1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
1	2	2	9	1	5	6	7	3	1	1	6	2	1	1	8	3	1	4	7	5	3	7	2	6	1	3	3	1	3	1

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Achilles (First Commission).	Achilles (Second Commission).	Agincourt.	Asia.	Aurora.	Black Prince.	Boscawen.	Britannia.	Caledonia.	Cambridge.	Castor.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:											
Small Pox	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vaccinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Varicella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Continued Fever	-	1	3	2	10	2	3	16	5	15	-
Ague	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	3	-
Remittent Fever	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cholera, Simplex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	7	-
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	1
Hooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.:											
Rheumatism	-	-	19	59	30	15	12	10	5	34	2
Syphilis { Primary	-	6	18	11	22	45	18	5	3	5	42	1
Syphilis { Secondary	-	2	7	5	6	3	8	6	3	2	8	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	1	1	5	2	-	-	2	1	2	4	-
Gout	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
Scrofula	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Anæmia, Purpura, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dropsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumour	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:											
Apoplexy	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralysis	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	4	-
Epilepsy	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	1	-	4	-
Neuralgia	-	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	-	4	-
Insanity	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Diseases of the Brain	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Nervous System.	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
Diseases of the Eye	-	2	5	1	10	6	6	7	2	1	19	-
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Ear	-	-	3	2	7	1	-	7	7	1	9	-
Diseases of the Nose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:											
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	-	1	-	3	2	3	6	1	-	5	-
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aneurism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Varicose Veins	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:											
Bubo (*Symp.*)	-	5	-	10	11	5	4	1	2	1	3	-
Other Diseases	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

LE, No. 5. - - -

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TABLE, No. 5.—SHOWING the Number of Cases of all I

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Achilles (First Commission).	Achilles (Second Commission).	Agincourt.	Asia.	Aurora.	Black Prince.	Boscawen.	Britannia.	Caledonia.	Cambridge.	Castor.	Clyde.
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:												
Diseases of the Larynx	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–		
Catarrh	8	46	20	70	77	14	54	55	12	90	8	2
Bronchitis	3	1	–	26	9	–	7	13	–	3		1
Asthma	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–		
Pneumonia	2	4	4	11	6	2	23	–	4	4		
Pleurisy	–	–	2	1	1	2	2	2	–	–		
Hæmoptysis	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	1	–	1		
Other Diseases of the Lungs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–		
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:												
Cynanche	2	15	16	25	28	25	34	15	4	55	–	
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6		
Dyspepsia	3	8	2	28	11	6	55	8	2	16	1	
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3		
Diarrhœa	–	13	2	33	15	6	13	10	–	18	1	2
Colic and Constipation	–	7	1	5	4	1	4	9	–	2		
Hæmorrhoids	–	–	1	5	–	–	1	–	1	3		
Hernia	–	1	1	5	1	1	–	1	–	7		
Worms	–	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–		
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	–	–	–	17	–	2	1	1	3		
Hepatitis	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–		
Jaundice	–	–	1	2	1	–	6	1	–	4		
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	–	–	–	6	1	–	2	–	–	–		
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:												
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–		
Diseases of the Bladder	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1		
Gonorrhœa	6	29	14	70	40	20	20	5	4	56	1	
Epididymitis	1	2	3	4	6	7	2	1	–	5		
Stricture	–	3	1	3	6	–	–	1	1	4		
Varicocele	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–		
Orchitis	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3		
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation.	1	5	1	2	6	–	1	–	2	–		
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:												
Diseases of the Bones	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–		
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	–	2	7	1	–	–	–	–		
Diseases of the Bursæ	–	2	1	–	2	–	8	–	–	2		
Diseases of the Muscular System	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:												
Phlegmon and Abscess	4	48	74	70	85	47	90	14	13	94	–	3
Ulcer	6	21	34	15	10	14	47	3	2	24	2	
Erythema	–	–	1	–	–	3	5	–	–	–		
Scabies	1	4	1	22	13	3	19	15	–	45		
Other Diseases of the Skin	–	3	5	23	4	3	25	29	1	15	–	1
Unclassed:												
Debility	–	6	5	3	4	2	5	–	–	6	–	
Headache	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	5	–	
Poisoning:												
Delirium Tremens	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
By Lead	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
By Oxalic Acid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	
By Alcohol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
By Tobacco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Wounds and Injuries:												
Wounds, &c.	7	128	98	138	137	40	122	45	19	141	4	2
Burns and Scalds	–	3	6	11	4	3	6	3	–	8	–	
Submersion and Drowning	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTALS	68	415	371	751	657	269	630	316	99	800	23	12

ries in the Ships employed on the Home Station—*continued.*

Duncan.	Durham.	Eagle.	Endymion.	Endymion.	Excellent.	Favorite.	Fisgard.	Flirt.	Fox.	Ganges.	Goshawk.	Hector.	Implacable.	Impregnable.	Indus.	Iron Duke (First Commission).	Iron Duke (Second Commission).	Jackal.	Liberty (First Commission).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	5	9	5	5	170	42	3	15	2	32	3	45	85	53	185	1	16	3	13
4	–	–	–	–	17	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	8	5	16	–	1	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	1	6	–	11	40	26	5	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	4	–	7	9	–	2	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	3	2	1	1	51	17	5	4	2	26	–	8	48	43	60	–	10	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	4	3	1	37	6	–	–	10	4	–	5	6	8	43	1	6	1	2
1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	2	2	–	1	34	5	1	5	3	3	2	5	7	9	26	–	1	–	1
1	1	–	–	1	16	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	2	4	–	1	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	5	4	1	1	–	–	–
–	(a)1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	1	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	12	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
15	–	–	3	1	124	6	1	3	3	3	1	4	21	25	70	–	11	2	1
2	–	–	–	–	10	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	4	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	2	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
2	–	4	–	–	4	5	2	1	–	1	–	3	3	5	14	–	–	–	2
1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	3	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
74	1	2	7	5	153	45	3	11	16	49	4	28	118	82	84	4	6	6	25
39	1	3	2	–	39	6	–	2	1	48	1	39	78	30	31	4	11	3	7
2	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	2	–	–	–	–
13	–	1	–	1	109	12	–	–	3	80	–	2	23	97	19	–	2	–	1
8	–	–	–	–	25	1	1	1	2	2	–	6	16	19	17	–	2	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	11	8	1	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
99	4	4	17	11	210	86	5	11	36	43	4	66	98	128	113	15	26	3	27
2	–	–	–	2	17	4	–	3	2	5	–	7	10	13	8	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
476	26	26	93	42	1,298	296	29	68	93	436	22	314	708	723	892	37	121	32	102

(a) Tænia.

TABLE, No. 5.—SHOWING the Number of Cases of all Diseas

Liberty (Second Commission).	Lively.	Martin (First Commission).	Martin (Second Commission).	Minotaur.	Monarch.	Nankin.	Northumberland.	Orwell.	Osborne.	Pembroke.	Penelope.	President.	Resistance.	Revenge.	Royal Adelaide.	St. Vincent.	Salamander.	Seaflower (First Commission).	Seaflower (Second Commission).	Sealark (First Commission).	Sealark (Second
2	11	7	2	28	69	–	7	4	13	82	13	5	68	4 50	57	26	20	10	2	3	3
1	3	3		1	1	–	3	1	–	9		6		10	7	6	2	1			
		1		1	5	–	2	–	–	4	2	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
				1		–	4	–	–			–	–	1	14	32	–	–	–	–	–
						–	2	–	–			–	–	1	1	4	2	–	–	–	–
					1	–		–	–			–	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–
						–		–	–			–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
1		4		28	25	1	24	–	–	10	9	1	15	32	30	32	1	4	2	1	1
5	1	1		1	62	2	1	1	1	30	3	–	6	23	8	2 31	–	3	–	–	–
1	4	–		2	8	–	1	–	1	13	2	1	8	8	5	15	7	1	–	–	5
	2	–			1	–	–	1	1	11	–	1	1	4	2	3	–	3	–	1	–
1	–	–			1	–	2	–	–	4	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	1	–		1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	–
		–			2	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–
		–			–	–	–	–	–			–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2	–		1	2	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	–
		–			–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	1	2	3	27	33	–	2	1	–	2 22	7	2	25	4 6	2 139	3 1	6	1	1	–	–
	3	–	–	5	10	–	5	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	14	–	1	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	1	3	–	2	1	–	6	–	1	–	1	8	–	2	–	–	–	–
	2	–	–	1	5	–	–	1	–	11	2	2	2	–	5	4	–	2	–	–	–
		–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2 1	–	–	–	–	–
13	9	19	–	39	86	2	29	1	–	29	45	3	100	42	80	34	9	25	4	20	9
–	3	12	–	12	38	–	13	–	2	13	5	2	43	21	39	43	1	5	3	10	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–
3	1	2	–	5	14	–	–	–	1	12	2	–	–	5	95	41	1	2	–	–	–
–	1	1	–	3	3	–	4	1	–	3	6	–	6	2	12	7	1	1	1	–	1
1	–	–	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	12	2	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	12	23	2	65	155	1	55	7	2	85	49	7	102	79	87	59	6	20	13	17	10
1	2	1	–	6	7	1	6	–	2	4	4	–	2	4	10	6	1	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	70	83	10	258	644	10	218	22	33	473	176	34	442	378	814	471	68	96	30	60	36

Ships employed on the Home Station—*continued.*

Trincomalee.	Triumph.	Unicorn.	Valiant.	Valorous.	Vanguard.	Victoria and Albert.	Victory.	Warrior.	TOTAL.	DISEASE OR INJURY.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.
10	66	9	50	35	54	16	9	13	2,213	Diseases of the Larynx.
-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	192	Catarrh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Bronchitis.
-	-	-	5	1	1	-	1	3	253	Asthma.
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	63	Pneumonia.
-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	32	Pleurisy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Hæmoptysis.
										Other Diseases of the Lungs.
-	25	2	19	9	23	3	19	10	1,012	VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	Cynanche.
-	5	1	14	11	9	4	3	3	582	Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	Dyspepsia.
1	21	2	19	3	9	5	1	2	441	Dysentery.
-	4	-	4	9	5	1	1	5	146	Diarrhœa.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	45	Colic and Constipation.
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	69	Hæmorrhoids.
-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	25	Hernia.
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	53	Worms.
										Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	Hepatitis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	74	Jaundice.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.
										IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	Diseases of the Kidneys.
-	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	41	Diseases of the Bladder.
1	49	-	9	18	32	1	5	9	1,135	Gonorrhœa.
-	5	-	7	3	2	-	-	-	144	Epididymitis.
-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	2	65	Stricture.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Varicocele.
-	7	-	6	8	-	-	3	2	144	Orchitis.
-	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	3	69	Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation.
										XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18	Diseases of the Bones.
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	18	Diseases of the Joints.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	Diseases of the Bursæ.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	Diseases of the Muscular System.
										XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:
-	120	-	53	35	46	4	39	26	2,593	Phlegmon and Abscess.
-	36	-	34	9	33	5	13	29	1,057	Ulcer.
-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	43	Erythema.
-	15	2	30	31	7	1	1	2	1,007	Scabies.
1	14	-	7	12	10	1	4	2	353	Other Diseases of the Skin.
										Unclassed:
-	4	1	7	2	3	-	2	1	132	Debility.
-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	22	Headache.
										Poisoning:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	Delirium Tremens.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	By Lead.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	By Oxalic Acid.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	By Alcohol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	By Tobacco.
										Wounds and Injuries:
-	186	1	123	61	84	10	33	31	3,808	Wounds, &c.
-	2	-	2	1	3	-	1	2	205	Burns and Scalds.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	13	Submersion and Drowning.
16	703	22	463	301	395	68	169	200	19,961	- - TOTALS.

Table, No. 6.

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided and

Class of Disease.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 11,900.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 6,200.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers	110	9·2	–	–	5	·4	12	1·9	–	–	1	·1
Continued Fevers	143	12·	–	–	1	–	48	7·7	–	–	–	–
Periodic Fevers	23	1·9	–	–	–	–	22	3·5	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases	124	10·4	1	–	–	–	30	4·8	–	–	1	·1
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism	461	38·7	12	1·	1	–	269	43·3	5	·8	–	–
Primary Syphilis	579	48·6	1	–	–	–	134	21·6	2	·3	–	–
Secondary Syphilis	180	15·1	7	·5	1	–	65	10·4	4	·6	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	63	5·2	55	4·6	12	1·	32	5·1	27	4·3	15	2·4
Other Diseases	24	2·	4	·3	–	–	13	2·	4	·6	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	422	35·4	109	9·1	8	·6	140	22·5	28	4·5	4	·6
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	100	8·4	51	4·2	3	·2	38	6·1	21	3·3	6	·9
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	114	9·5	5	·4	–	–	36	5·8	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	1,714	144·	13	1·	10	·8	665	107·2	2	·3	8	1·2
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	1,561	131·1	63	5·2	3	·2	584	94·1	20	3·2	4	·6
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	1,222	102·6	10	·8	–	–	311	50·1	6	·9	2	·3
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	56	4·7	14	1·1	1	–	19	3·	1	·1	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	3,980	334·4	15	1·2	–	–	777	125·3	3	·4	–	–
Unclassed	91	7·6	10	·8	–	–	34	5·4	4	·6	–	–
Poisoning	9	·7	–	–	–	–	7	1·1	–	–	1	·1
Wounds and Injuries	2,640	221·8	39	3·2	16	1·3	968	1 6·1	15	2·4	7	1·1
Totals	13,616	1144·2	409	34·3	61	5·1	4,204	678·	142	22·9	49	7·9

Table, No. 6.

Dead on the Home Station, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 2,600.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 900.)						Totals. (Mean Force, 21,600.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
2	·7	–	–	1	·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	124	5·7	–	–	7	·3
17	6·5	–	–	–	–	2	2·2	–	–	–	–	210	9·7	–	–	1	–
14	5·3	–	–	–	–	5	5·5	–	–	–	–	64	2·9	–	–	–	–
8	3·	–	–	1	·3	6	6·6	–	–	–	–	168	7·7	1	–	2	–
183	70·3	4	1·5	1	·3	65	72·2	4	4·4	1	1·1	978	45·2	25	1·1	3	·1
10	3·8	–	–	–	–	2	2·2	–	–	–	–	725	33·5	3	·1	–	–
18	6·9	2	·7	–	–	3	3·3	–	–	–	–	266	12·3	13	·6	1	–
12	4·6	7	2·6	4	1·5	2	2·2	–	–	1	1·1	109	5·	89	4·1	32	1·4
24	9·2	1	·3	–	–	18	20·	–	–	–	–	79	3·6	9	·4	–	–
74	28·4	12	4·6	3	1·1	19	21·1	4	4·4	3	3·3	655	30·3	153	7·	18	·8
21	8·	13	5·	12	4·6	9	10·	6	6·6	5	55	168	7·7	91	4·2	26	1·2
8	3·	–	–	–	–	1	1·1	–	–	–	–	159	7·3	5	·2	–	–
311	119·6	9	3·4	7	2·6	87	96·6	1	1·1	4	4·4	2,777	123·5	25	1·1	29	1·3
304	116·9	12	4·6	2	·7	73	81·1	2	2·2	1	1·1	2,522	116·7	97	4·4	10	·4
77	29·6	6	2·3	2	·7	8	8·8	1	1·1	–	–	1,618	74·9	23	1·	4	·1
7	2·6	2	·7	–	–	1	1·1	1	1·1	–	–	83	3·8	18	·8	1	–
246	94·6	2	·7	–	–	50	55·5	–	–	–	–	5,053	233·9	20	·9	–	–
22	8·4	–	–	–	–	7	7·7	3	3·3	–	–	154	7·1	17	·7	–	–
6	2·3	–	–	–	–	1	1·1	–	–	–	–	23	1·	–	–	1	–
339	130·3	5	1·9	2	·7	79	87·7	2	2·2	1	1·1	4,026	186·3	61	2·8	26	1·2
1,703	655·	75	28·8	35	13·4	438	486·6	24	26·6	16	17·7	19,961	924·1	650	30·	161	7·4

Table, No. 7.

Showing the Names of the Ships; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship; and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

C. Commissioned. R. C. Re-commissioned. P. O. Paid off. D. Returns Defective. S. C. Station changed.

RATE, &c.	NAMES OF SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Periods.	Average Complements.	Average Complements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Iron-clad	Agincourt P. O.	Devonport	1 Sept. 1871	34	6,621	S. 1,350	1 Jan. to 5 Aug.	840	500	371	4,928	22·7	27·	37
	Black Prince C.	Devonport	29 July 1875	28	6,109	S. 1,250	28 July to 31 Dec.	798	335	269	2,068	13·1	16·4	49
	Devastation	Portsmouth	7 Jan. 1873	4	4,407	S. 800	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	320	80	68	466	5·1	15·9	13
	Minotaur C.	Portsmouth	6 Aug. 1875	17	6,621	S. 1,350	6 Aug. to 31 Dec.	625	250	258	1,117	12·2	19·5	51
	Monarch	Portsmouth	10 June 1874	7	5,102	S. 1,100	Year	540	540	644	6,453	17·9	33·1	34
	Northumberland P. O.	Devonport	13 Aug. 1868	28	6,621	S. 1,350	1 Jan. to 28 July	845	490	218	3,774	18·	21·3	27
	Resistance	Devonport	9 July 1873	16	3,710	S. 600	Year	525	525	442	5,204	14·2	27·	43
	Sultan	Portsmouth	12 Sept. 1871	12	5,234	S. 1,200	Year	630	630	1,096	10,113	27·7	43 9	120
	Triumph	Devonport	12 Mar. 1873	14	3,893	S. 800	Year	500	500	703	6,659	18·2	36 4	66
Second Rate	Duncan	Sheerness	1 April 1873	31	3,727	S. 800	Year	410	410	476	5,651	15·4	37·5	48
Third Rate	Revenge	Devonport	6 Aug. 1872	28	3,322	S. 800	Year	325	325	378	1,443	3·9	12·	123
Sixth Rate	Valorous C.	Devonport	26 Feb. 1875	6	1,257	P. 400	26 Feb. to 31 Dec.	225	190	301	1,937	6·2	27·5	47
Stationary Ship	Asia	Portsmouth	1 Jan. 1871	4	2,289	–	Year	1,140	1,140	751	6,741	18·4	16·1	216
	Cambridge	Devonport	1 Jan. 1871	29	3,101	–	Year	880	880	800	6,886	18·8	21·3	172
	Duke of Wellington	Portsmouth	1 Jan. 1874	23	3,771	S. 700	Year	905	905	1,257	7,782	21·3	22·	473
	Excellent	Portsmouth	1 Jan. 1872	13	2,311	–	Year	1,050	1,050	1,298	8,074	22·1	21·	373
	Fisgard	Woolwich	2 Nov. 1869	–	1,069	–	Year	75	75	29	208	·5	6·6	8
	Indus	Devonport	1 Jan. 1869	–	2,098	–	Year	1,200	1,200	892	6,971	19·	15·8	142
	Nankin	Pembroke	1 Jan. 1872	–	2,049	–	Year	55	55	10	152	·4	7·2	1
	Pembroke	Sheerness	1 April 1873	1	1,758	–	Year	535	535	473	3,901	10·6	19·8	89
	Royal Adelaide	Devonport	1 Jan. 1873	29	–	–	Year	895	895	814	6,439	17·6	19·6	325
	Victory (Tender to Duke of Wellington)	–	–	–	–	–	Year	95	95	169	1,193	3·2	33 6	30
Drill Ship	Castor	N. Shields	1 Jan. 1873	17	1,293	–	Year	40	40	23	293	·8	20·	–
	Clyde	Aberdeen	1 Jan. 1873	15	1,081	–	Year	35	35	12	193	·5	14·2	–
	Dædalus	Bristol	1 Jan. 1873	14	1,082	–	Year	50	50	39	246	·6	12·	4
	Durham	Sunderland	1 Jan. 1873	17	1,627	–	Year	35	35	26	183	·5	14·2	2
	Eagle	Liverpool	1 Jan. 1873	16	1,723	–	Year	40	40	26	245	·6	15·	–
	President	W. I. Docks	1 Jan. 1873	11	1,537	–	Year	40	40	34	408	1·1	27·5	5
	Trincomalee	Hartlepool	1 Jan. 1873	15	1,066	–	Year	30	30	16	97	·2	6·6	3
	Unicorn	Dundee	1 Jan. 1874	14	1,084	–	Year	35	35	22	125	·3	8·5	4

Coast Guard Ship -	Achilles - - P. O.	Devonport -	1 July 1869	16	6,121	S. 1,250	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	435	110	68	928	10·3	23·6	20
	Achilles - - - C.	Devonport -	1 April 1875	16	6,109	S. 1,250	12 April to 31 Dec.	390	280	415	4,733	17·9	45·8	34
	Aurora - - - -	Devonport -	9 May 1874	28	2,558	S. 400	Year - - -	390	390	657	7,958	21·8	55·8	47
	Caledonia - - P. O.	Portsmouth	1 July 1873	24	4,125	S. 1,000	1 Jan. to 12 April	370	160	99	1,118	10·9	29·4	12
	Endymion - - - -	Sheerness -	25 Aug. 1874	22	2,486	S. 500	1 Jan. to 24 July	320	175	93	1,220	5·9	18·4	30
	Endymion - - - -	Sheerness -	25 Aug. 1874	22	2,486	S. 500	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	360	90	42	528	5·8	16·1	7
	Favorite - - - -	Portsmouth	24 Sept. 1872	10	2,094	S. 400	Year - - -	290	290	296	2,397	6·5	22·4	42
	Flirt (Tender to Aurora) -	- - -	- -	-	-	-	Year - - -	45	45	68	654	1·7	37·7	-
	Hector - P. O. & R. C.	Portsmouth	7 June 1875	18	4,089	S. 800	Year - - -	315	315	314	2,956	8·	25·3	33
	Iron Duke - - - C.	Devonport -	22 July 1875	14	3,787	SS. 800	22 July to 30 Sept.	540	100	37	520	7·3	13·5	7
	Iron Duke - - - -	Devonport -	22 July 1875	14	3,787	SS. 800	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	330	80	121	890	9·6	29·	16
	Penelope - - - -	Sheerness -	12 June 1869	11	3,096	S. 600	Year - - -	320	320	176	1,661	4·5	14·	18
	Valiant - - - -	Portsmouth	1 Sept. 1868	18	4,063	S. 800	Year - - -	350	350	463	6,151	16·8	48·	15
	Vanguard - - P. O.	Devonport -	6 July 1871	14	3,774	SS. 800	1 Jan. to 30 Sept.	400	300	395	4,041	14·8	37·	27
	Warrior - - - C.	Portsmouth	1 April 1875	32	6,109	S. 1,250	1 April to 31 Dec.	550	415	200	2,088	7·5	13·6	27
Training Ship -	Boscawen - - - -	Portsmouth	1 Jan. 1873	17	2,213	-	Year - - -	655	655	630	5,102	13·9	21·2	130
	Britannia - - - -	Devonport -	11 Aug. 1869	-	3,994	-	Year - - -	335	335	316	2,566	7·	20·8	82
	Ganges - - - -	Devonport -	1 Jan. 1871	19	2,285	-	Year - - -	660	660	436	7,055	19·3	29·2	48
	Implacable - - - -	Devonport -	1 Jan. 1873	16	1,882	-	Year - - -	1,080	1,080	708	8,090	22·1	20·4	245
	Impregnable - - -	Devonport -	1 Jan. 1871	22	2,406	-	Year - - -	985	985	723	6,757	18·5	18·7	165
	St. Vincent - - -	Portsmouth	1 Jan. 1871	22	2,612	-	Year - - -	910	910	471	2,945	8·	8·7	164
Training Brig -	Liberty (Tender to Ganges)	- -	- -	-	-	-	3 May to 12 Oct	135	60	102	591	3·6	26·6	24
	Liberty - - - C.	Devonport -	13 Oct. 1875	8	-	428	13 Oct. to 31 Dec.	125	25	57	288	3·6	28 8	18
	Martin (Tender to St. Vincent) - - - -	- -	- -	-	-	-	1 April to 12 Oct.	140	75	83	622	3·2	22·8	7
	Martin - - - C.	Portsmouth	13 Oct. 1875	10	-	481	13 Oct. to 31 Dec.	55	10	10	38	·4	7·2	4
	Seaflower (Tender to Boscawen) - - - -	- -	- -	-	-	-	11 April to 12 Oct.	140	70	96	506	2·7	19·2	23
	Seaflower - - C. D.	Portsmouth	13 Oct. 1875	8	-	425	13 Oct. to 31 Dec.	120	20	30	169	2·1	17·5	5
	Sealark (Tender to Implacable) - - - D.	- -	- -	-	-	-	10 April to 12 Oct.	120	55	60	469	2 5	20·8	2
	Sealark - - - C.	Devonport -	13 Oct. 1875	8	-	319	13 Oct. to 31 Dec.	110	25	36	191	2·3	20·9	-
	Squirrel (Tender to Impregnable) - - - -	- -	- -	-	-	-	11 April to 12 Oct.	135	65	49	271	1·4	10·3	11
	Squirrel - - - C.	Devonport -	13 Oct. 1875	8	428	-	13 Oct. to 31 Dec.	95	20	32	154	1·9	20·	9
Steam Vessel -	Dasher - - - -	Portsmouth	1 Jan. 1870	17	2,213	-	Year - - -	50	50	43	441	1·2	24·	1
	Jackal - - - P. O.	Devonport -	1 Jan. 1872	2	340	P. 150	1 Jan. to 7 Dec.	60	50	32	226	·6	10·	5
	Salamander - - P. O.	Portsmouth	2 April 1872	1	818	P. 220	1 Jan. to 13 July	70	40	68	496	2·5	35·7	21
Despatch Vessel -	Lively - - - - -	Devonport -	15 May 1872	2	835	P. 250	Year - - -	90	90	70	827	2·2	21·4	1
Yacht - - -	Osborne - - - -	Portsmouth	12 June 1874	2	1,536	P. 450	1 Jan. to 30 June	120	60	33	254	·6	10·	-
	Victoria and Albert - -	Portsmouth	1 Jan. 1870	2	2,345	P. 600	Year - - -	200	200	68	948	2·5	12.5	7
Store Ship - -	Fox - - - - - -	Chatham -	1 Jan. 1871	2	1,131	S. 2 0	Year - - -	110	110	93	688	1·8	16·3	19
Gun Boat - -	Goshawk (Tender to Revenge) - - - - -	- -	- -	-	295	S. 60	{1 Jan. to 13 Feb. / 15 Sept. to 15 Nov.}	65	20	22	238	2·2	33·8	2.
	Orwell - - - -	Queenstown	1 Jan. 1871	2	268	S. 60	{14 Feb. to 14 Sept. / 30 Nov. to 31 Dec.}	40	25	22	190	·7	17·5	5
Sheerness Reserve	- - - - - - -	- -	- -	-	-	-	Year - - -	575	575	312	3,407	9·3	16·1	52

MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Mediterranean Station.

The Squadron on the Mediterranean Station in 1875 comprised twenty-three ships, viz.: nine ironclads; three sloops; two gun-vessels; one steam-vessel; one despatch vessel; six gun-boats; and one receiving ship, permanently stationed at Malta. The returns from eight of the ships are for the whole twelve months; and from the remainder, for periods varying from three weeks to eleven months. The mean force corrected for time was 3,000; and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 4,526, which is in the ratio of 1508·6 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 106· per 1,000. Of these, 128 were invalided, and twenty-eight died, the former being in the ratio of 42·6, and the latter of 9·3 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the invaliding rate of 8·1, and in the death rate of 1· per 1,000.

The average daily loss of service from General Diseases, Section A. or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 4·3 per 1,000; and from Section B. or Constitutional Group, 10·6; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 1·3; of the circulatory system, ·7; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, ·9; of the respiratory system, 2·7; of the digestive system, 3·5; of the urinary and generative systems, 3·8; of the organs of locomotion, ·5; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 9·7; from unclassed diseases, 1·4; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 12·4. The average number of men sick daily was 165·7, which is in the ratio of 55·2 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, equal to ·6 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases. Section A., or Febrile Group.

Class I. Sect. A.

Under this head appear 335 cases of various forms of disease, viz.: one of small-pox; two of scarlet fever; ten of enteric fever; 233 of simple continued fever; twenty-two of ague; forty-seven of remittent fever; nine of mumps; and eleven of erysipelas; and of these, one of enteric fever, three of simple continued fever, and four of remittent fever, were invalided; and seven of enteric fever, two of simple continued fever, and one of remittent fever, proved fatal.

Small-pox.—A single case of small-pox appears in the returns of the Pallas during her first commission. The medical officer* of the ship

* Staff Surgeon E. T. Mortimer.

MEDITERRANEAN STATION.



(To face page 46)

ship says:—"It occurred in the person of an able seaman who was sent on board from Her Majesty's ship Torch at Port Said, for passage to England as a time-expired man. He first complained of feeling unwell on the 18th of March, the day after we left Port Said, and on the 21st the eruption appeared. On inquiry, it was found that this man was one of the crew of the captain's gig, and had been on shore at Alexandria and Rosetta, and also at Port Said. The latter place was said to be free from small-pox, but pilgrim ships were constantly passing through, and one had anchored near the Torch. As, however, the Torch only arrived at Port Said five days before the disease appeared, I think it more likely that it was contracted at Alexandria or Rosetta, in some house which the man visited on shore, as one of the boat's crew, when waiting for the captain at night.

"Great care was taken in the whitewashing and fumigation of the deck where the man had been, and no other case appeared.

"I am also informed that no cases appeared on board the Torch."

No mention is made as to whether this man had been vaccinated or not; but as the case proved to be a modified one, the probabilities are that he had been.

Scarlet Fever.—There was a single case of scarlet fever in the Cruiser, and one in the Hercules.

The case in the Cruiser was of some interest in connection with the possible origin of the disease. The medical officer * of the ship says: "One case occurred at Malta on the 29th of December, in the person of a supernumerary ordinary seaman. He had been on general leave for two days, and came off from the shore at 8.30 a.m. of that day, complaining of having been ill since the day before with headache, rigors, and sore throat. On examination, he was found to have the sore throat, and the dotted red rash of scarlatina, and was immediately put into a cot and taken to the Naval Hospital.

"The ship had been in harbour since the 15th of December, and previously to this had been two days in Syracuse, having arrived on the evening of the 10th, and sailed on the morning of the 13th of December, having then come off an eight days' cruise from Corfu. The man had no leave in Syracuse, and first went on shore on the 22nd of December at Malta, again on the 25th, and again on the general leave from the 27th to the morning of the 29th.

"Inquiries were made of his messmates of all the houses he had visited whilst on shore, and a list of them was made out, and sent to the superintendent of police with a request that they might be visited, and inquiries made as to the existence of any fever.

"The existence of any case of scarlet fever on the island was denied by the authorities.

"The man had received a letter from England three days before his being taken ill (on the 25th of December) from the Sailors' Home at Portsmouth, enclosing a post-office order.

"The following precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease on board. The man was taken immediately to hospital, and all

* Staff Surgeon G. W. L. Harrison.

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all his clothes, bedding, &c. with him; and the cot in which he was taken was left behind at the hospital for disinfection. His locker, mess-place, and parts adjoining were scrubbed with a solution of carbolic acid, and the whole lower deck and deck cloths sprinkled, and cloths saturated with the same solution were hung up about the lower deck. To prevent communication to the shore and other ships, all the men's leave was stopped, no natives allowed on board, and little or no communication held with the other ships. The officers were allowed on shore with the understanding that they were only to go for a walk in the country, and were not to visit any houses. This state of quarantine was kept up for a week."

The single case of scarlet fever which occurred in the Hercules, was in the person of an officer (a midshipman) who, the medical officer* of the ship states, "during the eight months he had served in this ship had repeatedly complained of common sore-throat, with occasional enlargement of the tonsils, for which he was on the sick-list during six days in August. He stated that in infancy he had had measles, and at times had suffered from asthmatic symptoms, but that he never had scarlet fever. On the evening of the 26th of November, he complained of sore-throat, the tonsils being slightly enlarged, and the right showing superficial ulceration. There was no constitutional disturbance. On the early part of the succeeding day there was still no pyrexia, but towards evening febrile symptoms set in, and on the morning of the 28th the chest was found to be covered with the eruption of scarlet fever, which was also sparsely distributed over the abdomen and inner surfaces of the thighs, but none could be detected on the upper extremities or face. He was immediately sent to hospital. The case is peculiar in the respect that it was found impossible to trace the source of contagion. The ship had been in the Piræus of Athens during the latter part of October, had returned to Malta on the 2nd of November, *viâ* Zante and Corfu, and had therefore been twenty-five days in Valetta Harbour when this case made its appearance. Moreover, the subject of it had not landed after the 12th of that month, when he went to visit friends at Sliema. I have been informed on official authority, that no case of scarlatina existed on the dates named, nor, as far as has been reported to the Civil Government, has any since occurred on shore, although one case was sent to hospital during the last week in December from Her Majesty's ship Cruizer in this harbour, the origin of which has not, I believe, been traced. The patient, in the present instance, has had a serious illness, having been attacked with uræmic poisoning, and is still in Malta Hospital suffering from albuminuria. At the time this case appeared in the ship, the Hercules was under orders to proceed to sea on the 2nd of December for target practice, and to remain absent from Malta a week; and on the 1st of that month five midshipmen were ordered to be discharged to the Research, as part complement. These officers with the sixteen other occupants of the gun-room, had been associating with the patient. I therefore deemed it advisable, in order to prevent the introduction of the disease into that ship, to recommend that

* Fleet Surgeon William Ross, M.D.

that they should be retained on board the Hercules, until all risk of their conveying contagion from her had ceased. The Commander in Chief expressed his approval of this arrangement. The Hercules left Malta on the 2nd of December with these officers on board, and on the 7th of that month they were discharged to the Research in Syracuse Harbour in perfect health; the case in the Hercules having happily proved to be a solitary one.

Enteric Fever.—Ten cases of this insidious and dangerous form of fever appear in the Returns, of which one was invalided and seven proved fatal. Two cases in each respectively occurred in the Cockatrice, Hibernia, and Research; and single cases in the Coquette, Hercules, Invincible, and Rapid. Besides these, a death from enteric fever occurred in the Cruiser and the Torch; in the returns from which, there are no corresponding cases, the disease having probably been entered under some other head.

In the Cockatrice there were two cases of enteric fever; they are said to have been of a mild description, and that but for the duration of the disease, and the supervention of abdominal symptoms, they could scarcely have been classed as enteric. The treatment was expectant. Both cases terminated favourably.

There was a single and fatal case of enteric fever in the Coquette. It occurred in the person of a seaman, who was sent with well-marked symptoms of the disease to the Military Hospital at Gibraltar, where, from the date of his admission, it is said, he got gradually worse, and ultimately died. The fever is said to have been prevalent in Gibraltar during the whole summer, but not in an epidemic form. The cause of the disease is attributed to defective sewerage.

A single and fatal case of enteric fever occurred in the Hercules in the person of a seaman who, the medical officer of the ship says:—" . . . . . was during the month of August sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment in the military prison at Malta for breaking out of the ship. Having completed his punishment, he was discharged on the 14th of September to the Hibernia, and joined the ship at Civita Vecchia on the 20th of that month, having taken a passage in Her Majesty's ship Helicon. On the 8th of October, the first time he had landed since leaving prison, he obtained thirty hours' leave, and slept on shore at Malta. On the 2nd of November, he was added to the sick-list, was sent to hospital on the 8th, and died there on the 20th of the same month."

The Deputy Inspector General * of Malta Hospital reports, with reference to this and some other cases, that "in consequence of the occurrence of these and several other cases of enteric fever belonging to the military in the Corradino prison, a commission was appointed by his Excellency the Governor to inquire into the sanitary state of that establishment. The report has not yet been issued, but when it is, a detailed statement will be forwarded. I may now, however, state that the cause of the disease may be attributed

* Deputy Inspector General J. Bernard.

Mediterranean Station.

buted in a great measure to a defective condition of the water-closets, and to the insufficient diet, especially in the case of animal food, supplied to the prisoners."

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In the Hibernia, there were two cases of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal. It also had its origin in the Corradino prison, and is thus commented on by the medical officer* of this ship:—"The other case happened also to a seaman, ... æt. 20, who originally belonged to Her Majesty's ship Undaunted, from which ship he had been sent to the military prison in Corradino, and while undergoing punishment in that establishment, he contracted the disease. He was received on board from the prison on the 26th of July, and the disease at the time was of two weeks' duration. Next morning he was removed to the Naval Hospital, where he died on the 2nd of August."

"As other cases of the same disease occurred in the prison, a commission was appointed by his Excellency the Governor, to inquire into its sanitary condition. The most likely cause of this outbreak that the inquiry elicited, was the very unsatisfactory manner in which the so-called 'dry earth' system of sewerage was carried out.

"Many cases of the same disease came under observation and treatment in connection with the dockyard practice throughout the year. In one family six members were attacked at the same time; happily all recovered, except one, a boy, aged eleven, who died on the thirty-eighth day of the fever. This outbreak was clearly traceable to an accumulation of fœcal matter found in a water-closet out of repair, and so seldom used that the occupants of the house were not aware of its being there.

"Unlike many other diseases, enteric fever appears to have an intimate connection with causes generally prevailing and widely spread. In Malta it is sporadic, endemic, or epidemic, at different seasons and years. The apparent tendency which the virus has to originate '*de novo*,' contrasts with that of other diseases, and it would appear also to have the power of reproducing itself independently of the subject upon whom it acts. Among the conditions connected with the spread of enteric fever, the presence of privy soil and bad drainage stands first. The products of the decomposition of these gain an entrance into the body, either through the stomach by water, or by emanations through the lungs. This fever prevails during the latter part of the summer and autumnal periods, the disease appearing to commence at a time coinciding with increased temperature, stillness of the atmosphere, and the prevalence of moist south and S.S.E. winds, and the long continuance of drought afterwards. When rain descends at this season, it is of too short a duration, or insufficient in amount to remove the whole of the filth in the drains and sewers; washing out the mere surface portions of the accumulated filth into the sea, it renders the neighbouring waters murky and stinking for considerable distances from the shore. The accession of moisture also hurries what remains into rapid decomposition, and taints the various

* Fleet Surgeon S. A. Willis, M.D.

various tanks and wells with the dissolved or suspended products of the sewage. Whatever may be the exact nature of the materies morbi, or hypothetical poison, which is the real and proximate cause of enteric fever, we are warranted in concluding its intimate relation to a concurrence or plurality of conditions, such as imperfect drainage and sewage giving rise to fæcal odours, and products of decomposition of animal *excreta*, at a time coincident with such barometrical and thermometrical states of the atmosphere, most fitted for the reception, absorption, and subsequent deposition of miasma and malaria.

"In Malta the mean temperature during June, July, August, and September is about 80° Fahrenheit; the atmosphere is very still, and alternately very dry or very moist, as sirocco winds prevail or not.

"It has often happened, apparently in the same localities, and from the same external causes operating, that different but allied disorders have appeared, indicating that there exist numerous diseases distinct enough in their specific causes probably, and certainly distinct enough in their symptoms and pathology, which may have a common origin, and possess allied etiologies. Careful observation of the cases, with their attendant circumstances, that have occurred in the practice of the dockyard during nearly three years, leads to the following conclusions, viz.:

"That enteric fever is endemic rather than epidemic; when the latter, it is often remarkably circumscribed within one or more limited spheres.

"That it is in all probability contagious, but that this is inadequate to explain all its outbreaks, and that contagion is to be looked upon in the light of a subordinate rather than a primary and principal cause of its spread.

"That enteric fever is probably allied etiologically to other diseases, such as gastro-enteric, hepatic, and splenic disorders having either a different or allied pathology.

"That in its original spread it has an intimate connection with bad drainage and fæcal fermentation.

"That the products of such fermentation may be varied in many ways, and that being so, in all probability they may give rise to diseases differing from enteric fever.

"That enteric fever is capable of spontaneous origin, as opposed to that of continuous succession from the bodies of individuals under its influence.

"That in Malta it ordinarily commences about autumn, and reaches its acmé of prevalence soon after that season, continuing through the winter, and ceasing towards the spring. It is probable that the character and constitution of the season exert some influence. In Malta, after an unusually hot and dry summer, it has appeared with the first autumnal rains, with increased prevalence and intensity."

The same officer makes the following observations on the means that were being adopted to remove the insanitary condition of Dockyard Creek:—"Some slight operations were made during the course of last summer, with the object of mitigating the foul effluvia

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that always arise, particularly at that season of the year, from the Creek, more especially where the sewers discharge their contents. Two sewers were deepened, whose outlets were so close to the surface of the water, that although there is a rise and fall of tide of only 1 foot 3 inches at low water, they were partially exposed. In one, an iron tube 37 feet long, with a 10-inch bore, was laid, which conveyed the sewage to the bottom of the Creek, where the water is 16 feet deep. In the other, a tube 32 feet long, with a bore of 1 foot 10 inches, was fixed, which also conveyed the sewage to the bottom, where the same depth of water exists. There are in all twenty-nine sewers that open into the Creek, fifteen of which are placed on the east side, many of them in the victualling yard; the other fourteen are situated on the west or Senglea side. Three of the most offensive in the victualling yard had iron pipes attached to their outlets in 1869, to convey the sewage to the bottom, where the water is 15 feet deep. In 1872 a similar work was done to the very offensive sewer close to the storekeeper's office on the west side. All familiar with the Creek for many years past unanimously state that all these works, small and trifling as they are, were undoubtedly beneficial in lessening the stench that always existed at the water's edge. It is expected that in the course of two years the new drainage works that are now being vigorously pushed on will be completed, and then not an ounce of sewage will flow into the harbour or creeks; all will be discharged into the sea, several miles away from the nearest town.

"As influencing and materially affecting the health and physical condition of the crew, many of whom are natives, and as of the utmost importance in the etiology of the diseases that occur among them, and more especially in that of the practice of the dockyard, the insanitary conditions of the neighbouring towns and villages ought at all times to possess the deepest interest and most careful attention of the medical officer, consequently the following remarks have been often considered." These remarks apply to the improvements required in the houses of the villages and towns surrounding the Creek, the abolishing of dung-rooms and middens, the provision for separating animals from the dwelling-houses, and the consideration of certain local customs which have an important hygienic bearing on the question. They are very important, and doubtless will be among the among the points to be carefully considered by the Board of Health of the island, but they are too extensive to admit of introduction into a report of this kind.

There was a single case of enteric fever in the Invincible. Its origin could not be traced, the man, it is stated, not having been out of the ship for three months. The symptoms were those of enteric fever, comprising the characteristic stools and eruption, but the temperature was rarely above 100° F. The man was discharged to Malta Hospital, where he appears to have done well, although it was found necessary to invalid him, and send him off the station.

There was a single and fatal case of enteric fever in the Rapid, with reference to which the medical officer* says:—"One case occurred

* Staff Surgeon H. Scott Lauder.

occurred at Malta in the month of March, while the ship's company were hulked on board Her Majesty's ship Hibernia, at which time the disease was rather prevalent in the island. The man had been on leave, and slept out of the ship a few days before he applied at the sick berth, and careful inquiries were made at the places he had frequented, to discover if there was any sickness among the inhabitants, but without definite result. He was sent to hospital, and died there thirteen days after the symptoms first appeared. There were no cases of typhoid fever on board the Hibernia, so that it is probable the poison was introduced into his system through food or water while on shore."

The medical officer* of the hospital, under whose care he came, says of the case that it "soon showed typical signs of the disease; it terminated on the twelfth day after its first declaration. At the *post mortem* examination of the body the patches of Peyer were found large, much elevated, ulcerated, and overspread with much ashy exudation. The solitary glands along the track of the colon were very prominent, hyperæmic, and showed marks of ulceration.

"The short period of time over which the disease had ranged, and the rapid manner in which the poison had acted on the system, as shown by the post-mortem appearances, proved how large must have been the amount of poison imbibed into the system. The inquiries made as to how and where this man had contracted the infection, although pursued with care and diligence by the staff surgeon of the Rapid, resulted in no positive evidence, nor was there remarked among the men forming the ship's company of that ship, any tendency to the disease in any shape, not even in that of diarrhœa."

There were two cases of enteric fever in the Research, one of which proved fatal. They are thus reported on by the medical officer† of the ship:—"Under this head (enteric fever) two cases were entered on the list in Malta Harbour. The first, a lad, æt. 19, of a dull, heavy-looking expression; he only returned to the ship the week before he presented himself from Her Majesty's ship Cruiser, where he had been undergoing a course of instruction. When entered on the 10th of April, he stated that he had felt unwell for the last week, and complained of pain in the back and limbs, accompanied with headache and sickness of stomach. The pulse was quick (128), and the temperature unusually high (107). The bowels at first were regular, and he had no pain, but diarrhœa and tenderness soon set in; there was some inflammation of the tonsils and fauces, and prostration was considerable, calling for stimulants in the shape of eggs and brandy. This case was removed on the following morning (11th April) to the Royal Naval Hospital, from which establishment he was subsequently invalided."

The second case, which proved fatal at the Royal Naval Hospital

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Deputy Inspector General J. L. Donnet, M.D.

† Staff Surgeon J. N. J. O'Malley.

Mediterranean Station.

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pital occurred in the person of a seaman, who underwent forty-two days' imprisonment at the Military prison, Malta, and was discharged on the 2nd of July. On the 14th of the same month general leave was granted, when he was allowed twenty-four hours, which, according to his own statement, was spent in one of the lowest haunts in Malta, called the Ropewalk. He did not present himself at the sick bay before the evening of the 17th, when he complained of general malaise, and said that he did not enjoy his leave as he felt unwell. On the morning he was removed to hospital (19th of July), the symptoms of enteric fever were well-marked, the temperature at the time being 104·5. I have no doubt but that the fever in this case was contracted at the prison, from the fact that a similar case traced to that institution proved fatal at the Royal Naval Hospital about the same time. In this instance the disease was probably aggravated by the man sleeping on shore in one of the low haunts mentioned, and neglecting to present himself when he first felt ill."

In addition to the cases of enteric fever entered on Table I, two deaths appear under this head on Table IV., one in the Cruiser, and one in the Torch.

In the Cruiser, the fatal case occurred in the person of a seaman who was sent into hospital for primary syphilis, but rheumatism and enteric fever, it is stated, supervened, and the latter disease proved fatal.

The fatal case that occurred in connection with the Torch was due to infection in the Corradino prison. The man was undergoing punishment when he was reported ill by the medical officer of the prison, who requested that he might be removed to the Naval Hospital, which was accordingly done. He was admitted on the 5th of October, suffering from diarrhœa and the usual symptoms of enteric fever, which terminated fatally on the 17th of October.

The report of the commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Malta, in consequence of the representations of the Naval Commander in Chief, into the sanitary condition of Corradino Military Prison had reference to:—

1st. The surface drainage, and the condition of the immediate vicinity of the prison.
2nd. Its water supply.
3rd. Sewerage.
4th. Ventilation.
5th. Its dietary.
6th. The nature of the labour imposed in relation to it,

And, as regards the question of enteric fever, it went to show that any influence it had in inducing that specific form of fever was, in all probability, due to the unsatisfactory manner in which the dry earth system of sewerage was being carried out. The water supply was found to be unusually free from any organic impurity; and some suggestions were made with reference to improving the ventilation of the prison, but the direct cause of the fever was not satisfactorily

satisfactorily traced. As the prison will, it is to be assumed, be connected with the general and extensive scheme of sewerage which is now in course of formation in the island, all local methods of sewerage will be done away with as unnecessary and dangerous, and the tendency to a recurrence of cases of enteric fever will, it may be hoped, disappear.

Simple Continued Fever.—Two hundred and thirty-three cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns, of which three were invalided, and two proved fatal. The ships in which the largest number of cases occurred were the Bittern, Cockatrice, Coquette, and Hercules.

In the Bittern, in which there were ten cases of simple continued fever, the disease was said in all cases to have been due to exposure to the sun. The general symptoms were frontal headache, slight sickness of stomach, foul tongue, constipated bowels, quick pulse, and great thirst; and the temperature in the axilla was generally 99°. The symptoms disappeared in a few days, leaving the patient quite well.

There were twenty-seven cases of simple continued fever in the Cockatrice. The medical officer* says:—"Though this seems a large number for so small a crew, it must be borne in mind that about one-fourth were cases of recurrence in the same individual to the extent of two or three times. The symptoms were of the mildest description, their duration being short, the larger number terminating in an average of five days. This was the most prevalent type of fever in the river (Danube) during the year; there were no signs of remission or intermission in any of the cases. The recurrences were always less severe than the primary attack. The treatment was simple. Quinine was administered from the first with the effect of arresting the fever in a very short time. Though the symptoms were those of continued fever, I felt very much disposed to think that they were malarial in their origin, and I acted accordingly."

There were twenty-seven cases of simple continued fever in the Coquette in her second commission. The majority of the cases occurred during the Michaelmas quarter of the year, when the vessel was stationed off the coast of Spain. They do not appear to have been of much severity.

In the Hercules, there were eighty-one cases of simple continued fever. The medical officer says:—"Of cases entered as simple continued fever, eighty-one were placed on the sick-list, seventy-eight of which were discharged to duty, and three were sent to hospital. Sixty-nine of these, including the three hospital cases, occurred in the Midsummer quarter, and commenced to show themselves shortly after the ship arrived in the Mediterranean from England, and when the temperature had risen considerably; ten appeared

* Surgeon Joseph Wood, M.D.

Mediterranean Station.

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appeared in the September quarter, and two in the Christmas quarter. Of those discharged to duty, the average number of days' sickness was under four; there being only four cases in which the loss of service was respectively six, seven, six, and ten days. They may therefore be briefly dismissed with the remark that they were exceedingly mild cases of febricula, in which the symptoms were chiefly trifling frontal headache, some heat of skin, and anorexia, for which saline aperients were ordered, and afterwards a few doses of quinine. When the headache persisted, as in the four cases alluded to, counter irritation to the nape of the neck gave speedy relief. In three cases the symptoms from the outset were evidently of a more grave nature, and the patients were sent to hospital after having been each three days under treatment on board. The first of these was invalided after twenty-eight days, for palpitation, while the others rejoined after being fifty-six, and forty-seven days in hospital respectively. As was to be expected from catarrhs prevailing on board during the early part of an English April, the character of disease changed and showed itself in these numerous cases of febricula, which were solely due to the sudden transition from cold damp weather to the increased heat of the Mediterranean."

Ague.—Twenty-two cases of this form of periodic fever appear in the Returns, more than one-half of which were in the Antelope, which was stationed for the most part in the Dardanelles. They caused no loss to the Service either by invaliding or death.

Remittent Fever.—There were forty-seven cases of remittent fever in the squadron during the year, of which four were invalided, and one proved fatal. The ships in which the largest number of cases occurred were the Cockatrice, the Hercules, the Pallas, and the Research.

In the Cockatrice (stationed in the Danube) there were eight cases of remittent fever. The medical officer of the ship says:—"These cases were without any special interest. It was only by careful observation that the remission could be made out. The first two cases I mistook for simple synocha. The symptoms in all were of the mildest description, none of them lasting more than ten days. The treatment consisted in the immediate administration of quinine. Contrary to my experience of last year, I never found the stomach too irritable for that agent. The remissions were generally irregular. The cases all occurred during the latter part of summer and autumn, a period when the mud of the marshes, by the evaporation of the water, becomes exposed to the direct rays of the sun, thereby impregnating the atmosphere with malarial poison. It is always at these particular times of the year that periodic fevers are most frequent, and the foregoing fact is believed by the medical men and the inhabitants of the locality as affording an explanation of the cause."

There were six cases of remittent fever in the Hercules. Three occurred in the Midsummer quarter, two in Michaelmas quarter, and one in the Christmas quarter. Rheumatism only resulted as a sequela in one case.

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In the Pallas there were eighteen cases of remittent fever, one of which proved fatal. With respect to them the medical officer* observes:—"Eighteen cases of remittent fever were entered on the sick-list during the year. They chiefly occurred during the summer months, and were on the average nearly twenty days under treatment. I see in the Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for 1874, that some of the medical officers of the ships on the Mediterranean station class their cases as continued fever, although one report says they 'appear to be the result of climatic influence as a predisposing cause;' and another, 'Persons immediately after their arrival here, are commonly seized with this disease, and it is called by them Malta fever.' Most medical officers, especially the men practising on shore to whom I have mentioned the subject, agree as to the benefit derived from the use of quinine, and also that in many cases there are sequelæ, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, and a peculiar form of anæmic debility, commonly called climatic cachexia, which can only be got rid of by a removal of the patient from the station, that is, from the climatic influence.

"I have suffered from this disease myself on three different occasions, and each time there were distinct exacerbations and remissions, and I feel quite convinced that almost all the cases of so-called Malta fever occurring in men on this station who have been some time in Malta, are malarious in their origin, and periodic in their nature."

The fatal case occurred in the person of a marine who was sent to Malta Hospital, where he died. The principal medical officer† of the establishment at the time says of him, that he was "one whose consitution had suffered much from climatic influences; his general anæmic appearance, his pale and sallow complexion, and the debility under which he laboured showed proofs of this deterioration. At the time of entry, his chief complaint was universal malaise; the pyrexial symptoms ran high, and the waste of tissue was great. He gradually lost flesh, and after he had been in hospital thirty-one days, he expired. The autopsy revealed a large spleen, the left pleural cavity contained a large amount of turbid sero-purulent fluid, and in the substance of the left lung, several softening tubercular masses were seen."

There were nine cases of remittent fever in the Research, of which six were discharged to hospital. The medical officer observes that "few of them were alike in minor points, although perhaps so in general. I have seldom known two cases of this fever resemble each other, and never found one where enteric symptoms, in some shape or other, did not show themselves, which makes me inclined to form the opinion that the so-called Malta or Mediterranean fever partakes more or less of the characters of remittent and enteric fevers as laid down in books, and the treatment must depend on the most prominent symptoms present. I found large doses of quinine

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† Deputy Inspector General J. L. Donnet, M.D.

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(10 grains) every three hours, when the stomach could bear it, act as a powerful and most efficacious remedy in cutting short the paroxysms of the fever, when given during the remission. It is almost impossible to lay down any fixed rule to be guided by in the treatment of this distressing disease, which I suppose above all others, causes more invaliding from this station, and I have no doubt but that many cases of rheumatism might be traced to Mediterranean fever."

Mumps.—Nine cases of mumps appear in the Returns, all in connection with the Hercules. The disease appears to have been introduced into the ship by a young officer who had belonged to the Duke of Wellington when mumps were very prevalent, and who had been for three weeks under treatment for the complaint immediately before joining the Hercules.

Erysipelas.—Of eleven cases of this disease which appear in the Returns six occurred in the Rapid. Of these, however, five occurred in one man who was subject to recurrent erythema of one foot and leg. The sixth case also is said to have been of the same character, and that all of them might, perhaps, have been more correctly placed under the heading of erythema.

II. General Diseases, Section B.,—or Constitutional Group.

Class II. Sect. B.

Under this head appear 420 cases of various forms of disease, viz., 172 of rheumatism, 189 of primary syphilis, forty-nine of secondary syphilis, one of scrofula, seven of phthisis pulmonalis, one of gout, and one of lupus. Of these, eleven of rheumatism, and five of secondary syphilis were invalided. Eleven persons were invalided for phthisis although only seven cases of this disease appear in the Returns. This is accounted for by assuming that in certain cases originally entered under some other heading, phthisical symptoms had become developed, necessitating their being invalided. One case of rheumatism, one case of secondary syphilis, and two cases of phthisis proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of ·6 per 1,000. There was a reduction, however, in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of 1·4 per 1,000. There was no mortality from rheumatism in 1874, while in the present year the single death gave a ratio of ·3 per 1,000. The ships in which there were the greatest number of cases were the Devastation, Hercules, Invincible, and Pallas.

There were seventeen cases of rheumatism in the Devastation. The majority of them occurred during the Christmas quarter of the year; with one exception they were all of an ordinary character, and call for no special remarks, but the exceptional case which proved fatal was one of great severity, occurring in a young officer of strongly marked rheumatic diathesis who, according to his own account, had had no fewer than seven acute attacks of the disease. He

He was sent to Malta Hospital where, a few days after admission, cardiac symptoms set in, and carried him off ten days after his admission. Post-mortem examination revealed extensive lesions in connection with the heart and pericardium.

In the Hercules there were thirty-six cases of rheumatism. They were all of a sub-acute or chronic character, with one exception, in which the disease in the acute form affected nearly all the joints. In this instance there was a remarkable tendency to sudden metastasis, with symptoms of cardiac complication. The patient, who had for lengthened periods been under treatment for gonorrhœa, and primary and secondary syphilis, was invalided while in hospital.

There were eighteen cases of rheumatism in the Invincible, but no information is given in connection with them.

There were twenty-two cases of rheumatism in the Pallas. Many of them were the sequelæ of remittent fever, and one was apparently connected with gonorrhœa.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—One hundred and eighty-nine cases of primary syphilis, and forty-nine of secondary syphilis, appear in the Returns from the squadron during the year, the former being in the ratio of 63·0 and the latter of 16·3 per 1,000 of force. Compared with the preceding twelve months there was an increase in the ratio of cases of primary syphilis to the extent of 17·4 per 1,000, but there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of secondary disease equal to 1·4 per 1,000. Five cases of secondary syphilis were invalided, and one proved fatal. Each case of primary syphilis was under treatment on board ship and in hospital on an average between thirty-three and thirty-four days; and each case of secondary syphilis between thirty-five and thirty-six days. The Hercules and Invincible were the vessels showing the largest number of cases of these diseases.

In the Hercules, in which there were thirty-five cases of primary disease and two of secondary syphilis, only five cases of the primary form of disease had their origin at Malta, which speaks well for that port considering that it is the Head Quarters of the station and the ship was about three months there during the year.

There were fifty-five cases of primary and sixteen of secondary syphilis in the Invincible. Of the primary disease forty-six cases were contracted at Barcelona, twenty-three in the first quarter and the same number in the second quarter of the year. Barcelona is said to have been a perfect hot bed of syphilitic disease, so much so that it was thought necessary to issue special instructions with regard to the leave of the men while there.

In the Hibernia, which is permanently stationed at Malta, there was not a single case of primary syphilis during the year. The medical officer of the ship says:—"Owing to the existing law for the prevention of the spreading of venereal diseases, and to the great attention that is paid in carrying out its provisions, those diseases are not so prevalent, so infectious, or so destructive in Malta, as they are reported to be in other countries."

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Class II. Sect. B.

The medical officer* of the Swiftsure, speaking of his experience of the first quarter of the year, says:—"In comparing the venereal return for the first quarter of the present year with that for the first quarter of 1874 it will be seen that whereas only two cases of primary syphilis occurred during the first quarter of the present year, no fewer than twenty-eight cases were contracted in a similar period of the previous year; this remarkable difference being caused by the fact of the ship being stationed chiefly at Malta during the first quarter of this year, while she was stationed chiefly at Barcelona during the first quarter of 1874."

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Under this head appear 139 cases of various forms of disease, of which twenty were invalided, and four proved fatal.

Apoplexy.—A fatal case is recorded under this head. It occurred in the person of a Maltese, one of the admiral superintendent's domestics, borne on the books of the Hibernia, an old man. He suffered from rheumatic gout of the right foot and ankle during the months of February and March, of which disease he was occasionally subject to severe attacks. At the time of his decease he was convalescent after a severe seizure. On the morning of the 27th of March he was suddenly seized with giddiness, fainting, and nausea, and expired half an hour afterwards. He was at the time on leave at his home in Valletta, and the Maltese medical man who was sent for did not arrive in time to witness his death. He certified, however, that it was owing to apoplexy.

Other Diseases of the Brain.—A fatal case of what is returned as cerebral meningitis occurred in the Cockatrice at Galatz. The case is thus reported by the medical officer of the ship:—" . . . . . æt. 21, A.B., was placed on the sick-list on the morning of the 20th of October complaining of rigors, undefined pains over the body, and general malaise. The pulse was 84° and temperature 99°. These symptoms continued much the same for the first and following days. The tongue was slightly furred, and the bowels were freely moved under the influence of aperients. He made no particular complaint of pain in the head or giddiness. At 3 a.m. of the 22nd, I was called to see him, as he had suddenly become much worse; I found him lying on the lower deck, rolling about from side to side as if in pain. He was quite unconscious; the eyeballs were turned upwards and inwards, the pupils were dilated and insensible to light. The conjunctivæ were very much congested and the eyes suffused. The breathing was rapid, laboured, and irregular, being about 30 per minute. Pulse slightly jerking, but regular, 80 per minute; temperature 100. The fingers were flexed or rather clenched in the palms of the hands, particularly those of the left hand, but they were easily extended by a little force. The head was bent back and the face turned upwards. There was no sign of paralysis, and he apparently retained the sense of touch. He had been observed for half an hour

* Fleet Surgeon George Moore, M.D.

hour previous to my seeing him to be moving restlessly about in his hammock, and moaning. Eventually he fell out, at the same time catching hold of the sides of the hammock and letting himself drop gently on the deck on his knees. During the remainder of the day the symptoms continued with little variation. He became somewhat quieter, the pupils were less dilated, and sensible to light. The temperature and pulse remained much the same till about 6 p.m. He showed no sign of returning consciousness, his hands remaining clenched as at first. After 6 p.m. he became much quieter, the fingers relaxed. The breathing became slower and more laboured, there was mucous rattle in the throat and chest. The pulse rose to 130, the temperature to 102°. The head became more drawn back, the eyes were turned upwards and inwards. These symptoms continued until 12.30. p.m., the pulse gradually falling, and the body becoming cold. He died at the last-mentioned time.

"Thinking the case to be one of cerebro-spinal inflammation, but being desirous to know the precise nature of the disease, I made a post-mortem examination, with the following results:

"The organs of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis were found healthy. There was some congestion of the lungs, and the larger bronchi were filled with a quantity of frothy mucus. On reflecting the scalp, extravasated blood was found posteriorly over the right side of the occipital bone, which must have been of recent production. There was no external mark of a wound on any part of the body. The dura mater was found healthy; the pia mater was intensely congested, and of a deep red colour. There was extensive effusion of blood over the right anterior lobe of the brain, extending into the great longitudinal sulcus. The grey substance of the brain was very anæmic, the puncta vasculosa being small and few. The base of the brain appeared healthy. About a foot of the spinal cord was examined, and found healthy. The choroid plexuses and velum interposition were decidedly hyperæmic.

"I consider the case to be clearly one of acute-cerebral meningitis, with effusion of blood on the surface of the brain. The evening previous to his coming on the sick-list, he had been on shore and got intoxicated. He was seen to fall three times before arriving on board the ship. A fall on the back of the head may have been the cause, or one of the causes, which produced the disease."

A fatal case of meningitis occurred in the person of a seaman of the Cruiser. When placed on the sick-list, he stated that he had felt unwell for three or four days. His symptoms were headache, chiefly occipital, and pain in the nucha, back-ache, rigors, and flushes of heat. He slept badly, and perspired towards morning; anorexia; thirst; bowels had been opened by a mercurial aperient; tongue coated, yellowish; pulse 110; skin hot. On the following day the pain in the head, nucha, and back continued; the face was flushed, and the respiration hurried. He could take a deep inspiration without cough, and he had no pain in the chest. There was no retraction of the head; pulse 92; skin hot and moist. There was much debility, and in this condition he was discharged to Malta Hospital. The report from that establishment states that "the headache, which in this case was a marked symptom from the commencement,

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mencement, continued to be a prominent one while the patient was sensible; but rambling increased to delirium, incessant talking, and a constant desire to get out of bed, were followed by a state of quiet and insensibility to surrounding objects and persons, symptoms that anticipated death, which occurred on the 3rd of April, it being the fourteenth day of the disease. The temperature of the body during the illness of this patient ranged from 101·5° to 105·8°, and a short time previous to dissolution the clinical thermometer placed in the armpit noted 108°.

"There was general congestion of the meningeal coverings found at the post-mortem examination, and the grey matter of the brain itself was of a dark hue. The brain was very small; its weight did not exceed forty-three ounces."

A seaman of the Invincible died of meningitis in Malta Hospital. The medical officer* of the ship says, "He was attacked on shore at Malta, from the effects of alcohol, &c., with epilepsy. His first fit was seen early in the morning of the 11th of January. I saw him in another convulsion at ten o'clock of the same morning; it was followed by clonic spasms of the voluntary muscles. Removed at once to hospital."

The hospital report states:—"The case which terminated fatally was admitted from Her Majesty's ship Invincible on the 11th of January, whilst that ship was steaming out of harbour. When admitted he was much excited, his face was flushed, his pupils dilated, and his struggles frequent and violent. After he had been put to bed, and when the restrictive measures used had been removed, he became more quiet; his state was one of semi-consciousness, for though partly aroused by a question to which he made an attempt to answer, he shortly after relapsed into this state. His skin was perspiring; his pulse beat 130, soft, but at times hard and full; beef-tea was swallowed easily, and a chloral draught which was administered partly soothed and quieted him. As this first draught did not induce sleep, a second was given at midnight. After taking this second draught he became more composed, and seemingly appeared as one asleep. At 2.30 a.m. of the 12th of January he became restless, and, after a short convulsive struggle, expired.

"The body, when examined thirty hours after death, showed the following results: Plastic effusion was observed upon the arachnoid and pia mater membranes of the base of the brain, in the space covering the optic commissure, and around the upper part of the medulla oblongata; there was much meningeal congestion, and much serous effusion between the layers of the membranes. This plastic effusion was not of recent formation; the general congestion was due to the alcoholic poisoning which had occurred before the patient's admission, which, superadded to the pre-existing source of irritation, had tended to cause the fatal result. The cerebral substance was firm throughout; in none of its parts was any symptom of softening exhibited.

"There

* Fleet Surgeon F. Y. Toms.

"There was in this case an admixture of symptoms, some representing delirium tremens, others meningeal inflammation, for with the cerebral excitement, suffused eye, quick and firm pulse, with a state of semi-consciousness, there were observed, though not at the same time, a soft pulse and a perspiring skin. Upon these last symptoms the treatment was based, and as the chloral after administration had produced a degree of quiet, the issue was looked forward to with some degree of hope."

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Under this head appear thirty-six cases of various forms of disease, of which eighteen were invalided, and two proved fatal.

Of the cases invalided, ten were for functional disease of the heart, five for organic disease of the heart; one for aneurism, for which there is no corresponding case, the man having been sent to hospital for palpitation; and two for varicose veins. The fatal cases were one of organic disease of the heart, and one of pericarditis.

Organic Disease of the Heart.—The fatal case of organic heart disease occurred in the person of the ship's cook of the Devastation. He was placed on the sick-list on the 9th of October, when he stated that he had suddenly become faint when at his work in the galley. On examination it was found that his pulse was frequent, small, and feeble, and a distinct bruit was audible with the second sound. On the following day he complained of severe pain in the back, and was troubled with frequent vomiting. These symptoms gradually increased until the bruit could be distinctly heard all over the thorax. In this condition he was sent to the Civil Hospital at Corfu. It is noted that he was very restless almost up to the time of his death, and that it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to remain in bed. He died after an attack of syncope on the day in which he was admitted to hospital. There is no report of any post-mortem examination of the body.

Pericarditis.—A fatal case of pericarditis occurred in Malta Hospital in the person of a marine of the Hibernia, which is thus reported by the principal medical officer* of that establishment.

"The subject of it, a private Royal Marine, of Her Majesty's ship Hibernia, had been several times in hospital for the treatment of onychia. On the 26th of December he returned to his duty; on the 13th of January, after exposure to cold, he was seized with a sense of constriction of the chest, with sharp pain in the right side; this was followed by febrile symptoms, cough, and viscid expectoration. On the 16th, his state having become worse, he was admitted into hospital. When examined he complained of severe stabbing pain at base of both lungs; his breathing was much oppressed; the respirations

* Deputy Inspector General J. L. Donnet, M.D.

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respirations were 64, pulse 108, and the temperature of the body 102°·8. Dulness was found on percussion at the base of both lungs, and when the ear was applied over this dull part, a minute crepitation was discerned, and the vocal resonance of this part much increased. These signs were most marked posteriorly, where the dulness rose higher than it did in front, and where the vocal resonance amounted to bronchophony; the sputa were viscid and somewhat rusty, and the face was flushed, and wore an anxious expression. These symptoms taken together drew exclusive attention to the lungs, and the diagnosis formed was double pneumonia, commencing in the capillary tubes of the bronchi, spreading and invading the parenchyma of both lungs.

"But with the inflammation of the lungs there co-existed an affection of the pericardium, which assisted by the lung affection, tended materially towards intensifying the rapid and fatal termination. The symptoms of the latter affection were masked by the former in such guise as to cause attention to be concentrated upon the lung affections, and of so trenchant and decided a character were they, that the pericardial were obscured, and so lost as to remain unrevealed during the lifetime of the patient.

"It does happen in the framing of a diagnosis that symptoms which present characteristics sufficiently prominent to indicate the existence of an especial disease, are considered and accepted as conclusive, and from them an inference is drawn and acted upon; but in accepting this conclusion, further observation and further inquiry are left unprosecuted. It was so in this instance; the lung symptoms were decidedly characteristic, and they so marked the pericardial, that attention concentrated itself upon the former, to the entire exclusion of the latter. At the examination made after death, the membranes of the pleuræ were firmly adherent, and their cavity obliterated; the lungs offered an example of red hepatization; but what caused surprise was to meet the extensive disease which had attacked the pericardium, the walls of which were in many places glued together in such way as to prove a hindrance to the free action of the organ.

"It was these pericardial adhesions, and not the pleural, nor even the lung affection, which had caused the fatal suddenness of this case, for adhesions of the pleura, howsoever extensive, do not necessarily shorten the life of a person thus affected, whereas those of the pericardium invariably do. The heart was found contracted upon itself, and its cavities much lessened in size; this appearance (which resembled the heart described by Cruveihier of individuals who had met a violent death beneath the knife of the guillotine) was caused by the energetic efforts of the organ to supplement by extra action the obstacle which the pericardial disease opposed to its natural function."

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. & VI.

Under this head appear thirty-six cases of sympathetic bubo; and two of other forms of glandular disease. Each case of bubo was between

between twenty-eight and twenty-nine days under treatment, and each case of the other forms of disease between thirty-seven and thirty-eight days. There was no loss to the service either by invaliding or mortality from this class of disease.

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Classes V. and VI.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 464 cases of various forms of disease, of which three were invalided and three proved fatal. Compared with the previous twelve months there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 18·4, and of mortality of ·4 per 1,000. There was, however, a reduction in the invaliding rate equal to 2· per 1,000. Catarrh contributed 422 to the total number of cases, each case being on an average between four and five days under treatment.

Other Diseases of the Lungs.—Under this head appears a fatal case of empyema, which occurred in the person of a sick berth attendant of the Hibernia who had just arrived from England, when he presented himself with well-marked pleuritic symptoms, for which he was at once sent to hospital, where he died about a month afterwards, from the results of purulent accumulation in the right pleural cavity, with disease of the liver.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

This class comprises 667 cases of various forms of disease, of which eight were invalided. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 24·7, and in the invaliding rate of 1·3 per 1,000. There was no mortality during the present year from these diseases, while in the preceding year the death-rate was ·3 per 1,000. Cynanche contributed 196, dyspepsia 144, and diarrhœa 231, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average about eight days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia about five days, and each case of diarrhœa nearly four days.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX. and X.

Under this head appear 228 cases of various forms of disease, of which three were invalided. Gonorrhœa contributed 152 to the total number of cases, epididymitis twenty seven, and orchitis seventeen. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average nearly twenty-two days under treatment; each case of epididymitis twenty days, and each case of orchitis between twelve and thirteen days.

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Class XI.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Under this head appear five cases of disease of the bones, fourteen cases of disease of the joints, and twelve cases of disease of the bursæ; and of these, four cases of disease of the joints were invalided. Each case of disease of the bones was on an average a little over seventeen days under treatment, each case of disease of the joints between thirty-six and thirty-seven days, and each case of bursal disease a little over fourteen days.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII.

These classes comprise 949 cases of various forms of disease, viz., 750 of phlegmon and abscess; 135 of ulcer, and sixty-four of parasitic and other forms of skin disease. Four cases of ulcer and one of skin disease were invalided. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was on an average between eight and nine days under treatment; each case of ulcer between twenty-three and twenty-four days, and each case of skin disease between nineteen and twenty days.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear fifty-five cases of debility, and sixteen of headache. Seventeen of the cases of debility were invalided. Each case of debility was on an average about twenty-seven days under treatment, and each case of headache a little over nine days. Most of the cases of debility were of climatic origin; the cases of headache were due to various causes.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Under this head appear three cases of delirium tremens, one of lead poisoning, and two of alcoholic poisoning.

Delirium Tremens.—Of the three cases of this disease one occurred in a stoker, one in a domestic, and one in a marine.

Lead Poisoning.—A slight case of colica pictonum occurred in the person of a ship's painter of the Cruiser, following several days' employment on the lower deck painting the cabins and inside of the ship.

Alcoholic Poisoning.—Both cases of alcoholic poisoning occurred in the Hercules. They appear to have been of a trifling character.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Under this head appear 1,080 cases of wounds and injuries, fifty-nine of burns and scalds, and three of submersion and drowning; and of these fifteen of wounds and injuries were invalided; and two of wounds and injuries, and two of submersion and drowning, proved fatal. There was also a death from suicidal drowning, of which no case is recorded.

Of

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Of the fatal injuries, one was a fracture of the skull occasioned by a fall from aloft; the other was rupture of the intestines, caused by an accidental blow across the abdomen by a heavy wooden mat sword.

Of the deaths from drowning, one case is reported as found drowned, and no information given as to how the other case occurred.

A case of suicidal drowning occurred in the person of a petty officer of the Swiftsure, who has been suspended from duty for drunkenness.

Cases.

Cases.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of cases of the various classes of diseases and injury to the total cases in those classes in the Home Force at the different decennial periods:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 30.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	·37	·08	·31	–	·28
Continued Fevers	5·09	5·28	4·74	7·14	5·14
Periodic Fevers	1·54	1·60	1·26	–	1·52
Other Diseases	·55	·24	·31	–	·44
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	2·51	4·56	9·81	19·64	3·80
Syphilis { Primary	5·02	3·20	·94	–	4·17
Syphilis { Secondary	1.17	1·12	·31	–	1·08
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·10	·32	–	–	·15
Other Diseases	·03	·08	–	1·78	·06
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	2·61	3·92	2·53	10·71	3·07
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	·65	1·04	1·26	–	·79
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	·99	·56	·63	–	·83
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	8·53	13·36	13·29	12·50	10·25
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	13·39	16·96	17·08	21·42	14·73
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	5·71	4·00	3·16	3·57	5·03
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·68	·88	–	–	·68
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	25·03	14·80	11·07	3·57	20·96
Unclassed	1·06	2·40	3·16	–	1·56
Poisoning	·03	·32	·31	–	·13
Wounds and Injuries	24·82	25·28	29 74	19·64	25·23

It will thus be seen that wounds and injuries constituted a fourth of all the cases entered on the sick-list, and diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system over one-fifth. In the first decennial period, *i.e.* between fifteen and twenty-five years of age, diseases of the digestive system, of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, and wounds and injuries, formed the largest proportion of cases. In

Mediterranean Station.

Cases.

the second decennial period, *i.e.* between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, diseases of the respiratory system, of the digestive system, and wounds and injuries were in largest numbers; and this may be said also of the third decennial period, *i.e.* between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five. Above forty-five years of age, rheumatism became very frequent in comparison with the earlier decennial periods, and so also did diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses.

There was a progressive increase of cases of rheumatism and of the diseases of the digestive system in the different decennial periods, and a progressive decrease in cases of diseases of the cellular tissue.

Invaliding.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., eight persons were invalided; under Section B., twenty-seven persons, viz., eleven for rheumatism, five for secondary syphilis, and eleven for phthisis pulmonalis. Twenty persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; eighteen for diseases of the circulatory system; three for diseases of the respiratory system; eight for diseases of the digestive system; three for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; four for diseases of the organs of locomotion; five for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; seventeen for unclassed diseases; and fifteen for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was 128, which is in the ratio of 42·6 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, to the extent of 8·1 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids on the Mediterranean squadron at the different decennial periods to total invalids for the various classes of disease :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.					
Eruptive Fevers	1·38	–	–	–	·78
Continued Fevers	4·16	–	–	–	2·34
Periodic Fevers	4·16	2·77	–	–	3·12
II. General Diseases, Section B.					
Rheumatism	8·33	2·77	10·	30·	8·59
Syphilis, Secondary	4·16	5·55	–	–	3·90
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8·33	11·11	–	10·	8·59
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	15·27	19·44	10·	10·	15·62
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	19·44	11·11	–	–	14·06
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	2·77	–	10·	–	2·34
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	2·77	8·33	–	30·	6·25
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	–	5·55	10·	–	2·34
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	2·77	5·55	–	–	3·12
XII & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	2·77	8·33	–	–	3·90
Unclassed	9·72	13·88	40·	10·	13·28
Wounds and Injuries	13·88	5·55	20·	10·	11·71

From

Mediterranean Station.

Invaliding.

From this it may be seen that diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses gave the largest per-centage of invaliding, following which, in numerical importance, came diseases of the circulatory system, unclassed diseases, and wounds and injuries. In the third decennial period, *i.e.* between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, of every 100 persons invalided, forty were for ununclassed diseases, chiefly climatic debility. In men over forty-five years of age, rheumatism and diseases of the digestive system furnished the largest per-centages of invaliding. In the first decennial period, *i.e.* between fifteen and twenty-five years of age, the largest per-centages of invaliding were for diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, and wounds and injuries. In the second decennial period, diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, and unclassed diseases, gave the highest per-centages of invaliding. There was was also more invaliding for phthisis during this period than at any other.

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was twenty-eight, which is in the ratio of 9·3 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, equal to 1· per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths at the different decennial periods, on the Mediterranean station, to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.					
Eruptive Fevers	41·17	–	–	–	25·
Continued Fevers	–	25·	–	–	7·14
Periodic Fevers	5·88	–	–	–	3·57
II. General Diseases, Section B.					
Rheumatism	5·88	–	–	–	3·57
Syphilis, Secondary	5·88	–	–	–	3·57
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5·88	12·5	–	–	7·14
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	17·64	–	–	100·	14·28
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	5·88	12·5	–	–	7·14
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	–	25·	50.	–	10·71
Wounds and Injuries	11·76	25·	50·	–	17·85

It thus appears that the largest per-centages of mortality were from eruptive fevers, wounds and injuries, diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, and diseases of the respiratory system. In the first decennial period eruptive fevers, and diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, gave the highest per-centages of deaths; in the second decennial period, continued fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, and wounds and injuries; in the third decennial period, diseases of the respiratory system, and wounds and injuries; and in men over forty-five years of age, diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, and the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Small-pox	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	·6	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	10	3·3	1	·3	7	2·3
Simple Continued Fever	233	77·6	3	1·	2	·6
Ague	22	7·3	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever	47	15·6	4	1·3	1	·3
Mumps	9	3·	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	11	3·6	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	172	57·3	11	3·6	1	·3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	7	2·3	11	3·6	2	·6
Syphilis { Primary	189	63·	—	—	—	—
Syphilis { Secondary	49	16·3	5	1·6	1	·3
Gout	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Lupus	1	·3	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy	1	·3	—	—	1	·3
Sunstroke	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	1	·3	1	·3	—	—
Vertigo	13	4·3	5	1·6	—	—
Epilepsy	15	5·	3	1·	—	—
Neuralgia	30	10·	—	—	—	—
Insanity	5	1·6	3	1·	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain	4	1·3	2	·6	3	1·
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	3	1·	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Eye	45	15·	3	1·	—	—
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	19	6·3	3	1·	—	—
Diseases of the Nose	1	·3	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart - Functional	22	7·3	10	3·3	—	—
Diseases of the Heart - Organic	9	3·	5	1·6	1	·3
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	1	·3
Aneurism	—	—	1	·3	—	—
Varicose Veins	5	1·6	2	·6	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	36	12·	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	2	·6	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx	3	1·	1	·3	—	—
Catarrh	422	140·6	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	17	5·6	2	·6	1	·3
Asthma	4	1·3	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	2·	—	—	1	·3
Pleurisy	7	2·3	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis	3	1·	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs	2	·6	—	—	1	·3
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	196	65·3	1	·3	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	5	1·6	2	·6	—	—
Dyspepsia	144	48·	1	·3	—	—
Dysentery	3	1·	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	231	77·	—	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation	33	11·	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	10	3·3	—	—	—	—
Hernia	4	1·3	2	·6	—	—
Worms	8	2·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	15	5·	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	4	1·3	2	·6	—	—
Jaundice	11	3·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	3	1·	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	1	·3	1	·3	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder	3	1·	1	·3	—	—
Gonorrhœa	152	50·6	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	27	9·	—	—	—	—
Stricture	6	2·	1	·3	—	—
Orchitis	17	5·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	22	7·3	—	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones	5	1·6	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints	14	4·6	4	1·3	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	12	4·	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	750	250·	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	135	45·	4	1·3	—	—
Erythema	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Scabies	29	9·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	34	11·3	1	·3	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	55	18·3	17	5·6	—	—
Headache	16	5·3	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	3	1·	—	—	—	—
By Lead	1	·3	—	—	—	—
By Alcohol	2	·6	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	1,080	360·	15	5·	2	·6
Burns and Scalds	59	19·6	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning	3	1·	—	—	2	·6
Suicide by Drowning	–	–	—	—	1	·3
TOTALS	4,526	1508·6	128	42·6	28	9·3

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small-pox	4	72	76	·2	—
Scarlet Fever	2	149	151	·4	·1
Typhus Fever	-	72	72	·1	—
Enteric Fever	90	396	486	1·3	·4
Simple Continued Fever	1,073	1,390	2,463	6·7	2·2
Ague	107	13	120	·3	·1
Remittent Fever	749	876	1,625	4·4	1·4
Mumps	41	50	91	·2	—
Erysipelas	53	158	211	·5	·1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	1,664	1,401	3,065	8·3	2·7
Syphilis { Primary	3,685	2,664	6,349	17·3	5·7
Syphilis { Secondary	647	1,100	1,747	4·7	1·5
Phthisis Pulmonalis	87	780	867	2·3	·7
Gout	7	-	7	—	—
Lupus	19	51	70	·1	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Sunstroke	3	-	3	—	—
Paralysis	20	285	305	·8	·2
Vertigo	83	170	253	·6	·2
Epilepsy	40	57	97	·2	—
Neuralgia	179	21	200	·5	·1
Insanity	47	202	249	·6	·2
Other Diseases of the Brain	17	95	112	·3	·1
Other Diseases of the Nerves	47	8	55	·1	—
Diseases of the Eye	268	173	441	1·2	·4
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	2	-	2	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	104	61	165	·4	·1
Diseases of the Nose	1	8	9	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart - { Functional -	220	358	578	1·5	·5
Diseases of the Heart - { Organic - -	151	105	256	·7	·2
Varicose Veins - - -	40	42	82	·	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*) - - -	517	512	1,029	2·8	·9
Other Diseases - - -	10	65	75	·2	—
VII Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx - -	75	112	187	·5	·1
Catarrh - - - -	1,888	11	1,899	5·2	1·7
Bronchitis - - - -	117	264	381	1·	·3
Asthma - - - - -	22	108	130	·3	·1
Pneumonia - - - -	32	419	451	1·2	·4
Pleurisy - - - -	96	18	114	·3	·1
Hæmoptysis - - - -	1	21	22	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs -	58	- -	58	·1	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche - - - - -	1,172	409	1,581	4·3	1·4
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. - - - - - -	9	15	24	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	596	129	725	1·9	·6
Dysentery - -	95	36	131	·3	·1
Diarrhœa - -	823	95	918	2·5	·8
Colic and Constipation - -	116	- -	116	·3	·1
Hæmorrhoids - - -	76	87	163	·4	·1
Hernia - - - - -	27	5	32	—	—
Worms - - - - - -	40	- -	40	·1	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, &c. - - - - - -	55	241	296	·8	·2
Hepatitis - - - -	52	164	216	·5	·1
Jaundice - - - -	72	123	195	·5	·1
Other Diseases of the Liver -	30	- -	30	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	13	38	51	·1	—
Diseases of the Bladder	21	38	59	·1	—
Gonorrhœa	1,627	1,714	3,341	9·1	3·
Epididymitis	348	193	541	1·4	·4
Stricture	58	97	155	·4	·1
Orchitis	144	74	218	·5	·1
Other Diseases	221	50	271	·7	·2
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	48	38	86	·2	—
Diseases of the Joints	159	349	508	1·3	·4
Diseases of the Bursæ	149	20	169	·4	·1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	6,085	317	6,402	17·5	5·8
Ulcer	1,899	1,223	3,122	8·5	2·8
Erythema	2	27	29	—	—
Scabies	87	464	551	1·5	·5
Other Diseases	356	310	666	1·8	·6
Unclassed:					
Debility	437	1,053	1,490	4·	1·3
Headache	116	39	155	·4	·1
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens	7	21	28	—	—
By Alcohol	3	- -	3	—	—
By Lead	4	- -	4	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	10,563	2,271	12,834	35·1	11·7
Burns and Scalds	688	101	789	2·1	·7
Submersion and Drowning	1	11	12	—	—
TOTALS	38,465	22,039	60,504	165·7	55·2

TABLE, No. 3 - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each Ship - - -

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Antelope.	Bittern.	Cockatrice.	Coquette (First Commission).	Coquette (Second Commission).	Cruiser.	Devastation.	Helicon.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:								
Enteric Fever - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Simple Continued Fever -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Remittent Fever - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:								
Rheumatism - - -	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1
Syphilis, Secondary - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:								
Paralysis - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vertigo - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insanity - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Eyes - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Ears - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:								
Diseases of the Heart - { Functional -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
{ Organic -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aneurism - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Varicose Veins - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:								
Diseases of the Larynx -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

- - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 3.

- - - - employed on the MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Hercules.	Hiberuia.	Invincible.	Pallas (First Commission).	Pallas (Second Commission).	Rapid (Second Commission).	Research (First Commission).	Research (Second Commission).	Swiftsure (First Commission).	Swiftsure (Second Commission).	Torch.	Wizard.	TOTAL.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11
1	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
4	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Antelope.	Bittern.	Cockatrice.	Coquette (First Commission).	Coquette (Second Commission).	Cruiser.	Devastation.	Helicon.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:								
Cynanche	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dyspepsia	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Hernia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:								
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Bladder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stricture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion								
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:								
Ulcer	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Psoriasis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unclassed:								
Debility	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	1
Wounds and Injuries:								
Wounds, &c.	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	1
TOTALS	1	4	1	1	5	5	6	3

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship, &c.—*continued.*

Hercules.	Hibernia.	Invincible.	Pallas (First Commission).	Pallas (Second Commission).	Rapid (Second Commission).	Research (First Commission).	Research (Second Commission).	Swiftsure (First Commission).	Swiftsure (Second Commission).	Torch.	Wizard.	TOTAL.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		1	–	4
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
2	2	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	17
2	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	15
26	18	17	10	1	4	8	2	1	3	10	2	128

TABLE, No. 4. - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each - - - -

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Cockatrice.	Coquette (2nd Commission).	Cruiser.	Devastation.	Hercules.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Enteric Fever - - - - -	–	1	1	–	1
Simple Continued Fever - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
Remittent Fever - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–
Secondary Syphilis - - - -	–	–	–	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–
Meningitis - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Organic Heart Disease - - - -	–	–	–	1	–
Pericarditis - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Bronchitis - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–
Empyema - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–
Drowning - - - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
Suicide by Drowning - - - -	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS - - -	2	3	2	2	2

- - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 4.

- - - - Ship employed on the MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Hibernia.	Invincible.	Pallas (1st Commission).	Rapid (2nd Commission).	Research (2nd Commission).	Swiftsure (2nd Commission).	Torch.	TOTAL.
1	- -	- -	1	1	- -	1	7
- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2
- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2
1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	1
1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
- -	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	2
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2
- -	-	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1
5	2	5	1	1	1	2	28

TABLE, No. 5. - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and - - -

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Antelope.	Bittern.	Cockatrice.	Coquette (1st Commission).	Coquette (2nd Commission).	Cruiser.	Devastation.	Express.	Helicon.
I. General Diseases, Section A:									
Small-pox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet Fever	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Enteric Fever	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Simple Continued Fever	–	10	27	3	27	8	10	5	7
Ague	13	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Remittent Fever	1	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	–
Mumps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B:									
Rheumatism	6	3	2	3	2	4	17	3	10
Syphilis { Primary	5	13	5	–	4	12	10	4	7
Syphilis { Secondary	–	3	–	–	3	3	1	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Gout	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scrofula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lupus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:									
Apoplexy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sunstroke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Paralysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Vertigo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Neuralgia	2	5	1	2	–	–	–	–	1
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Eye	1	2	–	–	1	3	1	–	4
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Ear	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1
Diseases of the Nose	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:									
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Varicose Veins	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:									
Bubo (*Symp.*)	4	2	1	–	1	3	2	1	–
Other Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:									
Diseases of the Larynx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Catarrh	28	22	5	4	11	21	9	–	24
Bronchitis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Asthma	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Pleurisy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Lungs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table, No. 5.

Injuries in the Ships employed on the Mediterranean Station.

Hercules.	Hibernia.	Invincible.	Pallas (1st Commission).	Pallas (2nd Commission).	Rapid (1st Commission).	Rapid (2nd Commission).	Research (1st Commission).	Research (2nd Commission).	Swiftsure (1st Commission).	Swiftsure (2nd Commission).	Torch.	Wizard (1st Commission).	Wizard (2nd Commission).	Total.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
1	2	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
31	15	9	1	4	2	6	7	–	1	2	8	–	2	233
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	22
6	2	–	18	–	1	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	47
9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
1	–	1	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	11
36	16	18	22	1	1	8	2	2	4	3	8	–	1	172
35	–	55	8	–	–	4	8	–	3	7	2	–	7	189
2	1	16	2	–	–	4	1	–	2	4	4	–	3	49
2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
6	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
1	5	4	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	15
3	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	3	3	3	–	1	30
–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
7	8	6	1	–	–	–	3	–	4	1	2	–	1	45
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
4	–	2	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	2	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
11	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	22
–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	9
2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
5	1	7	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	3	–	–	–	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
73	33	36	22	2	–	13	9	6	65	25	8	1	5	422
3	2	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
1	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2

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TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and - -

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Antelope.	Bittern.	Cockatrice.	Coquette (1st Commission).	Coquette (2nd Commission).	Cruiser.	Devastation.	Express.	Helicon.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:									
Cynanche	2	–	–	3	1	22	4	–	4
Diseases of the Mouth, Teeth, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dyspepsia	1	10	6	–	5	5	15	1	6
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diarrhœa	4	5	4	2	6	4	28	2	11
Colic and Constipation	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2
Hæmorrhoids	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hernia	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–
Hepatitis	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Jaundice	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:									
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Bladder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gonorrhœa	3	5	7	1	7	2	16	4	7
Epididymitis	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Stricture	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Orchitis	–	4	3	–	1	–	2	–	–
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	4	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:									
Diseases of the Bones	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Diseases of the Bursæ	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:									
Phlegmon and Abscess	–	19	7	2	10	79	49	1	18
Ulcer	1	5	5	1	5	3	1	–	3
Erythema	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scabies	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	2
Other Diseases of the Skin	2	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
Unclassed:									
Debility	–	2	2	–	10	–	4	2	1
Headache	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Poisoning:									
Delirium Tremens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
By Lead	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
By Alcohol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries:									
Wounds, &c.	6	34	14	3	18	62	56	8	24
Burns and Scalds	–	1	–	–	1	6	3	–	–
Submersion and Drowning	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTALS	89	153	105	27	118	274	249	35	135

- - Injuries in the Ships employed on the Mediterranean Station—*continued.*

Hercules.	Hibernia.	Invincible.	Pallas (1st Commission).	Pallas (2nd Commission).	Rapid (1st Commission).	Rapid (2nd Commission).	Research (1st Commission).	Research (2nd Commission).	Swiftsure (1st Commission).	Swiftsure (2nd Commission).	Torch.	Wizard (1st Commission).	Wizard (2nd Commission).	Totals.
59	7	26	20	2	1	6	6	2	20	7	2	–	2	196
–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5
43	14	3	1	–	–	5	–	2	17	4	2	–	4	144
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
41	16	7	29	–	–	6	4	1	8	30	13	–	10	231
6	–	9	–	1	–	4	1	–	1	3	–	–	3	33
3	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4
1	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	8
–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4
1	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
45	13	10	5	1	–	1	1	–	10	7	6	–	1	152
2	1	11	5	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	27
–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	17
1	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	22
1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
4	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	2	–	–	14
4	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12
133	16	118	84	2	4	29	43	3	36	49	41	2	5	750
38	11	2	21	4	1	6	–	–	15	3	3	–	2	135
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
2	6	10	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	29
5	1	4	4	1	–	3	–	–	1	5	–	–	2	34
11	6	6	4	–	–	1	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	55
8	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
221	26	168	131	10	3	28	45	6	106	74	25	–	12	1,080
20	–	14	5	–	–	1	1	1	4	2	–	–	–	59
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
949	231	568	401	29	14	156	181	26	319	254	142	3	68	4,526

Table, No. 6. - - - - - - -

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided and

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 1,600.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 1,020.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	11	6·8	1	·6	7	4·3	1	·9	–	–	–	–
Continued Fevers - - - -	148	92·5	3	1·8	–	–	66	64·7	–	–	2	1·9
Periodic Fevers - - - - -	45	28·1	3	1·8	1	·6	20	19·6	1	·9	–	–
Other Diseases - - - - -	16	10·	–	–	–	–	3	2·9	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - - -	73	45·6	6	3·7	1	·6	57	55·8	1	·9	–	–
Primary Syphilis - - - -	146	91·2	–	–	–	–	40	39·2	–	–	–	–
Secondary Syphilis - - - -	34	21·2	3	1·8	1	·6	14	13·7	2	1·9	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	3	1·8	6	3·7	1	·6	4	3·9	4	3·9	1	·9
Other Diseases - - - - -	1	·6	–	–	–	–	1	·9	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	76	47·5	11	6·8	3	1·8	49	48·	7	6·8	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	19	11·8	14	8·7	1	·6	13	12·7	4	3·9	1	·9
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - - -	29	18·1	–	–	–	–	7	6·8	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	248	155·	2	1·2	–	–	167	163·7	–	–	2	1·9
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System - -	389	243·1	2	1·2	–	–	212	207·8	3	2·9	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - - -	166	103·7	–	–	–	–	50	49·	2	1·9	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion -	20	12·5	2	1·2	–	–	11	10·7	2	1·9	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - -	727	454·3	2	1·2	–	–	185	181·3	3	2·9	–	–
Unclassed - - - - - - - -	31	19·3	7	4·3	–	–	30	29·4	5	4·9	–	–
Poisoning - - - - - - - -	1	·6	–	–	–	–	4	3·9	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries - - - - -	721	450·6	10	6·2	2	1·2	316	309·8	2	1·9	2	1·9
Totals - - -	2,904	1815·	72	45·	17	10·6	1,250	1 225·4	36	35·2	8	7·8

Table, No. 6.

Dead, on the Mediterranean Station, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 320.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 60.)						Totals. (Mean Force, 3,000.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
1	3·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	4·3	1	·3	7	2·3
15	46·8	–	–	–	–	4	66·6	–	–	–	–	233	77·6	3	1·	2	·6
4	12·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	23·	4	1·3	1	·3
1	3·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	6·6	–	–	–	–
31	96·8	1	3·1	–	–	11	183·3	3	50·		–	172	57·3	11	3·6	1	·3
3	9·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189	63·	–	–	–	–
1	3·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	16·3	5	1·6	1	·3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16·6	–	–	7	2·3	11	3·6	2	·6
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16·6	–	–	–	–	3	1·	–	–	–	–
8	25·	1	3·1	–	–	6	100·	1	16·6	1	16·6	139	46·3	20	6·6	4	1·3
4	12·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	12·	18	6·	2	·6
2	6·2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	12·6	–	–	–	–
42	131·2	1	3·1	1	3·1	7	116·6	–	–	–	–	464	154·6	3	1·	3	1·
54	168·7	–	–	–	–	12	200·	3	50·	–	–	667	222·3	8	2·6	–	–
10	31·2	1	3·1	–	–	2	33·3	–	–	–	–	228	76·	3	1·	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	10·3	4	1·3	–	–
35	109·3	–	–	–	–	2	33·3	–	–	–	–	949	316·3	5	1·6	–	–
10	31·2	4	12·5	–	–	–	–	1	16·6	–	–	71	23·6	17	5·6	–	–
1	3·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2·	–	–	–	–
94	293·7	2	6·2	1	3·1	11	183·3	1	16·6	–	–	1,142	380·6	15	5·	5	1·6
316	987·5	10	31·2	2	6·2	56	933·3	10	166·6	1	16·6	4,526	1508·6	128	42·6	28	9·3

TABLE, No. 7 - - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Names of the SHIPS; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship;

P. O. Paid off. C. Commissioned.

Rate, &c.	NAMES of SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Iron-clad - -	Devastation - -	Portsmouth	7 Jan. 1873	4	4,407	S. 800
	Hercules - - C.	Portsmouth	1 April 1875	14	5,234	S. 1,200
	Invincible - -	Devonport -	6 Aug. 1872	14	3,774	SS. 800
	Pallas - - P.O.	Devonport -	2 April 1872	8	2,372	S. 600
	Pallas - - C.	Malta -	8 Dec. 1875	8	2,372	S. 600
	Research - - P.O.	Devonport -	14 June 1871	4	1,253	S. 200
	Research - C. D.	Malta -	17 Aug. 1875	4	1,253	S. 200
	Swiftsure - - P.O.	Devonport -	11 May 1872	14	3,893	S. 800
	Swiftsure - - -	Devonport -	18 April 1875	14	3,893	S. 800
Sloop (sailing) -	Cruizer - - -	Portsmouth	15 Nov. 1872	5	752	–
Sloop - -	Rapid - - P.O.	Malta -	1 Aug. 1871	3	672	S. 150
	Rapid - - C.	Malta -	1 Feb. 1875	3	672	S. 150
Gun Vessel -	Bittern - - -	Devonport -	4 July 1871	3	663	SS. 160
	Torch - - -	Sheerness -	5 Jan. 1871	5	426	S. 80
Steam Vessel -	Antelope - - -	Malta -	12 Feb. 1874	3	650	P. 260
Despatch Vessel -	Helicon - - -	Malta -	12 Feb. 1874	2	837	P. 250
Gunboat - -	Cockatrice - -	Malta -	21 April 1871	2	269	S. 60
	Coquette - - P.O.	Devonport -	19 Jan. 1872	4	295	S. 60
	Coquette - - C.	Malta -	1 Mar. 1875	4	295	S. 60
	Express - - C.	Devonport -	10 Aug. 1875	4	–	S. 60
	Wizard - - P.O.	Malta -	24 Nov. 1870	2	270	S. 60
	Wizard - - C.	Malta -	1 Feb. 1875	2	270	S. 60
Receiving Ship -	Hibernia - - -	Malta -	1 Jan. 1872	16	2,530	–

TABLE, No. 7.

Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

D. Returns defective.

PERIOD.	Average Complements.	Average Complements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
1 April to 31 Dec.	340	255	249	2,282	6·2	24·3	13
1 April to 31 Dec.	720	540	949	7,721	21·1	39·	122
Year - -	515	515	568	6,598	18·	34·9	69
1 Jan. to 7 Dec.	315	295	401	4,001	10·9	36·9	26
8 Dec. to 31 Dec.	225	15	29	141	·3	20·	3
1 Jan. to 16 Aug.	185	115	181	1,577	4·3	37·3	27
17 Aug. to 31 Dec.	180	20	26	220	·6	30·	2
1 Jan. to 17 April	510	155	319	2,615	7·1	45·8	25
1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	510	130	254	2,034	5·5	44·	34
Year - -	175	175	274	2,370	6·4	36·5	35
1 Jan. to 31 Jan.	135	15	14	265	·7	46·6	1
1 Feb. to 31 Dec.	115	105	156	894	2·4	22·8	19
Year - -	95	95	153	1,265	3·4	35·7	14
Year - -	75	75	142	878	2·4	32·	21
Year - -	75	75	89	767	2·1	28·	7
Year - -	85	85	135	777	2·1	24·7	20
Year - - -	55	55	105	1,165	3·1	56·3	4
1 Jan. to 28 Feb.	60	10	27	141	·3	30·	3
1 Mar. to 31 Dec.	60	50	118	743	2·	40·	27
10 Aug. to 31 Dec.	55	20	35	147	·4	20·	—
1 Jan. to 31 Jan.	50	5	3	52	·1	20·	—
1 Feb. to 31 Dec.	50	45	68	739	2·	44·4	8
Year - -	150	150	231	1,146	3·1	20·6	65

NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

North American and West Indian Station.

The squadron on the North American and West Indian Station in 1875 comprised fifteen vessels, viz., one iron-clad; three sixth rates; two sloops; five gun-vessels; two gun-boats; one receiving ship, permanently stationed at Port Royal, Jamaica; and one floating battery, permanently stationed at Bermuda. The Returns from twelve of the ships were for the whole year, and from the remainder for periods varying from three to nine months. The mean force corrected for time was 2,350, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 3,206, which is in the ratio of 1364·2 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 248· per 1,000. Of these, sixty-nine were invalided, and twenty proved fatal; the former being in the ratio of 29·3, and the latter of 8·5 per 1,000. Compared with the previous year, there was a reduction in the invaliding rate to the extent of 5·2, and in the death-rate of 1·2 per 1,000.

The average daily loss of service from General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 2·1 per 1,000; and from Section B., or Constitutional Group, 6·; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, ·8; of the circulatory system, ·9; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 1·7; of the respiratory system, 2·8; of the digestive system, 3·2; of the urinary and generative systems, 3·1; of the organs of locomotion, ·3; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 8·7; from unclassed diseases, ·8; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 9·. The average number of men sick daily was 102·2, which is in the ratio of 43·4 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the preceding year to the extent of 7·6 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases. Section A., or Febrile Group.

Class I. Sect. A.

Under this head appear 211 cases of various forms of disease, viz., two of small-pox, one of measles, one of dengue, two of enteric fever, 148 of simple continued fever, eighteen of ague, thirty-two of remittent fever, one of mumps, one of pyæmia, and five of erysipelas; and of these, one of enteric fever, and the case of pyæmia, proved fatal. There were also three deaths from yellow fever, with no corresponding cases.

Small-pox.—Two cases of this eruptive fever occurred in the Swallow.

NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

(To face page 20)



Swallow. The medical officer * says that the subjects of the disease were "men of colour, one a native of Jamaica, the other of Barbadoes. Both had been well vaccinated, and had the scar on the arm. The disease was introduced into the ship at St. John's, Newfoundland. The ship arrived at that port on the 26th of May, and there being no suspicion of contagious disease on shore, leave was granted. The first man attacked was last on shore, according to the register on the leave-book, on the 4th of June, and on the 20th of June he was found to be labouring under small-pox; on the case being reported to the authorities on shore, he was discharged to the hospital at the quarantine station. On further inquiry from the health officers of the port, it was discovered that a ship from Cadiz, thirty-five days out, had lost one man, and two others of the crew covered with spots got on shore at St. John's, and put up at a lodging-house, where this man had stayed for the night, on the 4th of June. It is the custom at St. John's only to board steamers and ships carrying passengers. This ship was put in strict quarantine for twelve days, after which we proceeded on our cruise to the north of Newfoundland; and on the morning of the 7th of July the second man attacked was discovered with the eruption of small-pox upon him. It was determined to return to St. John's, at which place he was landed, and a second infliction of twelve days' quarantine imposed. The period of incubation in both cases is longer than is usually stated, but this may be accounted for by the low temperature at the time, numerous icebergs being in sight. The most rigid inspections, twice daily, were carried out for forty-two days after landing the last patient. Both cases were very mild."

Measles.—There was a single case of measles in the Zephyr. It appears to have been contracted at Nassau. The patient, a seaman, was discharged to the Naval Hospital at Jamaica with it.

Dengue.—There was a single case of this singular form of fever in the Dryad, the medical officer † of which says:—"It may appear strange that a single case of this form of fever should be recorded in the returns, as the disease is supposed to be infectious, and likely to spread in a ship; and, moreover, I am not aware that there was a case of it on shore. The symptoms, however, were so strongly those described as characteristic of dengue that I have recorded the case as such.

"The attack was ushered in by general pyrexia and headache, high temperature, vomiting, &c. On the second day there was increased fever, with congestion at base of left lung, and cough to such an extent that I thought pneumonia threatened. Severe pains in the shoulders and lower extremities were now complained of. On the evening of this day the pains were much worse, and were felt over the trunk and limbs, and a scarlet eruption made its appearance over the front of the arms and forearms, and there was general puffiness of the face at the same time. Temperature 102°. On the third day, and after a bad night, the severity of the pains was increased,

* Surgeon John Lyon, M.D. † Staff Surgeon E. J. Butler, M.D.

increased, and the surface so sensitive that the patient could not bear the slightest touch; the embarrassment of breathing and cough were gone; temperature 101°; pulse 120; tongue coated in the centre. On the fourth day the pains were much less; there were no chest symptoms; temperature 100°; pulse 100; tongue very red and moist; upper extremities desquamating. On the fifth day further abatement of all symptoms; pulse 90; temperature 99°; no pain. On the sixth day, convalescence. The treatment consisted of diaphoretics all through, and the application of large poultices to the chest when congestion came on. Plenty of beef tea and arrow-root were given during the fever, and quinine and good diet during convalescence. He never had sore throat.

"I cannot give any satisfactory account of the origin of this case. The patient was the ship's steward, and from the 1st to the 7th of May he was on shore daily at Port Antonio (Jamaica), then at sea until the 10th, when the ship arrived at Port-au-Prince. He went on shore at the latter place on the 11th, and came on the sick-list next day. I am inclined to say that he contracted the fever at Port Antonio, though I heard of no case occurring there. If malarial poison has any influence in producing this form of fever there was ample cause for it at the latter place. I have never before seen a case of dengue, and I may be wrong in calling this case such, but I know of no other name to give to such a combination of symptoms. The pains were thoroughly described as 'breakbone.'"

Enteric Fever.—Two cases of enteric fever appear in the Returns, both occurring in the Dryad, and one of them proving fatal. A brief history of them is thus given by the medical officer of the ship:—"Two cases of enteric fever occurred, one of which proved fatal afterwards at the Naval Hospital. The first case was put on the list on the 8th of May, the second on the 16th of July, and the cause appears to have been identical in both. The first patient was a marine, whose sole duty it was to keep the latrines and water-closets clean and in order, and this exposed him necessarily to the inhalation of fæcal gases. As this man had no leave for nearly three months previous to his illness, the disease may, I think, be fairly attributed to direct fæcal poisoning. He was fourteen days under treatment on board, as the ship was away from Port Royal, and during the remainder of his time he was in hospital, where he made a good recovery.

"In the fatal case the patient was the captain of the forecastle, and though he was not nearly so exposed to fæcal gases as the other man, I think the cause of disease was the same. This man's duties kept him near the latrines, and he must have been predisposed through some cause or other to take disease. Although many others were equally exposed, they were not all equally susceptible. The ship for some weeks before this time had been cruising on the coast of Hayti, and this man had no leave except for a few hours, as caterer of his mess, at St. Domingo on the 2nd of July, a fortnight before he took ill. I do not think it at all likely that he contracted disease at the latter place. The latrines of the ship are kept as clean as they can be, but in hot weather, when decomposition

tion is rapid, they must always be an element of danger to susceptible persons."

Simple Continued Fever.—One hundred and forty-eight cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns, the ships in which they were most numerous being the Bullfinch, the Druid, and the Dryad.

In the Bullfinch, in which there were thirty-eight cases of simple continued fever, the majority of them were of a trivial character, their average duration being between four and five days. Of eighteen cases that occurred during the first quarter of the year, the medical officer* observes:—"The symptoms were headache, pain in the back and limbs, nausea, preceded by rigors, and accompanied by a quick, full pulse, hot skin, and furred tongue. A good many of these cases occurred amongst men on leave. Men would go on shore, get drunk, and lie about the streets, exposed to the sun. The result would be a febrile attack on the following day. The treatment adopted in these cases consisted in free purging, followed by the use of quinine in gr. v. doses three times a day. If there was much headache, strips of linen dipped in a solution of the acetate of lead, or vinegar and water, seldom failed to give relief after being applied for some time. As a rule it was not necessary to keep the patients confined to their hammocks. Lime juice was freely given, but their allowance of spirits was stopped. It was not necessary to place them on low diet, as they seldom ate anything during the first forty-eight hours. If there was vomiting, three or four doses of the sub-nitrate of bismuth always checked it. In none of these cases was there delirium."

In the Druid, there were fifty-one cases of simple continued fever. The majority of them occurred during the Michaelmas quarter. They were all of a mild character, and presented no features of interest.

There were twenty-nine cases of simple continued fever in the Dryad. They all presented very much the same character, and were mainly caused by insolation. The most prominent symptom was severe frontal headache, with greatly increased temperature on the first day. On the second day there was abatement of these symptoms, and convalescence generally took place on the third or fourth day. There was very little disturbance of the digestive organs. In two cases only was the attack prolonged, and in these the febrile state was followed by rheumatism. Nearly all the cases occurred among the younger members of the ship's company.

Yellow Fever.—Three deaths from this fatal form of fever appear in the Returns, without corresponding cases. One occurred in the person of an officer of the Aboukir, and two in men of the Zephyr.

The only report of the fatal case in the Aboukir is thus given by the medical officer† of that ship: " . . . . . The deceased (whose death occurred at his residence near Kingston, on the 5th of

* Surgeon E. W. Doyle. † Staff Surgeon A. B. Johnstone.

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of August 1875) had only returned from Port-au-Prince (Hayti), where he had been engaged in surveying duties on the 23rd of July. He was taken ill on the 31st. He was attended throughout his illness by one of the civil practitioners resident in Kingston. To the best of my knowledge, there has been no case of yellow fever in this island for some weeks past; and I am inclined to believe that the deceased officer must have contracted the disease at Port-au-Prince."

Of the two fatal cases of yellow fever in the Zephyr, one occurred in the person of an engine-room artificer who had been sent to the military hospital at Nassau, on the 26th of March, the following abstract of his case accompanying him:—"This patient has been on the sick-list since the 1st of January, with an abscess in the left groin, caused, he states, by a blow. It has been opened several times, but still continues to suppurate. As he is in a weak state, vomiting, and no appetite, pulse hardly to be felt, he is recommended change, and removal to hospital."

On his admission into hospital the following report was made by the medical officer* in charge:—"On examination of this case, at 4 p.m., he was considered to be in a dying condition. Pulse at the wrist could hardly be felt, 145 to the minute. Feet and extremities were cold, face pale and bloodless, features pinched, exhaustion very marked. He answered questions with intelligence, but owing to debility he was disinclined to speak. Tongue moist and slightly coated. He mentioned that he had felt ill for the five previous days, that vomiting of a dark fluid matter commenced on the previous night, and continued ever since. It was ascertained that he had passed urine scantily in the morning, but had not repeated the effort. He attempted to pass some at my request for chemical examination, but failed. A catheter was accordingly introduced into the bladder and about a quarter of an ounce withdrawn which was all that the viscus contained. This, on examination, was found to contain a very large quantity of albumen.

"As the case was considered a highly suspicious one, a hospital marquee was erected on the hospital enclosure, and the patient was placed in it. Attempts were then made to stimulate and to give nourishment, but everything was immediately rejected by an irritable stomach. Beef tea was administered by enemata, but was not retained. The temperature of the body was ascertained to be 98°·2. Vomiting was constant during the night; it was of a dark grumous character, and before death blood was seen mixed with it. There was no delirium, no yellowness of the skin or conjunctivæ; debility increased.

"At 6 a.m. of the 27th there was black vomit, and at 6h. 45m. a.m. he died, having been under treatment in hospital 15¾ hours.

"After death no yellowness of skin appeared, but the conjunctivæ were seen to be injected with bile.

From the fact that the Zephyr had lately arrived from Havana, and

* Surgeon Major J. Jameson, M.D.

and from the nature of the prominent symptoms, viz., excessive debility, suppression of urine, albumen in the urine, and presence of black vomit streaked with blood, I am of opinion that the case was one of "yellow fever."

The second case in the Zephyr occurred in the person of a seaman, who was sent, on the day he was placed on the sick-list, to Jamaica Hospital, suffering "from diarrhœa, with feverish symptoms." The Report of the case in hospital, as given by the medical officer* in charge of that establishment is as follows:—"When first seen, the patient was in an extremely prostrate condition, and presented very much the appearance of a person in a helpless state of intoxication. The power of articulation was almost absent; he had severe pain all over the body, but especially in the back; albuminuria, and subsequently complete suppression. The temperature, at first higher, fell to 103°·4 after twenty-two hours, and the body was bathed in a profuse cold sweat. It soon began to rise again, until it stood at 107° shortly before death. The typical tinge of skin was observed; and there was a peculiar odour, as of putridity, present. The medical history of his case, sent with him, was of the briefest description; and, beyond the fact that he was stated to have been in good health up to two days prior to his admission, I am unable to add any history to the fatal illness.

"This young able seaman belonged to the Zephyr, which had recently returned from a cruise on the coast of St. Domingo. It may be remarked that this is the second time within a few months that the gun-boat's arrival at Port Royal has been followed by a death from yellow fever. The victim on a previous occasion was an officer attached to the Jamaica survey."

This is all the information that has been received with regard to these fatal cases. Unhappily, a great deal of difficulty appears to be experienced in obtaining precise information as to the existence, or otherwise, of cases of yellow fever among the merchant shipping, or civil population, at Kingston, Jamaica. One of the medical officers† of Jamaica Hospital makes very decided allusion to this in one of his monthly Reports. He says:—"In my report of the 9th of January, I mentioned that there were cases of yellow fever in the civil hospital at Kingston. That disease has assumed, during January, an epidemic character among the crews of the merchant ships, and twenty-five cases, characterised by great malignancy, were received into the Civil Hospital. Of these, fourteen were from one ship (the Huntress), of which seven proved fatal.

"This information was obtained from a private source, one of the medical officers of the Civil Hospital, and it is the only means by which intelligence of such vast importance to the welfare of the squadron and naval community at Port Royal can at present be got. The public journals ignore, if they do not intentionally conceal, any knowledge of the presence of this fatal disease."

Ague

* Deputy Inspector General Ahmuty Irwin.
† Deputy Inspector General H. I. Domville, M.D., C.B.

North American and West Indian Station.

Class I. Sect. A.

Ague and Remittent Fever.—Eighteen cases of ague and thirty-two of remittent fever appear in the Returns from the squadron, but there was no loss to the public service either by invaliding or mortality from these diseases.

In the Druid, in which there were five cases of ague and fifteen of remittent fever, the medical officer* says:—"Five cases of intermittent fever of the quotidian type appeared. They all occurred in the person of a warrant officer who originally contracted the disease in China. They were attended with severe headache, injected eyes, and derangement of the liver and digestive system. He suffered most from the disease when we were lying in English Harbour, Antigua, and whenever he was landed and exposed to the sun he was sure to have an attack of fever. He was on the list on an average four days for each attack, and was treated with large doses of quinine given in the morning, as the attack generally came on about 7 a.m. Other medicines were given as required. He was also given quinine after any exposure to rain or sun, and thus several attacks were most probably prevented.

"There were fifteen cases of remittent fever, each of which was on the sick-list on an average twenty days. The greatest number of these cases appeared in the months of June and September, and were attributed to the increased heat and dampness of the weather, and to the heavy falls of dew at night.

"Two of the most severe cases appeared in men who had served in the ship on the West Coast of Africa, and were attended with congestion and diarrhœa. Several cases were of a mild description, but as a rule all were attended and followed by considerable debility and general disturbance of the digestive system. Quinine in small doses combined with mineral acids, and attention to diet, &c., were the principal agents employed in the treatment of those cases. With the exception of the two cases referred to, none of them assumed the severe symptoms of the remittent fever of the West Coast of Africa, and none of them suffered from dysenteric symptoms."

Pyæmia.—A single and fatal case of pyæmia occurred in the Bellerophon in the person of a servant. Its history is thus given by the medical officer† of the ship:—". . . . . ., æt. 30, servant, Halifax, 2nd November. The above-named, a coloured man, and native of Barbadoes, was put on the sick-list on the 2nd of November, with an acute hydrocele of the left side, and severe pain, apparently of a rheumatic character, in the left shoulder and right elbow. There was also a slight wound of left great toe.

"*Previous History.*—Caught a severe cold at Newport, Rhode Island, from which he was suffering on arrival at Halifax. Cut his foot the day before admission while paring a corn; profuse bleeding followed.

"*Condition*

* Staff Surgeon W. J. Baird, M.D. † Fleet Surgeon John Elliot.

"*Condition on Admission to Sick Quarters.*—Considerable effusion into left tunica vaginalis, forming a tumour the size of a goose egg, and extending up towards external abdominal ring; testicle enlarged and tender; dragging pain extending up to left groin; lumbar pain; severe pain in left shoulder and right elbow. Pulse, 100. Tongue brown and dry. Slight wound of left great toe. Suffering very much from the cold weather.

"*General Record.*—3rd November. Suffered from pain in joints last night. Effusion into tunica vaginalis increased; left shoulder, which is very tender on pressure, the seat of greatest pain. Pulse small, quick (90). Tongue brown, great thirst, and extremely restless. He was ordered a saline purgative and alkaline mixture, fomentations to the affected joints, and evaporating lotion to testicle. Milk diet.

"4th November.—Passed a very restless night. Scrotum and testicle very tender, and slightly vesicated, there is an appearance of sloughing, but it is difficult to detect on account of his colour; dragging pain in direction of cord increased. Cannot bear any pressure on testicle; pain and swelling of extremities continue. Complete anorexia. All medicines to be continued.

"In the evening considerable restlessness and febrile disturbance. Bowels opened; refuses all food. Ordered twenty grains of Dover's powder.

"5th November.—Right wrist swollen and painful. Left shoulder worse. Hydrocele greatly increased. A trocar was passed into the left hydrocele, the canula giving exit to about half an ounce of purulent fluid tinged with blood, and containing shreds of broken down membrane. In the evening high fever; mouth parched; tongue dry. Pulse rapid, 100. Temperature 102°·4. Lower part of scrotum sloughing. Will not take any nourishment. Continue as before poultices to scrotum.

"6th November.--Passed a very restless night. No sleep. Pulse rapid, and compressed (115). Frequent chills. Extensive inflammatory œdema of scrotum, with purulent discharge from puncture of trocar; extensive effusion beneath integuments of right arm, and apparently into elbow and wrist joints; also into right ankle, and left shoulder and knee. Ordered beef-tea and wine at short intervals. At noon he became delirious; tinnitus aurium; tongue brown and dry; pulse failing fast; swelling of limbs increasing; orange coloured discharge from scrotum; passes his urine with difficulty; takes his wine. At 1h. 30m. tried to get up in bed; delirious; sinking fast, and expired at 2h. 30m. p.m.

"*Autopsy.*—Rigor mortis well marked. Body well nourished. Excessive œdema of scrotum, with exudation of yellow-coloured fluid from trocar wound, a slough existing there. Extensive sloughing of lower portion of scrotum. Œdema (excessive) of whole of right arm; marked round elbow and wrist joints. Swelling of right knee and ankle. Abraded wound of left great toe.

"*Chest.*—Upon laying open the pericardium, about four ounces of dark serum escaped. The surface of the membrane was healthy.

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Heart flabby, with considerable deposit of fat. Valves healthy, with the exception of the pulmonary, which was slightly roughened. *Lungs* healthy. *Abdomen.*—Upon opening the peritoneum a deposit of pus was found on the intestines, which were distended, and of a greenish hue. Upon raising the intestines deposits of pus were found along the posterior abdominal wells, and in the iliac fossæ; a considerable quantity also was found in the vicinity of the liver and right kidney. The mesenteric glands were the seat of a yellow tuberculous deposit, and much enlarged. *Liver.*—Deposit of pus throughout; more apparent towards the posterior lobe. Considerable softening and friability, probably the origin of the pus found in this vicinity. Gall bladder distended with fluid bile. Both *kidneys* were enlarged, and contained purulent deposits. The *spleen* was much softened. There was considerable congestion at the lower part of the small intestines, and accumulation of fæces in the rectum.

"*Scrotum and Testicles.*—Upon dissecting the former, extensive sloughing of the tissues was found. The coverings of the left testicle especially were thickened, and the seat of a cherry-coloured deposit. The tunica vaginalis on the left side was filled with an orange-yellow fluid containing shreds. The testicle itself was found the seat of extensive tyromatous deposit, especially at its lower edge, in the vicinity of the globes, where it was softened. The coverings of the right testicle were extensively diseased; the organ itself was apparently healthy.

"There was purulent fluid beneath the integuments of the right arm and ankle, and left shoulder and ankle joints, and into the latter considerable effusion.

"Death resulted from asthenia, following pyæmia; phlebitis of the scrotal veins or spermatic plexus being the probable origin of the former."

II. General Diseases, Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Class II. Sect. B.

Under this head appear 221 cases of various forms of disease, viz., 144 of rheumatism; fifty-three of primary syphilis; fifteen of secondary; four of gout; and five of phthisis pulmonalis; and of these, eight of rheumatism, four of secondary syphilis, and six of phthisis pulmonalis were invalided; the disparity between the number of cases of phthisis and the number invalided arising probably from the persons invalided having been originally entered on the sick-list under some other heading; one case of rheumatism proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 27·4, and in the invaliding rate of ·8 per 1,000. There was no mortality, however, from rheumatism in 1874, whereas in the present year the deaths which it occasioned gave a ratio of ·4 per 1,000. As in the previous year, the average duration of each case was between twelve and thirteen days. The ships in which the disease was most prevalent were the Bellerophon, the Druid, the Swallow, and the Terror.

In

In the Bellerophon, in which there were seventeen cases, they have been divided by the medical officer into nine cases of rheumatism, and eight of lumbago. Of the former, he states that he considered the number very small when compared with the preceding year, and he accounts for this by stating that, during the first year the ship was in commission, all the cases of chronic rheumatism were invalided; and also by the fact that the ship is almost constantly in harbour, and her crew very little exposed to wet or cold. One of the cases proved fatal in Bermuda from pericarditis. The cases of lumbago, it is stated, were of a chronic muscular form, each being on an average eleven days under treatment.

There were fourteen cases of rheumatism in the Druid, each of which was on an average between twelve and thirteen days under treatment. They occurred chiefly in the Michaelmas and Christmas quarters. One case of acute rheumatism was on the list eighty-one days, and was invalided. It was the second acute attack the boy had had since the ships arrived on the station. Some of the cases were trifling chronic attacks.

In the Swallow there were fifteen cases of rheumatism, the most severe of which occurred while the ship was cruising in the West Indies. The subjects attacked were young, and the parts affected were chiefly the knees, ankles, and feet. Debility, and loss of flesh and strength, were frequent accompaniments, requiring the administration of stimulants and generous diet.

There were twenty-eight cases of rheumatism in the Terror, the floating-battery permanently stationed at Bermuda. In connection with them the medical officer* observes:—"Twenty-eight patients were admitted on the sick-list with rheumatism, the greater number being under twenty-five years of age, which to some extent would show that the young and unacclimatised are much more subject to rheumatic attacks in this place than men of maturer age. Two or three very bad cases presented themselves, with pain and swelling in the joints, high fever, and the skin bathed in sweat of a sour, disagreeable odour; however, the majority were cases of a mere chronic form. The treatment of rheumatism in Bermuda does not show such favourable results as one would be led to expect from the frequency of the disease, and therefore the increased medical experience; and it seems nearly a laid-down rule that when once the system becomes saturated with the rheumatic poison, removal for a time from the islands is generally insisted upon among the natives."

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the ratio of cases of primary syphilis to the extent of ·2 per 1,000 and a decrease in the ratio of cases of secondary disease equal to 3·8 per 1,000. The ships in which the largest number of cases of primary disease occurred were the Aboukir, Bellerophon, Druid, and Dryad.

Of

* Surgeon R. J. Barry.

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Class II. Sect. B.

Of ten cases of primary syphilis which appear in the Returns of the Aboukir, five occurred during the Michaelmas Quarter of the year, two of which were contracted in Kingston and the rest in Port Royal. The medical officer says:—"This is a very considerable increase in venereal disease over any previous quarter, and is, I believe, entirely due to the inefficient way in which of late the Contagious Diseases Act has been carried out in this place, Port Royal."

There were fifteen cases of primary syphilis in the Bellerophon of which, eight were contracted at Halifax, five at Barbadoes, one at Newport, R.I., and one at St. Kitt's. All the cases contracted at Halifax were indurated sores. Of the cases contracted at Barbadoes, the medical officer says:—"Five cases were contracted at Barbadoes during ten days that this ship was there last January. The Contagious Diseases Act was in force, but very difficult to carry out strictly, as nearly all the lower class of the inhabitants are prostitutes, whenever a chance occurs. The crew were constantly on shore, as Barbadoes is the only place in the West Indies where general leave is given to the ship's company."

There were eight cases of primary syphilis in the Druid. Three were contracted at Barbadoes, four at English harbour, Antigua, and one at Trinidad. The medical officer of the ship, also remarks on the difficulty experienced at Barbadoes from the prevalence of clandestine prostitution, in carrying out effectively the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act.

In the Dryad there were six cases of primary syphilis; but little information is given in connection with them.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Under this head appear 105 cases of various forms of disease, of which, twelve were invalided and one proved fatal. One-half of the invaliding was caused by epilepsy, and one-fourth by diseases of the eye.

Other Diseases of the Brain, &c.—A fatal case appears under this head. It occurred in the person of a seaman of the Spartan, and was the result of a fall from aloft. The history of the case is thus given by the principal medical officer* of Bermuda Hospital, to which establishment the man was sent on the receipt of the injury, and where he died:—"The patient . . . æt. 26, A.B., was admitted from the Spartan on the 11th of January under the following circumstances:—While at drill in the morning he fell from the foreyard arm, striking the sacral portion of the spine against the bill board of the anchor, and then falling into the water. On admission soon after, he complained of severe

* Deputy Inspector General J. Jenkins, M.D., C.B.

severe pain across the lower part of the back; the pulse was small, 136; respiration, 48; temperature, 101·6°. A slight abrasion was observed at the point struck, but there was no other external injury. There was complete anæsthesia of the penis, scrotum, nates, and posterior aspect of thighs at their upper part. The sensation and motion in the legs and feet were much impaired, and there was retention of urine, which was drawn off by catheter and was sanguineous in character. 12th. Urine has lost sanguineous character, otherwise no change. 13th. Sharp pain in right side; dulness and diminished respiratory murmur over base of right lung; bowels opened by medicine, stools passed unconsciously. 14th. Pain relieved, area of dulness diminished; tongue coated brown. He now continued without much change till the 19th, when for the first time urine was passed without the aid of a catheter, but unconsciously. 21st. The pain which until now has been confined to the back extends round the crest of right ilium. 23rd. Pain worst about anterior superior spine of right ilium, and extends down outside of thigh. 27th. Excessive hyperæsthesia of right groin; a patch of skin above left tuber ischii shows signs of hurtful pressure. 29th. A bedsore the size of a florin has formed at the spot indicated. Movement causes such pain that it is first necessary to administer chloroform. 31st. Skin over sacrum, and at one or two points along spine, begins to loose vitality. From this time his strength failed rapidly, but his general condition remained unchanged. On the 6th of February he vomited almost incessantly, and at 11.30. a.m. of the 7th he died.

"Symptoms were treated as they arose; the pleuro-pneumonia, from which he suffered for the first few days, with small doses of Antim. Tart. and sinapisms; the retention of urine, while it lasted, by the regular use of the catheter. Morphia was given internally, and injected subcutaneously, to relieve pain. The back was dressed every morning, the patient being first put under the influence of chloroform. The diet consisted of milk, beef tea, wine, and brandy mixture.

"*Post-mortem Examination, 22 hours after Death.*—Body much emaciated, rigor mortis, complete.

"On opening the cavity of the abdomen, a dark bluish discolouration was observed along external border of ascending colon, which was adherent to the parietal peritoneum. On removing the intestines a livid colour was found general in the pelvis, most marked in the right side, where the iliac fascia was bulged forward. This, on slight pressure, gave way, disclosing an abscess, which contained over twenty ounces of pus, and extended from the centre of Poupart's ligament below to the ninth dorsal vertebra above. The psoas magnus muscle had almost disappeared, and the lumbar plexus was exposed. The right kidney weighed eight ounces, and on section was found to contain pus and fine calcareous matter. The left kidney weighed ten ounces; on section the whole pelvis was found filled by a large calculus, processes from which also filled the calyces. The stone weighed two ounces, and proved to be a fusible calculus. It measured three inches by one and a quarter. Pus was found in the bladder.

"Chest

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Class III.

"*Chest.*—Adhesions existed at the base of the lungs, between the parietal and visceral pleura.

"*Spine,*—On removing the laminæ of the third, fourth, and fifth lumbar vertebræ, and of the sacrum, a clot was found external to the dura mater, and corresponding to the fifth and lower half of the fourth lumbar vertebræ. The vessels of the cauda equina were deeply congested and inflamed. There was no fracture of the spine or pelvis."

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

Under this head appear twenty-nine cases of various forms of disease, of which, ten were invalided, and four proved fatal. Of the fatal cases, three were from organic disease of the heart, and one from aneurism. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 1· per 1,000; in the invaliding rate, of ·9, and in the death rate, of ·9.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. and VI.

Under this head appear forty-six cases of sympathetic bubo, and one of adenitis. Each case of sympathetic bubo was on an average between thirty-three and thirty-four days under treatment, and the case of adenitis thirteen days.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 353 cases of various forms of disease, of which, four were invalided, and two proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the ratio of cases to the extent of 22·3, and in the invaliding and death rates of ·4 per 1,000 each. Catarrh contributed 293 to the total number of cases, each case being between five and six days under treatment. Of the fatal cases, one was from laryngitis, and one from pneumonia.

Laryngitis.—A fatal case appears under this head in connection with the Druid in the person of a leading stoker. The disease, however, was evidently of tubercular origin, and would have appeared more appropriately in Section B. of General Diseases. The history of the case is thus given by the medical officer of the ship:—"This patient, a very tall, spare man, had an attack of tonsillitis, accompanied with inflammation of the fauces, tenderness about the larynx, cough, hoarseness, &c., in the beginning of June, when there was an epidemic of influenza and tonsillitis going through the crew. These symptoms were removed, and he was discharged to duty on the 20th of June.

On the 30th of June he again presented himself, complaining of great

great pain and tenderness on pressure about the larynx; fauces congested, hoarseness and loss of voice, difficulty of breathing and swallowing; pain on swallowing referred to larynx and fauces; troublesome cough brought on and increased by trying to swallow. These symptoms were removed by the use of diaphoretic and pectoral mixtures, with the frequent use of the inhaler. Afterwards he complained of more pain and difficulty in swallowing, which was then referred to the episternal region. He could only take fluids, and a severe attack of coughing followed every attempt to swallow. Sputa mucopurulent; dulness on percussion over and about upper part of sternum, and downwards to the third rib. Slight dulness across the upper part of thorax. Heart's action weak, but normal, but with a difference between the pulses at the wrists. No pain or tenderness about the larynx; voice stronger, and not so hoarse. He was given iodide of potassium three times daily, pectoral mixture as required, beef tea, &c., and wine. Cod liver oil was given, but caused nausea and vomiting, followed by severe pain and fits of coughing.

"In consequence of being able to swallow only fluids, and that with great difficulty, he became weaker, and lost flesh considerably during the last eight days. Attention was chiefly directed to support his strength by giving him beef tea, eggs, jelly, milk, wine, &c., with Mist: Pectoralis. He was not confined to his cot, but during the last two days he was more inclined to lie down, and he looked forward with confidence to be able to go home to England by the mail steamer of the 28th of July.

"On the afternoon of the 26th he sat up on the edge of his cot to catch the breeze coming through the ports, when he fainted, but he recovered, and was given an injection of brandy with beef tea. Shortly afterwards he spoke, and swallowed some brandy and eggs, but he gradually became weaker, and died, without the slightest appearance of pain, at 2 p.m. A post-mortem examination was made sixteen hours after death.

"Body emaciated; ulceration of larynx and chordæ vocales; enlargement of the lymphatic glands, bronchial, tracheal, &c., in the upper part of the thorax, one situated at the right side of the median line being two inches long by about one in breadth, the others varying in size from a pea to a pigeon's egg; congestion of the surrounding cellular tissue; old and extensive adhesions between the upper lobes of both lungs and the walls of the chest; upper part of the lungs infiltrated with small collections of matter and tubercular deposits; slight ulceration of some of the smaller bronchial tubes; lower and middle lobes quite healthy; œsophagus healthy; congestion of cellular tissue round it, at entrance to thorax; heart small, healthy, valves natural; slight enlargement of upper part of aorta, but otherwise natural; arteria innominata and large arteries healthy."

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Under this head appear 565 cases of various forms of disease, of which, five were invalided. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases to the extent of 38·9

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Class VIII.

38·9 per 1,000, but an increase in the invaliding rate equal to ·9 per 1,000. Cynanche contributed 127; dyspepsia, ninety-nine; diarrhœa, 223; and colic and constipation, seventy-eight to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average between seven and eight days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia, between four and five days; each case of diarrhœa, between three and four days; and each case of colic and constipation, between three and four days.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX. and X.

Under this head appear 158 cases of various forms of disease, of which, three were invalided. Compared with the previous twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 6·9 per 1,000, but a reduction in the invaliding rate equal to ·4 per 1,000. There was no mortality from this class of disease in the present year, whereas in 1874 they gave a death-rate of ·4 per 1,000. Gonorrhœa contributed 101, epididymitis twelve, and orchitis twenty-three, to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average between twenty and twenty-one days under treatment; each case of epididymitis between thirteen and fourteen days; and each case of orchitis between ten and twelve days.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

Fourteen cases of various forms of diseases, viz., two of diseases of the bones, six of diseases of the joints, and six of diseases of the bursæ, appear under this head, of which, one of disease of the joints was invalided. Each case of disease of the bones was between eight and nine days under treatment; each case of disease of the joints between fifty-six and fifty-seven days; and each case of disease of the bursæ between twelve and thirteen days.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII.

Under this head appear 685 cases of various forms of disease, viz., 534 of phlegmon and abscess, 125 of ulcer, and twenty-six of skin disease of various kinds. Of these, one case of abscess, and two of ulcer, were invalided. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was on an average a little over nine days under treatment; each case of ulcer about nineteen days; and each case of skin disease over fourteen days.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head there appear forty-six cases of debility, chiefly climatic, ten of headache, due to various causes, and three of sea-sickness; and of these, eleven of debility were invalided. Each case of debility was on an average between sixteen and seventeen days under treatment; each case of headache between three and four days; and each case of sea-sickness two days.

Poisoning.

Delirium Tremens.—One case of delirium tremens was entered on the sick-list. It occurred in the person of a petty officer, and was thirty-five days under treatment, on board ship and in hospital.

Wounds and Injuries, and Drowning.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine wounds and injuries of various kinds, twenty-seven cases of burns and scalds, and two of submersion and drowning, were placed on the sick-list; and of these, two of wounds and injuries were invalided; and four of burns and scalds, and three of submersion and drowning, proved fatal.

Burns and Scalds.—The four fatal cases under this head occurred in the Dryad, and are thus reported by the medical officer of that ship:—"Under this heading there are four fatal cases of scalding by steam. . . . . The Dryad had been anchored off Pedro Bank for ten days, rendering assistance to the mail steamer Shannon, which was wrecked on the Bank, and on the morning of the 23rd of September she was about to proceed to Port Royal. At 7h. a.m., while steam was being got up, the communication valve-box burst, one side of it being driven forcibly out by a sudden expansion of steam that arose within, from the pressure of water in the box. The consequence was a violent rush of steam through the stoke-hold and engine-room, and then over the lower deck. The chief engineer, the junior engineer, and two stokers were unfortunately exposed to this rush of steam, being in the stoke-hold, at distances varying from one to six yards from the point of explosion. On reaching the lower deck, which they did with great difficulty, their clothes were taken off at once, and it is needless to state that they presented a pitiable sight when brought into the ward-room to have their injuries attended to. On all of them the skin hung in folds from various parts of their bodies, and in the cases of the two stokers there was hardly an uninjured spot. The chief engineer was not much scalded on the trunk, and it appeared he was furthest from the explosion when it occurred. Their groaning and cries of distress were urgent, and the scene was one not easily to be forgotten. Sheets of cotton wadding with carron oil were applied as quickly as possible, and ample assistance was rendered by every one in relieving the poor sufferers. Rigors and symptoms of collapse soon came on, and brandy was given liberally. When dressed, each patient was put in a cot, and a strong dose of chloral was given. For some hours there was a great deal of mental excitement and delirium in each case, and chloral was given subsequently.

"As the repairs in the stoke-hold took some hours to execute, the ship did not leave Pedro Bank till 4h. p.m., and she arrived at Port Royal at 4h. p.m. next day, when the chief engineer and one stoker were landed at the Naval Hospital, the other two having died on the way. The former two died the same night in the hospital.

"Although the injuries in these cases were at first alike, there were some points of dissimilarity observed afterwards. All through the day, in the case of the engineer, there was severe epigastric pain, making

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making him indifferent to the superficial pain. He complained of impending suffocation, and there was constant vomiting of dark sooty liquid. Nothing could be retained on the stomach. He died eighteen hours after the accident. In the case of the chief engineer, after a few hours, vomiting of the same dark matter set in. The same irritability of stomach existed, but without pain, and there were signs of congestion of the lungs.

"In the cases of the two stokers, although more injured externally, there were no signs of internal mischief, and both took abundance of beeftea and iced water up to the last without inconvenience. Why in the case of the two officers there should be congestion of the stomach and lungs, and not in the case of the men, does not appear accountable, unless the latter, through the instinct of self-preservation, kept their mouths shut, and held their breath while rushing out of the steam, while perhaps the former, in the emergency, were endeavouring to give orders to the men."

Drowning.—Of the three fatal cases of drowning, one is supposed to have fallen overboard while asleep; one man was found drowned; and no particulars were received about the third case.

Cases.

Cases.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of the cases in the various classes of disease and injury to the total cases in those classes at the different decennial periods:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	·16	·28	–	–	·18
Continued Fevers	4·38	5·45	2·99	4·16	4·61
Periodic Fevers	1·44	1·14	4·11	–	1·55
Other Diseases	·10	·47	–	–	·21
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	3·63	5·64	5·99	4·16	4·49
Syphilis { Primary	2·24	·95	·37	–	1·65
Syphilis { Secondary	·64	·28	–	–	·46
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·10	·19	·37	–	·15
Other Diseases	–	–	·37	12·50	·12
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	2·67	4·49	2·24	8·33	3·27
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	·53	1·43	1·49	–	·90
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	1·55	1·62	·37	–	1·46
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	8·39	13·58	18·35	20.83	11·01
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	15·93	19·71	22·09	8·33	17·62
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	6·36	3·15	1·87	4·16	4·92
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·32	·66	·37	–	·43
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	25·72	15·59	14·98	4·16	21·36
Unclassed	1·33	2·29	2·24	16·66	1·84
Poisoning	–	·09	–	–	·03
Wounds and Injuries	24·43	22·87	21·72	16·66	23·64

It

It will thus be observed that, of every 100 cases, over 23 per cent. were wounds and injuries; over 21 per cent. diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; over 17 per cent. diseases of the digestive system; and over 11 per cent. diseases of the respiratory system. Diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system were most prevalent in the first decennial period, and there was a progressive decrease in them in the remaining decennial periods. Rheumatism and diseases of the digestive system were more frequent in the third decennial period, *i.e.* between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, than at any other period of life. Continued fever, chiefly simple continued fevers, were most frequent in the second decennial period. The largest per-centage of periodic fevers was in the third decennial period. Unclassed diseases, chiefly climatic debility, were most common in men over forty-five years of age. Diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, and diseases of the respiratory system, were also most frequent at this period.

Invaliding.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section B, eighteen persons were invalided, viz., eight for rheumatism, four for secondary syphilis, and six for phthisis pulmonalis. Twelve persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; ten for diseases of the circulatory system; four for diseases of the respiratory system; five for diseases of the digestive system; three for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; one for diseases of the organs of locomotion; three for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; eleven for unclassed diseases; and two for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was sixty-nine, which is in the ratio of 29·3 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 5·2 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids at the different decennial periods to total invalids for the various classes of disease:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	11·76	9·09	20·	–	11·59
Syphilis, Secondary	8·82	4·54	–	–	5·79
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8·82	13·63	–	–	8·69
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	14·70	22·72	10·	33·33	17·39
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	17·64	9·09	20·	–	14·49
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	5·88	4·54	10·	–	5·79
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	2·94	13·63	10·	–	7·24
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	5·88	–	10·	–	4·34
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	2·94	–	–	–	1·44
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	2·94	4·54	10·	–	4·34
Unclassed	11·76	18·18	10·	16·66	15·94
Wounds and Injuries	5·88	–	–	–	2·89

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It thus appears that on the North American and West Indian station in 1875, the largest per-centage of invaliding was for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, following which came unclassed diseases, diseases of the circulatory system, and rheumatism. In the first decennial period, diseases of the circulatory system gave the largest per-centage of invaliding, and these were followed by diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, rheumatism, and unclassed diseases. In the second decennial period, diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses gave the highest per-centage, and these were followed by unclassed diseases, diseases of the digestive system, and phthisis pulmonalis. And in the third decennial period, rheumatism and diseases of the circulatory system gave the largest per-centages of invaliding.

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was twenty, which is in the ratio of 8·5 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the previous twelve months, equal to 1·2 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths at the different decennial periods to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury.

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers - - -	-	16·66	-	-	5·
Continued Fevers - - -	40·	16·66	-	-	15·
Other Diseasrs - - - -	-	16·66	-	-	5·
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	-	16·66	-	-	5·
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses -	-	16·66	-	-	5·
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	-	-	50·	-	20·
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	-	-	25·	-	10·
Wounds and Injuries - - - -	60·	16·66	25·	100·	35·

It will thus be seen that death was more frequent from the different classes of disease during the second decennial period than at any other time of life. In the first decennial period, wounds and injuries, and continued fevers, were the only causes of death; and in the third decennial period, diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the respiratory system, and wounds and injuries. Of every 100 deaths, thirty-five were owing to wounds and injuries, twenty to diseases of the circulatory system, fifteen to continued fevers, and ten to diseases of the respiratory system. The remaining twenty deaths were equally divided between eruptive fevers, other febrile diseases, rheumatism, and diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Small Pox	2	·3	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Dengue	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	·3	—	—	1	·4
Simple Continued Fever	148	62·9	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	3	1·2
Ague	18	7·6	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever	32	13·6	—	—	—	—
Mumps	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	1	·4	—	—	1	·4
Erysipelas	5	2·1	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	144	61·2	8	3·4	1	·4
Syphilis (Primary)	53	22·5	—	—	—	—
Syphilis (Secondary)	15	6·3	4	1·7	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	2·1	6	2·5	—	—
Gout	4	1·7	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy (Heat)	2	·3	1	·4	—	—
Sunstroke	2	·3	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	4	1·7	1	·4	—	—
Vertigo	9	3·8	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	13	5·5	6	2·5	—	—
Neuralgia	26	11·	—	—	—	—
Insanity	2	·3	1	·4	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain	1	·4	—	—	1	·4
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Eye	30	12·7	3	1·2	—	—
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	14	5·9	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart - Functional	20	8·5	3	1·2	—	—
Diseases of the Heart - Organic	6	2·5	6	2·5	3	1·2
Aneurism	3	1·2	1	·4	1	·4
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	46	19·5	—	—	—	—
Adenitis	1	·4	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx	–	–	—	—	1	·4
Catarrh	293	124·6	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	42	17·8	2	·8	—	—
Asthma	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	2·9	–	–	1	·4
Pleurisy	5	2·1	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis	5	2·1	2	·8	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	127	54·	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	99	42·1	1	·4	—	—
Dysentery	4	1·7	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	223	94·8	—	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation	78	33·1	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	11	4·6	—	—	—	—
Hernia	6	2·5	4	1·7	—	—
Worms	4	1·7	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	7	2·9	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	3	1·2	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	2	·8	—	—	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	4	1·7	1	·4	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder	4	1·7	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	101	42·9	1	·4	—	—
Epididymitis	12	5·1	—	—	—	—
Stricture	6	2·5	1	·4	—	—
Orchitis	23	9·7	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	8	3·4	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones	2	·8	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints	6	2·5	1	·4	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	6	2·5	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	534	227·2	1	·4	—	—
Ulcer	125	53·1	2	·8	—	—
Erythema	2	·8	—	—	—	—
Scabies	2	·8	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	22	9·3	—	—	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	46	19·5	11	4·6	—	—
Headache	10	4·2	—	—	—	—
Sea Sickness	3	1·2	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	729	310·2	2	·8	—	—
Burns and Scalds	27	11·4	–	–	4	1·7
Submersion and Drowning	2	·8	–	–	3	1·2
TOTALS	3,206	1364·2	69	29·3	20	8·5

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease and from Injuries, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

Disease or Injury.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	Total.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox	3	113	116	·3	·1
Measles	1	19	20	—	—
Dengue	11	-	11	—	—
Enteric Fever	23	59	82	·2	—
Simple Continued Fever	748	417	1,165	3·1	1·3
Yellow Fever	-	4	4	—	—
Ague	57	22	79	·2	—
Remittent Fever	471	187	658	1·8	·7
Mumps	1	-	1	—	—
Erysipelas	28	41	69	·1	—
Pyæmia	4	-	4	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	1,118	725	1,843	5·	2·1
Syphilis — Primary	1,085	1,249	2,334	6·3	2·6
Syphilis — Secondary	129	629	758	2·	·8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	95	390	485	1·3	·5
Gout	24	-	24	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy	15	-	15	—	—
Sunstroke	9	-	9	—	—
Paralysis	29	18	47	·1	—
Vertigo	58	-	58	·1	—
Epilepsy	65	38	103	·2	—
Neuralgia	119	30	149	·4	·1
Insanity	2	97	99	·2	—
Other Diseases of the Brain	3	108	111	·3	·1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	2	15	17	—	—
Diseases of the Eye	240	210	450	1·2	·5
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	1	-	1	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	109	30	139	·3	·1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart — Functional	301	354	655	1·7	·7
Diseases of the Heart — Organic	144	83	227	·6	·2
Aneurism	14	28	42	·1	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	950	595	1,545	4·2	1·7
Other Diseases	13	-	13	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh	1,530	138	1,668	4·5	1·9
Bronchitis	371	300	671	1·8	·7
Asthma	3	-	3	—	—
Pneumonia	76	188	264	·7	·2
Pleurisy	71	26	97	·2	—
Hæmoptysis	35	60	95	·2	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	947	55	1,002	2·7	1·1
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	3	-	3	—	—
Dyspepsia	410	67	477	1·3	·5
Dysentery	69	-	69	·1	—
Diarrhœa	848	8	856	2·3	·9
Colic and Constipation	281	12	293	·8	·3
Hæmorrhoids	89	-	89	·2	—
Hernia	187	8	195	·5	·2
Worms	45	19	64	·1	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	168	39	207	·5	·2
Hepatitis	47	10	57	·1	—
Jaundice	8	18	26	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	42	62	104	·2	—
Diseases of the Bladder	14	-	14	—	—
Gonorrhœa	1,823	264	2,087	5·7	2·4
Epididymitis	159	-	159	·4	·1
Stricture	108	278	386	1·	·4
Orchitis	242	-	242	·6	·2
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	45	-	45	·1	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness.			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	17	- -	17	—	—
Disease of the Joints	233	105	338	·9	·3
Diseases of the Bursæ	74	- -	74	·2	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	4,507	394	4,901	13·4	5·7
Ulcer	1,755	653	2,408	6·5	2·7
Erythema	17	- -	17	—	—
Scabies	7	- -	7	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	167	175	342	·9	·3
Unclassed:					
Debility	285	485	770	2·1	8
Headache	36	- -	36	—	—
Sea Sickness	6	- -	6	—	—
Poisoning:					
Dilirium Tremens	1	34	35	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	6,297	1,291	7,588	20·7	8·8
Burns and Scalds	260	14	274	7	·2
TOTALS	27,155	10,164	37,319	102·2	43·4

Table, No. 3.

Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship employed on the North American and West Indian Station.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Aboukir.	Argus.	Bellerophon.	Bullfinch.	Decoy.	Druid.	Dryad.	Eclipse.	Pert.	Seagull.	Swallow.	Terror.	Woodlark.	Zephyr.	Total.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:															
Rheumatism	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	8
Syphilis, Secondary	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	6
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:															
Heat Apoplexy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Paralysis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Epilepsy	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	6
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Diseases of the Eye	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:															
Diseases of the Heart – Functional	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
Diseases of the Heart – Organic	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6
Aneurism	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:															
Bronchitis	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:															
Dyspepsia	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hernia	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship, &c.—*continued*.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Aboukir.	Argus.	Bellerophon.	Bullfinch.	Decoy.	Druid.	Dryad.	Eclipse.	Pert.	Seagull.	Swallow.	Terror.	Woodlark.	Zephyr.	TOTAL.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:															
Diseases of the Kidneys -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Stricture - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:															
Diseases of the Joints -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:															
Phlegmon and Abscess -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Ulcer - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Unclassed:															
Debility - - - - -	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	11
Wounds and Injuries:															
Wounds, &c. - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTAL - - -	5	3	11	7	2	5	9	2	1	1	1	8	8	6	69

Table, No. 4.

Showing the Number of Deaths in each Ship employed on the North American and West Indian Station.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Aboukir.	Bellerophon.	Bullfinch.	Decoy.	Druid.	Dryad.	Eclipse.	Spartan.	Terror.	Zephyr.	Total.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:											
Enteric Fever	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Yellow Fever	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Pyæmia	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:											
Rheumatism	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:											
Meningitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:											
Diseases of the Heart, Organic	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	3
Aneurism	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:											
Laryngitis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Wounds and Injuries:											
Scalds	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4
Drowning	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Totals	2	4	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	20

TABLE, No. 5. - - - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES in the - -

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Aboukir.	Argus.	Bellerophon.	Bullfinch.	Decoy.	Druid.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Small-pox	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dengue	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–
Simple Continued Fever	8	–	3	38	2	51
Ague	–	–	–	1	1	5
Remittent Fever	3	–	–	8	1	15
Mumps	–	–	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas	–	–	1	–	1	–
Pyæmia	–	–	*1	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	7	9	17	4	9	14
Syphilis { Primary	10	5	15	2	2	8
Syphilis { Secondary	4	–	2	3	–	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	1	2	–	1
Gout	4	–	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy (Heat)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sunstroke	–	1	–	–	1	–
Paralysis	–	–	3	–	–	–
Vertigo	1	–	–	2	–	–
Epilepsy	–	3	1	2	–	–
Neuralgia	1	–	7	1	1	–
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	–	–	–	1	–	–
Diseases of the Eye	3	3	2	1	2	3
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Ear	2	1	2	3	1	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	–	1	9	1	–	2
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	–	–	–	2	1	2
Aneurism	–	–	1	–	1	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	1	4	12	5	2	6
Other Diseases	1	–	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Catarrh	3	24	54	8	4	1
Bronchitis	3	2	9	–	1	1
Asthma	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	–	–	2	–	–	2
Pleurisy	–	–	2	1	–	–
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–	1

* Pyæmia.

Table, No. 5.

Ships employed on the North American and West Indian Station.

Dryad.	Eclipse.	Pert.	Seagull.	Spartan.	Swallow.	Terror.	Woodlark.	Zephyr.	Total.
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
29	–	1	2	–	2	3	6	3	148
–	7	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	18
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	32
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
7	8	1	8	6	15	28	8	3	144
6	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	53
–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	15
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	9
2	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	13
1	3	–	1	1	–	8	1	1	26
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	1	–	–	1	–	11	–	2	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	14
–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	2	20
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
4	2	–	–	1	1	2	1	5	46
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
4	8	17	36	15	7	101	6	–	293
2	7	–	–	–	1	13	–	3	42
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	1	–	–	2		–	–	–	7
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5
–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	5

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in the

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Aboukir.	Argus.	Bellerophon.	Bullfinch.	Decoy.	Druid.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	4	7	66	6	2	9
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	–	2	–	–	–	–
Dyspepsia	4	2	12	–	4	4
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	1	3
Diarrhœa	13	14	29	26	6	21
Colic and Constipation	3	1	20	10	–	1
Hæmorrhoids	–	1	–	1	1	–
Hernia	–	–	1	–	1	–
Worms	–	–	–	2	–	–
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	1	3	1	–	–	–
Hepatitis	1	–	1	–	–	–
Jaundice	–	–	1	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	1	2	–	1	–
Diseases of the Bladder	2	–	–	2	–	–
Gonorrhœa	13	8	28	3	8	3
Epididymitis	–	2	2	–	–	4
Stricture	–	1	2	–	–	1
Orchitis	–	1	5	–	4	7
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	–	–	6	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Joints	1	–	4	–	–	–
Diseases of the Bursæ	–	–	1	–	–	1
XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	21	63	135	44	3	35
Ulcer	4	3	12	8	6	17
Erythema	–	–	1	–	–	–
Scabies	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other Diseases of the Skin	1	5	1	1	2	2
Unclassed:						
Debility	3	–	9	–	3	2
Headache	5	–	–	2	–	–
Sea Sickness	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, &c.	37	66	178	48	12	50
Burns and Scalds	1	2	7	3	1	–
Submersion and Drowning	1	–	1	–	–	–
TOTALS	172	258	669	242	85	275

Ships employed on the North American and West Indian Station—*continued.*

Dryad.	Eclipse.	Pert.	Seagull.	Spartan.	Swallow.	Terror.	Woodlark.	Zephyr.	TOTAL.
4	10	–	–	3	1	13	1	1	127
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
3	7	1	10	5	–	20	3	4	99
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
4	18	2	7	6	4	54	14	5	223
2	–	–	3	3	–	29	3	3	78
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	11
–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	6
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
2	8	4	1	5	1	13	3	1	101
–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6
–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	23
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	6
50	25	–	13	24	35	42	31	8	534
14	13	2	2	12	4	22	5	1	125
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
1	3	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	22
–	–	–	3	–	2	3	13	3	46
1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
37	46	8	32	28	26	111	35	15	729
6	1	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
190	191	41	128	116	110	514	142	73	3,206

Table, No. 6.

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided per 1,000 of Force

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 1,180.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 870.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers	3	2·6	–	–	–	–	3	3·4	–	–	1	1·1
Continued Fevers	82	72·5	–	–	2	1·7	57	65·5	–	–	1	1·1
Periodic Fevers	27	23·8	–	–	–	–	12	13·7	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases	2	1·7	–	–	–	–	5	5·7	–	–	1	1·1
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism	68	60·1	4	3·5	–	–	59	67·8	2	2·2	1	1·1
Syphilis, Primary	42	37·1	–	–	–	–	10	11·4	–	–	–	–
Syphilis, Secondary	12	10·6	3	2·6	–	–	3	3·4	1	1·1	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	1·7	3	2·6	–	–	2	2·2	3	3·4	–	–
Other Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	50	44·2	5	4·4	–	–	47	54·	5	5·7	1	1·1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	10	8·8	6	5·3	–	–	15	17·2	2	2·2	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	29	25·6	–	–	–	–	17	19·5	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	157	138·9	2	1·7	–	–	142	163·2	1	1·1	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	298	263·7	1	·8	–	–	206	236·7	3	3·4	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	119	105·3	2	1·7	–	–	33	37·9	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	6	5·3	1	·8	–	–	7	8·	–	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	481	425·6	1	·8	–	–	163	187·3	1	1·1	–	–
Unclassed	25	22·1	4	3·5	–	–	24	27·5	4	4·5	–	–
Poisoning	–		–	–	–	–	1	1·1	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	457	404·4	2	1·7	3	2·6	239	274·7	–	–	1	1·1
Totals	1,870	1654·8	34	30·	5	4·4	1,045	1201·1	22	25·2	6	6·8

Table, No. 6.

and Dead, on the North American and West Indian Station, between certain Ages, with the Ra at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 300.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 50.)						Totals. (Mean Force, 2,350.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2·5	–	–	1	·4
8	26·6	–	–	–	–	1	20·	–	–	–	–	148	62·9	–	–	3	1·2
11	36·6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	21·2	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2·9	–	–	1	·4
16	53·3	2	6·6	–	–	1	20·	–	–	–	–	144	61·2	8	3·4	1	·4
1	3·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	22·5	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6·3	4	1·7	–	–
1	3·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2·1	6	2·5	–	–
1	3·3	–	–	–	–	3	60·	–	–	–	–	4	1·7	–	–	–	–
6	20·	1	3·3	–	–	2	40·	1	20·	–	–	105	44·6	12	5·1	1	·4
4	13·3	2	6·6	4	13·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	12·3	10	4·2	4	1·7
1	3·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	20·	–	–	–	–
49	163·3	1	3·3	2	6·6	5	100·	–	–	–	–	353	150·2	4	1·7	2	·8
59	196·6	1	3·3	–	–	2	40·	–	–	–	–	565	240·4	5	2·1	–	–
5	16·6	1	3·3	–	–	1	20·	–	–	–	–	158	67·2	3	1·2	–	–
1	3·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	5·9	1	·4	–	–
40	133·3	1	3·3	–	–	1	20·	–	–	–	–	685	291·4	3	1·2	–	–
6	20·	1	3·3	–	–	4	80·	2	40·	–	–	59	25·1	11	4·6	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	·4	–	–	–	–
58	193·3	–	–	2	6·6	4	80·	–	–	1	20·	758	322·5	2	·8	7	2·9
267	890·	10	33·3	8	26·6	24	480·	3	60·	1	20·	3,206	1364·2	69	29·3	20	8·5

Table, No. 7.

Showing the Names of the Ships; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Men Sick Daily in each Ship;

C. Commissioned.

Rate, &c.	NAMES of SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Iron Clad	Bellerophon	Portsmouth	14 Oct. 1873	15	4,270	S. 1,000
Sixth Rate	Druid	Sheerness	15 Feb. 1872	10	1,322	S. 350
	Eclipse	Sheerness	19 Nov. 1873	12	1,273	S. 350
	Spartan - P.O.	Portsmouth	3 Aug. 1871	8	1,269	S. 350
Sloop	Argus	Portsmouth	27 Mar. 1873	5	981	P. 300
	Dryad	Devonport	13 Aug. 1874	9	1,086	S. 300
Gun Vessel	Bullfinch	Sheerness	13 July 1874	3	664	S. 160
	Pert	Devonport	1 July 1875	4	464	SS. 120
	Seagull - P.O.	Devonport	19 April 1871	3	663	SS. 160
	Swallow	Portsmouth	26 Mar. 1872	3	664	SS. 160
	Woodlark - D.	Sheerness	4 April 1872	3	663	SS. 160
Gunboat	Decoy - D.	Devonport	30 Oct. 1872	4	295	S. 60
	Zephyr - D.	Chatham	10 June 1873	4	308	S. 60
Receiving Ship	Aboukir	Jamaica	Oct. 1873	24	3,091	S. 400
	Terror	Bermuda	1 Jan. 1874	16	1,971	–

- - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 7.

Cases; the Total Number of Days Sickness on Board; the Average Number of and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

P. O. Paid Off. D. Returns defective.

Period.	Average Complements.	Average Complements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Year - -	580	580	669	7,985	21·8	37·5	50
Year - -	210	210	275	2,958	8·1	38·5	1
Year - -	195	195	191	1,422	3·8	19·4	8
1 Jan. to 3 July.	200	100	116	1,119	6·	30·	8
Year - -	170	170	258	2,622	7·1	41·7	17
Year - -	155	155	190	1,632	4·4	28·3	22
Year - -	90	90	242	1,749	4·7	52·2	15
1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	80	20	41	299	3·2	40·	4
1 Jan. to 14 Oct.	90	65	128	976	3·4	37·7	6
Year - -	95	95	110	784	2·1	22·1	12
Year - -	95	90	142	1,138	3·1	32·6	14
Year - -	60	50	85	680	1·8	30·	10
Year - -	55	50	73	677	1·8	32·7	12
Year - -	165	165	172	1,085	2·9	17·5	28
Year - -	315	315	514	2,956	8·	25·3	35

SOUTH EAST COAST OF AMERICA STATION.

South East Coast of America Station.

THE squadron on the South East Coast of America in 1875, consisted of five vessels; comprising one of the fifth rate; one of the sixth rate; and three gun-vessels. There was also a small detachment of Marines at the Falkland Islands. The Returns from four of the ships, and from the Marine detachment, were for the whole twelve months; and from the remaining ship for three months. The mean force, corrected for time, was 530; and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list 708, which is in the ratio of 1335·8 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, equal to 200·7 per 1,000. Of these, thirteen were invalided, and three died; the former being in the ratio of 24·5, and the latter of 5·6, per 1,000. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the invaliding rate to the extent of 29·5, and in the death-rate of 26·8, per 1,000.

The average daily loss of service from general diseases, Section A, was in the ratio of 1·5 per 1,000; and from Section B, 7·1; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 1·4; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 3·3; of the respiratory system, 1·5; of the digestive system, 2·6; of the urinary and generative systems, 3·7; of the organs of locomotion, ·1; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 4·7; from unclassed diseases, 1·8; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 8·3. The average number of men sick daily was 23·1, which is in the ratio of 43·5 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, to the extent of 6·5 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases.—Section A., or Febrile Group.

Class I. Sect. A.

Under this head appear forty-three cases of disease; viz., one of enteric fever, thirty-two of simple continued fever, one of yellow fever, six of ague, two of remittent fever, and one of erysipelas; and of these, one of yellow fever proved fatal.

Enteric Fever.—There was a single case of enteric fever in the Volage. It occurred in the person of a seaman, who did duty as captain of the head. The medical officer* says: "At Rio Janeiro, a man,

* Staff Surgeon, P. M. Roe.

SOUTH EAST COAST OF AMERICA STATION.

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a man . . . . . who did duty as captain of the head, had a rather severe attack; and in this case there were complications of the chest and bowels. He lived almost entirely amongst the heads and closets, and even slept there, and to this sort of life may be owing the nature of the attack. He recovered, with health much weakened, and with chronic cough."

Simple Continued Fever.—Of thirty-two cases that appear under this head, twenty-two occurred in the Amethyst; and with reference to them, the medical officer* says: "Twenty-two cases appear in the Return under this head. Twelve occurred in Lady Quarter; three while the ship was at Monte Video, seven while the ship was at anchor in Rio harbour, and two while on the passage from Rio to Monte Video; three during the Midsummer Quarter, four in the Michaelmas Quarter, and three during the Christmas Quarter. All were sent to duty. Each case was, on an average, between six and seven days on the sick-list. I have returned only one as a case of continued fever; all the others appear on the sick-list, but as cases of febricula.

"The case of continued fever occurred in the person of a warrant officer, who was placed on the sick-list on the 15th of January, at Monte Video. The attack commenced with violent headache, lumbar pains, hot skin, and a quick pulse. Under the treatment adopted, all the feverish symptoms had subsided by the fourth day, leaving the patient, however, in a debilitated state. He remained under treatment twenty-four days. This officer informed me that he had suffered from a severe attack of fever while serving on the Mediterranean Station, in the year 1870, and that since then any slight attack of illness had always been followed by great debility. Of the cases of febricula, those put on the list while the ship was at Rio were the most severe. They were usually ushered in with smart febrile symptoms, which, however, subsided in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, leaving the patient somewhat debilitated. The cases which occurred at Rio were placed at once on the upper deck, under the top-gallant forecastle, and isolated as much as possible from the rest of the ship's company, as yellow fever was raging on shore at the time. The treatment adopted was nearly in every case the same; viz., a dose of podophyllin, from half a grain to one grain, followed by quinine, iron, wine, and nourishing diet."

Yellow Fever.—A single and fatal case of this form of fever occurred in the Cracker, at Rio de Janeiro. The history of the case is thus given by the medical officer† of the ship, who however makes no comments upon it:—". . . . . æt. 26, private marine. This man slept in a house on shore, where it is said two men died the week before, in the same room, of yellow fever. This was the only occasion when he was on shore while at Rio; four days afterwards the symptoms appeared. General appearance: Well nourished, with pale waxy complexion, and languid temperament. Symptoms: during the day of the 4th of April he was uneasy, and that night complained

* Staff Surgeon, R. Humphrys. † Surgeon, W. R. White, M.B., B.A.

South East Coast of America Station.

Class I. Sect. A.

complained of rigors, vomiting with very severe lumbar pain, and frontal headache; great heat of skin, and rachialgia.

"8h. a.m., 5th. Intolerance of light and injected conjunctivæ, dry heat of skin; pains as before; temperature 102°·2; pulse 120. Tongue white, red at tip and edges, with raised papillæ indented by teeth. Bowels not moved since yesterday. Noon. No change. 8h. p.m. Urine scanty and high coloured; temperature 103°·2; pulse 120; slight sweating; very restless; no other change.

"8h. a.m, 6th. Bowels well opened; stools normal; patient easier; complains of slight epigastric pain; temperature 102°; pulse 100; intolerance of light excessive. Noon. Frequent vomiting of clear yellow fluid, with whitish flocculi; retching causes great pain in lumbar region; intolerance of light increasing. 3h. p.m. Vomiting checked by lime-water and milk; albumen in urine. 8h. p.m. Urine very scanty, and contains a considerable quantity of albumen; dry heat of skin, and other symptoms the same.

"12h. midnight. Vomiting re-commenced; patient unable to keep anything down for a moment; very restless and weak.

"8h. a.m., 7th. Bowels opened frequently; stools at first normal in character, changing to fluid, with shreds of matter resembling mucus interspersed. Vomiting continued all the morning, the matter ejected being only fluid, and clear; lumbar, frontal, and epigastric pains not moderated; tongue redder at tip; urine almost coagulated when heated; very little sleep during the night; face pale; great chemosis; intolerance of light excessive; pulse weak and compressible; temperature, 100°·9; pulse, 99.

"12h. noon. Vomiting checked by chlorodyne; urine diminishing. 8h. p.m. Restless sleep and rambling delirium; passed several liquid stools, clear and very offensive; epistaxis slight.

"8h. a.m., 8th. Skin changing to lemon colour; eructations with occasional vomiting; tongue dry and very red at tip; pulse 98; pupils of eyes dilated, with conjunctivæ projecting over cornea. Patient almost blind; other symptoms as before.

"12h. noon. Rambling, but quite sensible when spoken to; articulation feeble.

"4h. p.m. Skin very yellow; sordes on teeth; offensive smell from breath; hiccough; drowsy rambling delirium. Patient says he is blind; temperature 98°. Passed an instrument; no urine in bladder; it has now been suppressed for twelve hours. Pulse very compressible and weak. During the night and morning of the 9th his face became very yellow and pinched; articulation feeble; tongue almost immoveable; obscure hiccough with occasional vomiting; subsultic tendencies and cramps; quite sensible. Expired easily at 11h. a.m.

"*Treatment.* At the outset the patient was placed under double awnings on deck, and disinfectants used constantly. Potass. chlor., diaphoretics and diuretics, with continual hot turpentine stupes over back and stomach. Bowels opened by medicine.

"To check the vomiting, hydrocyanic acid, chloroform, and blister over the stomach, used without success; also iced champagne. Lime-water and milk checked it instantly, the patient liking the mixture greatly. After a time this lost its efficacy. Repeated doses

doses of chlorodyne, ten drops at a time, although rejected, again stopped the vomiting. Brandy and water were freely given during the last three days.

"The patient had previously suffered from nephritis, and as, from the first, the kidneys suffered most, the prognosis was very unfavourable.

"This man died at Cape Frio. The place being suited for affording the men amusement, I requested the captain to send all the men on shore, to play cricket, &c., while the ship was thoroughly fumigated. By these means the injurious moral effect of the death was got rid of, and confidence restored to the men's minds."

Little or no information is given with reference to the existence of yellow fever at this time at Rio. The vessel, it appears, had only arrived at that port on the 22nd of March, at which time the medical officer states: "Yellow fever prevails here, causing a mortality of fifteen per diem. All precautions have been taken with regard to leave, and the retaining of boats' crews on shore." The man who was seized in this instance, however, broke his leave.

The surgeon of the Amethyst, in one of his Returns, says of Rio de Janeiro: "The weather, during the first week of February, was extremely hot and dry. On the 6th of the month, a boy, one of the crew of a German merchant ship, for some time at anchor up the harbour, was seized with fever. He was visited at once by one of the medical men on shore, who pronounced the case to be one of yellow fever, and had him removed immediately to hospital. He died on the third day, with suppression of urine. The disease soon extended both to the ships in harbour and also to the population on shore. At first it was confined to that part of the town bordering on the harbour, where the population is extremely dense, and where also the drainage is very bad. It soon, however, appeared at different points in the city. The first few cases were not of a very malignant type. The disease soon increased in severity, and by the 21st of the month, a fortnight after the outbreak, the third, at least, of the cases ended fatally. The deaths reported daily in the papers were from ten to fifteen.

"I was informed that in all the cases returned as yellow fever, albumen was present in the urine at some period. Indeed, some of the cases were so mild that, had this symptom been absent, they would have been returned under some other heading. The disease continued to rage, both on shore and among the shipping, till the middle of May, when it began to subside, but did not quite disappear till the early part of June. I believe about forty per cent. of those attacked died."

Ague.—Of the six cases of ague which appear in the Returns, three occurred in the Amethyst, two attacks being in the person of one man. The medical officer says: "Three cases appear in the Return under this head. One patient was, however, twice on the list. This man, a Marine, contracted fever at Port Royal, in the year 1862, and has been subject to attacks of ague ever since. He was twice on the sick-list during last year, and was then treated with quinine, which failed, the disease finally yielding to arsenic.

South East Coast of America Station.

Class I. Sect. A.

When put on the list this year, he looked pale and bloodless; complained of dull pain over the splenic region, irregularity of the bowels, and loss of appetite. The attacks came on irregularly, generally late in the evening. On examination, the spleen was found to be considerably enlarged; there was also some enlargement of the liver, and tenderness on making pressure over the hepatic region. The treatment consisted of small doses of podophyll. resin (the only purgative I ever use in cases of fever), with quinine in fifteen grain doses, three times a day, and liniment. iodi over both the splenic and hepatic regions. The patient improved at first; but, finally, arsenic was substituted for the quinine with marked effect. He was discharged to duty on the 2nd of May, after twenty-eight days treatment, but again admitted on the 9th of the same month. Under the use of arsenic, iron, and quinine he got well, and returned to duty on the 23rd of May, after fourteen days treatment. He has had no return of the disease. The other case occurred in the person of a stoker, who had previously suffered from the disease. He was only three days on the list. Both men were attacked whilst the ship was at anchor off Monte Video. Each case was, on an average, fifteen days under treatment."

Remittent Fever.—Two cases of this disease appear in the Returns, both in connection with the Amethyst. One was in the person of a dingy boy, whose duty it was to land stewards, liberty men, &c., at Rio, and who was much exposed in waiting at the landing pier for them. The case was a very prolonged one, and, as there was much yellow fever on shore, he was at first thought to have contracted that disease. He made a good recovery, however.

The second case occurred in the person of an officer who, early in 1874, had suffered severely from remittent fever on the West Coast of Africa. He also made a good recovery although his case was tedious.

II. General Diseases.—Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Class II. Sect. B.

Under this head appear seventy-five cases of various forms of disease, viz.; forty of rheumatism, twenty-one of primary syphilis, eight of secondary syphilis, two of phthisis pulmonalis, one of anæmia, and one of tumour; and of these, one of phthisis pulmonalis and one of tumour were invalided.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding year there was an increase in the ratio of cases of this disease to the extent of 21·4 per 1,000. Fortunately there was no loss to the public service, either by invaliding or death, from this disease in either year.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the ratio of cases of primary syphilis to the extent of 23·4 and of secondary syphilis of 1·5 per 1,000. They did not however cause any loss to the public service either by invaliding or death. There were twenty-one cases of the primary

primary form of disease, nearly one-half of which appear in the Returns from the Amethyst. Of the total cases, each case of primary disease was on an average between thirty-five and thirty-six days under treatment; and each case of secondary disease about eighteen days.

Of the cases of primary syphilis that occurred in the Amethyst the medical officer says:—"Ten cases of primary syphilis were added during the year. In every instance the disease was contracted at Monte Video, where the ship was stationed for a considerable time, and where general leave was frequently given. Six were cases of soft sore, and were treated without mercury; in only one case did a suppurating bubo form, and in no case has the primary sore been followed by any secondary affection. In one case the ulcer had all the appearance of a soft sore, but while under treatment a papular eruption appeared over the patient's face, soon extending to the chest, back, and extremities, evidently syphilitic. He was placed under a mild course of mercury, and got rapidly well. Two of the other three cases were well-marked examples of indurated sore from the first, and were treated with mercury by inunction; the sores healed slowly. One patient was ninty-nine days on the list; the other sixty-one. In neither has the disease been followed as yet by any secondary affection. The remaining case was that of a seaman. He was put on the list with gonorrhœa. In a few days he was found to have chancroids in the sulcus. These were treated with nitric acid and healed kindly. A month after he was placed on the list a small sore on the lower surface of the prepuce was detected. This was thought at first to be caused by the irritation produced by the gonorrhœal discharge, but after some time a papular eruption appeared all over the body. The patient was then placed under the influence of mercury by inunction. The sore healed slowly, the eruption disappearing excepting a few spots on the face; he was finally sent to duty. Each case was on an average about forty-three days under treatment."

Of the remaining cases seven occurred in the Cracker, but no information is given in connection with them.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Under this head appear twenty-six cases of various forms of disease, of which six were invalided, and one proved fatal.

Apoplexy.—The fatal case was one of apoplexy which occurred in the person of an officer of the Cracker. The case is thus recorded by the medical officer of the ship. ". . . . . æt. 37. This officer's physique was as follows:—Thin contracted chest with very rounded shoulders; stomach very large in proportion; face puffy and pale. He was a man temperate in his habits, excepting that he was frequently in the habit of eating to excess. The action of his heart was slightly irregular, but exhibited no sign of organic disease. The temporal arteries were tortuous. The attack took

 place

South East Coast of America Station.

Class III.

place as follows:—After a very heavy breakfast, while rather excited in the engine room, he suddenly complained of weakness, and broke into a cold perspiration. He then said, 'My head is paining me,' and lay down moaning; immediately after he lost the power of articulation, which he never again recovered. During the whole time he remained perfectly conscious; slight convulsion of the limbs succeeded. When carried on deck his head and neck became greatly congested, the jugular vein being swollen to a large size. He then vomited an enormous amount of undigested food. His breathing was quick, irregular, and slightly stertorous. He was placed in a cot on the upper deck. The patient was not bled as the case began by syncope, and in health his condition was anæmic.

"12h. noon. Pulse 90; full but not hard; breathing more stertorous; congestion of head subsided a little; imperfect general paralysis; pupils dilated, re-acting very sluggishly to the light; patient by signs indicates that he does not feel much pain excepting in his head; tongue dry and slightly coated; bowels opened by enema at 2h. p.m.; afterwards micturition was involuntary; towards night the breathing became more stertorous, and deglutition became very difficult; during the night the symptoms became more marked, and in the morning the breathing was very difficult and stertorous: coma became rapidly developed; pulse quick and irregular; pupils did not re-act to light. At 1.30 p.m. he died without a struggle.

"A pampero coming on, which lasted two days, prevented my holding a post-mortem examination of the body.

"The treatment was blisters to the head and neck, calomel, followed by black draught and oil and turpentine enema, ice to the head, and diaphoretics.

"This appears to have been a case of effusion of blood probably into the medullary substance, shown by the fact of there being slight coma with paralysis, hemiplegic, and nearly complete.

"A diseased state of the arteries probably led to rupture, in the excitement following a full meal. The tortuous state of the temporal and other small arteries leads me to infer this."

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

This class is represented by one case of functional, and one of organic disease of the heart. There was no loss to the public service by invaliding or death from these diseases.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. and VI.

Sixteen cases of sympathetic bubo appear under this head, each case being on an average about forty-three days under treatment.

South East Coast of America Station.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

Under this head appear fifty-one cases of various forms of disease, catarrh contributing forty-one cases to the number. Each case of catarrh was on an average about six days under treatment. There were besides eight cases of bronchitis, one of pneumonia, and one of pleurisy. Each case of bronchitis was between nine and ten days under treatment; the case of pneumonia sixty-four days, and the case of pleurisy sixteen days.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Under this head appear 131 cases of various forms of disease, of which one was invalided. Cynanche contributed fifteen, dyspepsia seventeen, and diarrhœa seventy-five, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average between five and six days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia nearly six days, and each case of diarrhœa between three and four days. The case invalided was one of hernia. Most of the cases of diarrhœa were referred either to irregularities of diet or to atmospheric vicissitudes.

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX. and X.

Fifty-two cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which one was invalided. Gonorrhœa contributed thirty to the total number of cases, epididymitis five, and orchitis eleven. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average about seventeen days under treatment; each case of epididymitis twenty days, and each case of orchitis between sixteen and seventeen days.

Orchitis.—The case which was invalided was one of orchitis. It occurred in the person of a seaman of the Ready, and is thus detailed by the medical officer* of the ship:—". . . . . æt. 18; ordinary seaman; was placed on the sick-list at Paysandu, Uruguay, on the 9th of October, with orchitis of the right testicle, the result of a contusion received on the 7th of October by slipping off a stool and falling across the fore hatchway cover while employed scraping the foremast. He had been also on the sick-list from the 22nd of April to the 9th of May 1875, with the same disease, the result of a contusion received on the 22nd of April, and caused by slipping through the rattlines while going aloft to loose sails; and again on sick-list from the 26th of July to the 16th of September, for the same disease, the result of a contusion of the right testicle sustained on the 26th of July, and caused by one of the rattlines carrying away, when coming down from aloft after furling sails. He has also been under treatment while on board the Topaze for hydrocele of the right testicle, and was tapped and cured. The man says the hydrocele

* Staff Surgeon, W. I. Inman.

South East Coast of America Station.

Classes IX. and X.

cele was the result of an injury. When he joined the ship from the Doris, in January 1875, there did not appear to be any difference in the size of the testicles. On admission to the sick-list on the 9th of October, the right testis was found to be swollen to three times its normal size with a good deal of pain and tenderness on pressure, and pain extending also up the right groin. He was also feverish; bowels confined; tongue coated; pulse 96. Under treatment the swelling of the testicle was very much reduced in size, but a certain amount of hardness, with pain and tenderness, remained, which has continued up to the present day, the 6th of November. Strapping the testicle was tried, but it had to be abandoned as it caused so much pain. He was placed under a course of bichloride of mercury with extract of cinchona, and mild mercurial ointment rubbed over the testis every night. Ten grains of Dover's powder were also given every night at bedtime, and a suspensory bandage ordered to be kept on continually. 6th of November. There being no change in the size of the testicle (which is now double that of the left) for the last three weeks, and considering that his cure would be very lengthy owing to the number of attacks of orchitis he has had, I recommended him for survey, and he was invalided at Monte Video on this date."

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

This class of disease is represented by two cases of disease of the joints, and four of diseases of the bursæ. Each case of disease of the joints was on an average between sixteen and seventeen days under treatment, and each case of disease of the bursæ between nine and ten days.

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII.

Under this head appear 127 cases of various forms of disease, of which one was invalided. Of the total cases there were 100 of phlegmon and abscess, eighteen of ulcer, and nine of different forms of skin disease. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was a little over seven days under treatment on an average; each case of ulcer between eleven and twelve days, and each case of skin disease between ten and eleven days.

Other Diseases of the Skin.—The case invalided under this head was an obstinate one of acne, occurring in an officer. It affected the face, and caused so much annoyance as to render his removal from the station desirable.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear sixteen cases of debility, chiefly climatic, and one of headache. One case of debility was invalided. Each case of debility was on average twenty-three days under treatment, and the case of headache five days.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

There were 157 cases of wounds and injuries, three of burns and scalds, and one of submersion and drowning; and of these, one of wounds and injuries was invalided, and one of drowning proved fatal.

Wounds and Injuries.—A singular case of recovery from compound and comminuted fracture of the parietal bone occurred in the Volage, while she was employed at Kerguelen's Island with the transit of Venus party. It is of sufficient interest to be entered here, and is thus given by the medical officer of the ship:—

"..... æt. 34, captain of the forecastle, was placed on the sick-list on the 17th of January 1875, at Swan's Bay, Kerguelen's Island.

"He went on shore on leave on the afternoon of the 17th of January, and as he was going down a cliff about twenty to twenty-five feet high, fell to the bottom, striking his head against some sharp rocks. He was brought on board as quickly as possible, and on examination was found to have sustained a compound comminuted fracture of the right parietal bone. Through a wound in the scalp, about four inches in length, this fracture could be ascertained to radiate in three directions, and the angles of the fractured bone could be moved by the finger nail. In the centre of the fracture a piece of bone was knocked out; it was about an inch in length, and thickest in the middle. It was grooved on the inside for the middle meningeal artery, and as it was found on the rocks where he fell, must have been shaken out by a counter-blow on the left side of the forehead, where there was a large wound. There was a third wound, the smallest, situated at the right of the occiput. The lower lip of the large wound was greatly tumefied, and the edges were more or less lacerated. A large clot filled the wound, but there was only a slight oozing of blood. When brought alongside, with very little assistance he walked up the side and down to the sick-bay, and appeared to be merely stunned. There were no signs of compression, and the symptoms of concussion came on only during the process of shaving the head and dressing the wounds. The clot was not disturbed, and carbolic acid and oiled silk were used in dressing.

"During the night after the accident he passed a pint and a half of pale urine. The breathing was easy, and the pulse soft. When called by name he appeared to understand in some little degree.

"18th January. Restless, and made frequent attempts to sit up and to get out of bed. The right eye showed contusion; the parts about were much tumefied; left eye slightly swollen; the pulse was soft; passed urine without any difficulty, and partook readily of soup when offered it. Had an enema of sulphate of magnesia in a pint of warm water.

"19th of January. Breathing easy; pulse 65, and soft; occasionally restless; passed urine without difficulty, and partook of nourishment; still unconscious; wounds cleansed and dressed as

South East Coast of America Station.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

before; bowels not relieved; enema repeated with the addition of two drachms of turpentine.

"20th January. Condition much the same up to 3 p.m., when he showed signs of returning consciousness in answering questions. There were no signs of compression; pulse 63; made water; bowels still unmoved; respiration easy; edges of wounds tumefied; very slight signs of suppuration in the large wound. Continued the same treatment, with small quantities of wine, and administered the enema as before.

"21st. Consciousness returned completely during the previous night. Pulse 61, soft; tongue clean and moist; skin cool; the two smaller wounds healing favourably. The edges of large wound less tumefied but gaping, suppuration established; repeated the applications. The enema as before relieved the bowels of hardened scybalæ.

"22nd. The edges of the large wound were brought together as closely as possible, but they were kept apart by the large clot which filled the wound, and which it was thought better not to interfere with. Carbolic lotion and adhesive plaster applied; enema administered. The urine showed sediment containing urates.

"23rd. Bowels not relieved by enema given in the forenoon, urine scanty. Wound over fracture dry, puffy, and glazy; repeated enema in the afternoon.

"24th. General symptoms improved, and bowels relieved without enema; pulse risen to 78. The urine ammoniacal; up to 27th of January the symptoms continued without any alteration. The smaller wounds however healed well, and the bowels had to be relieved by enemata. At this time he was rather silly in any remarks he made on any subject, and on the night of the 29th of January he wandered a little more than usual, the pulse rising at the same time to 84. On the 30th of January the pulse averaged 72, but the bowels had to be relieved by enemata. On the 3rd of February there was a decided improvement in every respect; he was quite coherent in his answers to every question, and his memory was perfect up to the moment of the accident.

"The clot which was loosening for some days in the large wound by suppuration, came away, and it was much easier to draw the edges closely together. From this date he continued to improve without an untoward symptom. The large wound healed well up to the centre, or over the place where the bone of the skull was broken out. There were occasional headaches. He once had neuralgia, from cold casually caught, but although it affected the head, it passed away without apparent disturbance.

"This case is very remarkable from the complete and regular recovery made good; the very little interference made use of, or even required, and above all the fearful injuries incurred, there being no doubt that the bone detached lodged the middle meningeal artery, which fortunately must have escaped rupture. The patient returned to perfect consciousness without a really bad symptom, and the various functions of the body became gradually restored. A very different termination was expected when the injury was first looked into. The nature of the climate of Kerguelen's Island greatly

greatly helped the treatment and management of this case; it is harsh and cold but dry, and it was quite possible to moderate the temperature and condition of the atmosphere in which the patient was restored to recovery."

Drowned.—There was only one death from drowning. The man fell overboard from aloft.

Cases.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of cases of the various classes of disease and injury, to the total cases in those classes, on the South East Coast of America Station, at the different decennial periods:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	·25	–	–	–	·14
Continued Fevers	5·05	5·24	1·31	–	4·64
Periodic Fevers	·25	1·31	5·26	–	1·12
Other Diseases	·25	–	–	–	·14
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	4·29	7·42	7·89	–	5·64
Syphilis { Primary	3·38	3·05	–	–	2·96
Syphilis { Secondary	2·02	–	–	–	1·12
Phthisis	–	·43	1·31	–	·28
Other Diseases	·50	–	2·63	–	·56
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	2·77	3·93	5·26	28·57	3·67
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	–	·43	1·31	–	·28
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	2·02	2·62	–	28·57	2·25
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	6·31	6·55	14·47	–	7·20
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	14·64	22·27	27·63	14·28	18·50
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	8·83	6·55	3·94	–	7·48
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·25	2·18	–	–	·84
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	22·72	14·41	5·26	–	17·93
Unclassed	·75	4·80	3·94	–	2·40
Wounds and Injuries	25·75	18·77	18·42	28·57	22·74

It is thus seen that, of every 100 cases placed on the sick-list, the largest proportion came under the head of wounds and injuries, following which came diseases of the digestive system, and next

diseases

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Cases.

diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system. This latter class of diseases was, next to wounds and injuries, most prevalent in the first decennial period, and least so in the third decennial, or between thirty-five and forty-five years of age. It will be observed also how prevalent diseases of the digestive system were at all the decennial periods, particularly so at the third. Their per-centage was higher in the second and third decennial periods than that of any other class of diseases. With rheumatism, diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, and diseases of the respiratory system, the per-centage increased with the age. On the other hand it diminished with syphilis, diseases of the urinary and generative systems, and diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system.

Invaliding.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section B., two persons were invalided; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, eight persons; one for diseases of the digestive system; one for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; one for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; one for unclassed diseases; and one for wounds and injuries. The total number invalided was thirteen, which is in the ratio of 24·5 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 29·5 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids on the South East Coast of America Station at the different decennial periods to total invalids for the various classes of diseases:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Phthisis	–	33·33	–	–	7·69
Other Diseases	–	–	33·33	–	7·69
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	57·14	–	66·66	–	46·15
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	14·28	–	–	–	7·69
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	14·28	–	–	–	7·69
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	–	33·33	–	–	7·69
Unclassed	–	33·33	–	–	7·69
Wounds and Injuries	14·28	–	–	–	7·69

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was three, which is in the ratio of 5·6 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the previous year to the extent of 26·8 per 1,000.

The

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths at the different decennial periods of the South East Coast of America Station to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury :—

——	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Continued Fevers - - - -	-	100·	-	-	33·33
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses -	-	-	100·	-	33·33
Wounds and Injuries - - - - -	100·	-	-	-	33·33

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, and the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Enteric Fever	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Simple Continued Fever	32	60·3	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	1	1·8	—	—	1	1·8
Ague	6	11·3	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever	2	3·7	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	40	75·4	—	—	—	—
Syphilis { Primary	21	39·6	—	—	—	—
Syphilis { Secondary	8	15·	—	—	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	3·7	1	1·8	—	—
Anæmia	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Tumour	3	5·6	1	1·8	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy	1	1·8	—	—	1	1·8
Sunstroke	2	3·7	2	3·7	—	—
Paralysis	1	1·8	2	3·7	—	—
Vertigo	5	9·4	1	1·8	—	—
Epilepsy	2	3·7	1	1·8	—	—
Neuralgia	3	5·6	—	—	—	—
Chorea	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Eye	8	15·	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	3	5·6	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	16	30·1	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Catarrh	41	77·3	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	8	15·	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	1	1·8	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	15	28·3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	17	32·	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	75	141·5	—	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation	11	20·7	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Hernia	1	1·8	1	1·8	—	—
Worms	3	5·6	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	3	5·6	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	30	56·6	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	5	9·4	—	—	—	—
Stricture	2	3·7	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	11	20·7	1	1·8	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	3	5·6	—	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Joints	2	3·7	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	4	7·5	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	100	188·6	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	18	33·9	—	—	—	—
Erythema	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Scabies	2	3·7	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	6	11·3	1	1·8	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	16	30·1	1	1·8	—	—
Headache	1	1·8	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	157	296·2	1	1·8	—	—
Burns and Scalds	3	5·6	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning	1	1·8	–	–	1	1·8
TOTALS	708	1335·8	13	24·5	3	5·6

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Enteric Fever	40	- -	40	·1	·1
Simple Continued Fever	249	- -	249	·6	1·1
Yellow Fever	4	- -	4	—	—
Ague	68	- -	68	·1	·1
Remittent Fever	69	- -	69	·1	·1
Erysipelas	58	- -	58	·1	·1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	411	17	428	1·1	2·
Syphilis { Primary	746	- -	746	2·	3·7
Syphilis { Secondary	271	- -	271	·7	1·3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	27	- -	27	—	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c.	13	- -	13	—	—
Tumour	66	- -	66	·1	·1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy	1	- -	1	—	—
Sunstroke	72	16	88	·2	·3
Paralysis	33	- -	33	—	—
Vertigo	43	- -	43	·1	·1
Epilepsy	52	- -	52	·1	·1
Neuralgia	18	- -	18	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	92	- -	92	·2	·3
Diseases of the Eye	119	- -	119	·3	·5
Diseases of the Ear	46	- -	46	·1	·1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	21	- -	21	—	—
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	6	- -	6	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System, and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	630	57	687	1·8	3·3
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh	250	- -	250	·6	1·1
Bronchitis	75	- -	75	·2	·3
Pneumonia	36	28	64	·1	·1
Pleurisy	16	- -	16	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	83	-	83	·2	·3
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	5	-	5	—	—
Dyspepsia	100	-	100	·2	·3
Dysentery	65	50	115	·3	·5
Diarrhœa	261	-	261	·7	1·3
Colic and Constipation	53	-	53	·1	·1
Hæmorrhoids	2	-	2	—	—
Hernia	30	-	30	—	—
Worms	6	-	6	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	3	-	3	—	—
Hepatitis	44	-	44	·1	·1
Jaundice	16	-	16	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	9	-	9	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	11	-	11	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder	19	-	19	—	—
Gonorrhœa	515	-	515	1·4	2·6
Epididymitis	102	-	102	·2	·3
Stricture	47	-	47	·1	·1
Orchitis	179	-	179	·4	·7
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	82	17	99	·2	·3
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Joints	33	-	33	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	38	-	38	·1	·1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	717	-	717	1·9	3·5
Ulcer	202	10	212	·5	·9
Erythema	7	-	7	—	—
Scabies	10	-	10	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	76	-	76	·2	·3
Unclassed:					
Debility	290	78	368	1·	1·8
Headache	5	-	5	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	1,590	45	1,635	4·4	8·3
Burns and Scalds	10	-	10	—	—
TOTALS	8,142	318	8,460	23·1	43·5

Table, No. 3.

Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship employed on the South East Coast of America Station.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Amethyst.	Cracker.	Ready.	Total.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:				
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	1	-	1
Tumour	1	-	-	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:				
Sunstroke	1	1	-	2
Paralysis	-	-	2	2
Vertigo	-	1	-	1
Epilepsy	-	1	-	1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:				
Hernia	1	-	-	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:				
Orchitis	-	-	1	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:				
Acne	-	-	1	1
Unclassed:				
Debility	1	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:				
Wounds	1	-	-	1
Total	5	4	4	13

Table, No. 4.

Showing the Number of Deaths in each Ship employed on the South East Coast of America Station.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Cracker.	Volage.	Total.
Yellow Fever	1	-	1
Apoplexy	1	-	1
Drowned	-	1	1
Total	2	1	3

Table, No. 5.

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in the Ships employed on the South East Coast of America Station.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Amethyst.	Cracker.	Dart.	Marine Detachment.	Ready.	Volage.	Total.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:							
Enteric Fever	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Simple Continued Fever	22	5	3	–	2	–	32
Yellow Fever	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Ague	3	2	–	–	1	–	6
Remittent Fever	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:							
Rheumatism	12	8	4	3	8	5	40
Syphilis — Primary	10	7	2	–	1	1	21
Syphilis — Secondary	2	–	–	–	1	5	8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Anæmia	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Tumour	3	–	–	–	–	–	3
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:							
Apoplexy	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Sunstroke	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Paralysis	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Vertigo	–	4	–	–	–	1	5
Epilepsy	–	1	–	–	–	1	2
Neuralgia	–	–	1	–	2	–	3
Chorea	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Diseases of the Eye	4	1	–	–	1	2	8
Diseases of the Ear	2	–	–	–	–	1	3
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:							
Diseases of the Heart — Functional	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Diseases of the Heart — Organic	1	–	–	–	–	–	1

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Amethyst.	Cracker.	Dart.	Marine Detachment.	Ready.	Volage.	TOTAL.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:							
Bubo (*Symp.*)	7	4	1	–	1	3	16
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:							
Catarrh	9	5	3	2	5	17	41
Bronchitis	1	3	2	–	2	–	8
Pneumonia	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Pleurisy	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:							
Cynanche	3	6	–	–	6	–	15
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dyspepsia	2	3	1	–	7	4	17
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Diarrhœa	40	11	1	–	6	17	75
Colic and Constipation	4	–	–	–	4	3	11
Hæmorrhoids	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hernia	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Worms	–	1	–	–	–	2	3
Gastritis	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Hepatitis	–	1	–	–	2	–	3
Jaundice	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Splenitis	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:							
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Diseases of the Bladder	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gonorrhœa	17	4	4	–	4	1	30
Epididymitis	1	3	–	–	–	1	5
Stricture	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
Orchitis	2	1	–	–	5	3	11
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	–	2	1	–	–	–	3

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Amethyst.	Cracker.	Dart.	Marine Detachment.	Ready.	Volage.	TOTAL.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:							
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
Diseases of the Bursæ	1	1	1	–	–	1	4
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:							
Phlegmon and Abscess	28	10	8	–	8	46	100
Ulcer	4	3	–	–	2	9	18
Erythema	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Scabies	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
Other Diseases of the Skin	4	–	–	–	1	1	6
Unclassed:							
Debility	8	2	2	–	2	2	16
Headache	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Wounds and Injuries:							
Wounds, &c.	59	14	8	2	31	43	157
Burns and Scalds	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Submersion and Drowning	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
TOTALS	259	113	44	7	107	178	708

Table, No. 6. - - - - -

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided per 1,000 of Force

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 260.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 180.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	1	3·8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fevers - - - -	20	76·9	-	-	-	-	12	66·6	-	-	1	5·5
Periodic Fevers - - - -	1	3·8	-	-	-	-	3	16·6	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	1	3·8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - - -	17	65·3	-	-	-	-	17	94·4	-	-	-	-
Primary Syphilis - - - -	13	50·	-	-	-	-	7	38·8	-	-	-	-
Secondary Syphilis - - - -	8	30·7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5·5	1	5·5	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	2	7·6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses - -	11	42·3	4	15·3	-	-	9	50·	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5·5	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - -	8	30·7	-	-	-	-	6	33·3	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	25	96·1	-	-	-	-	15	83·3	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	58	223·	1	3·8	-	-	51	283·3	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - -	35	134·6	1	3·8	-	-	15	83·3	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	1	3·8	-	-	-	-	5	27·7	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue, and Cutaneous System -	90	346·1	-	-	-	-	33	183·3	1	5·5	-	-
Unclassed - - - - - - - -	3	11·5	-	-	-	-	11	61·1	1	5·5	-	-
Wounds and Injuries - - - -	102	392·3	1	3·8	·1	3·8	43	238·8	-	-	-	-
Totals - - -	396	1523·	7	26·9	·1	3·8	229	1272·2	3	16·6	1	5·5

Table, No. 6.

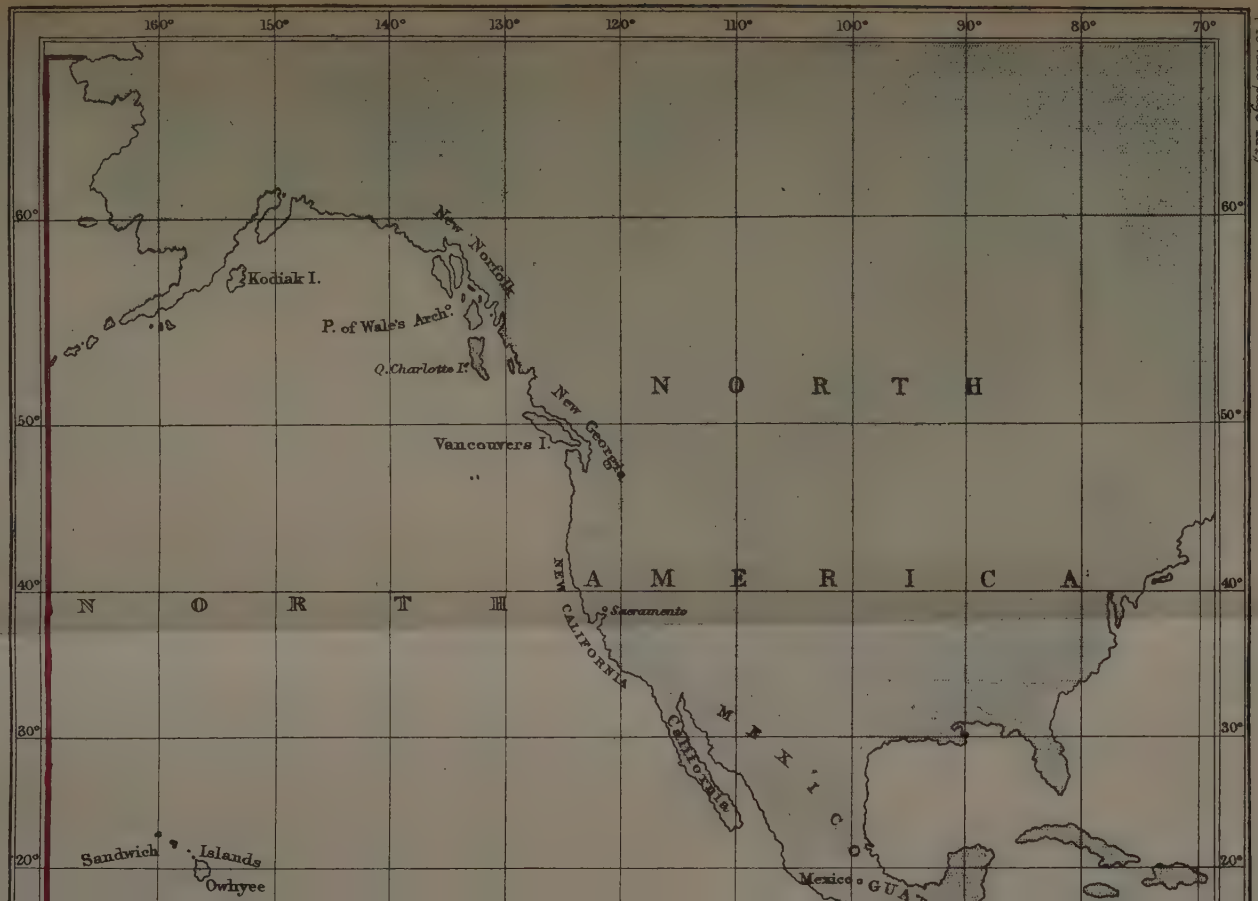
and Dead, on the South East Coast of America Station, between certain Ages, with the Ratio at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 80.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 10.)						Totals. (Mean Force, 530.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1·8	–	–	–	–
1	12·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	62·2	–	–	1	1·8
4	50·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	15·	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1·8	–	–	–	–
6	75·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	75·4	–	–	–	–
1	12·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	39·6	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	15·	–	–	–	–
1	12·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3·7	1	1·8	–	–
2	25·	1	12·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7·5	1	1·8	–	–
4	50·	2	25·	1	12·5	2	200·	–	–	–	–	26	49·	6	11·3	1	1·8
1	12·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3·7	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	200·	–	–	–	–	16	30·1	–	–	–	–
11	137·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	96·2	–	–	–	–
21	262·5	–	–	–	–	1	100·	–	–	–	–	131	247·1	1	1·8	–	–
3	37·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	100·	1	1·8	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11·3	–	–	–	–
4	50.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	239·6	1	1·8	–	–
3	37·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	32·	1	1·8	–	–
14	175·	–	–	–	–	2	200·	–	–	–	–	161	303·7	1	1·8	1	1·8
76	950·	3	37·5	1	12·5	7	700·	–	–	–	–	708	1335·8	13	24·5	3	5·6

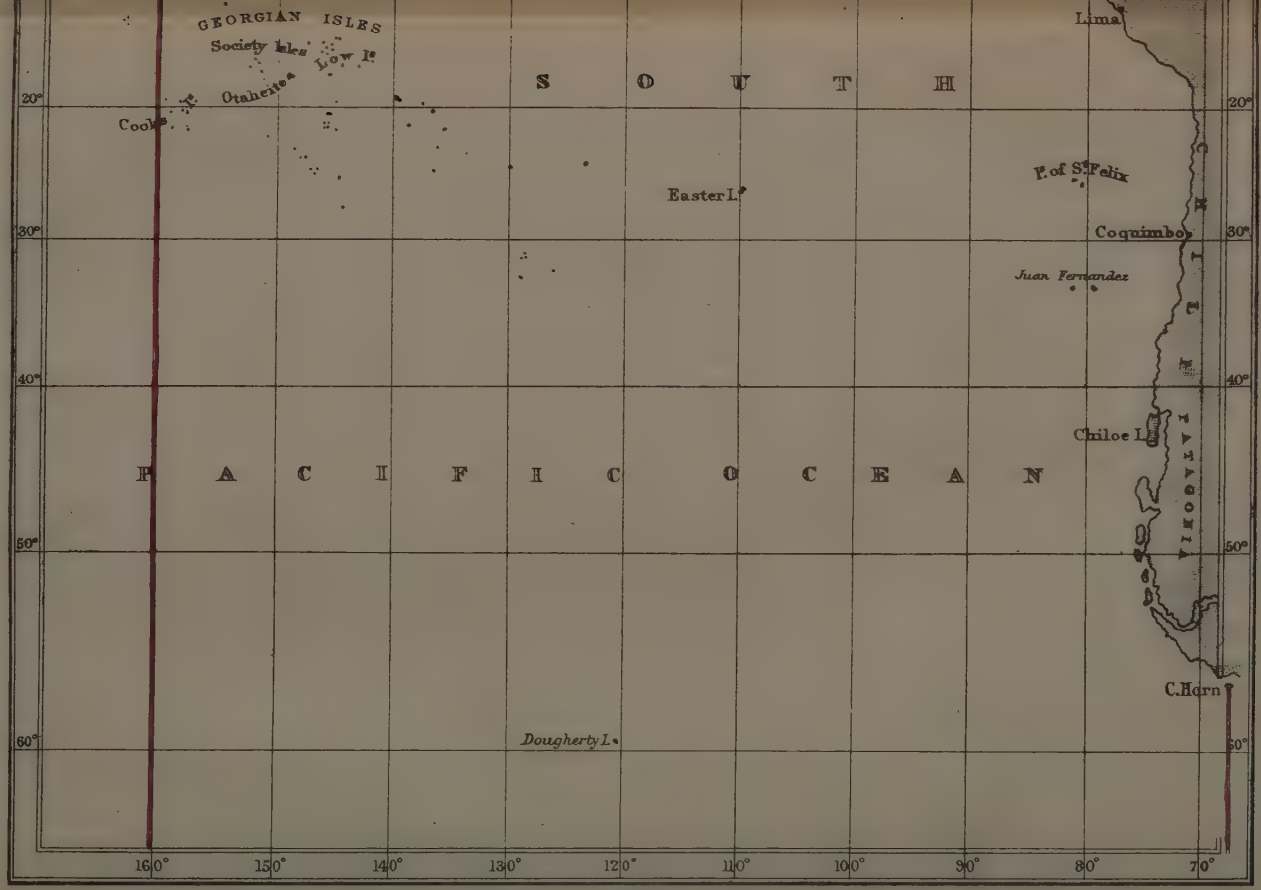
Table, No. 7.

Showing the Names of the Ships; the Average Complement, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily in each Ship; and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

Rate, &c.	NAMES of SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	PERIOD.	Average Complement.	Average Complement corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Fifth Rate -	Volage - -	Portsmouth	6 July 1874	18	2,322	S. 600	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	380	95	178	1,342	3·6	37·8	-
Sixth Rate -	Amethyst - -	Devonport	1 July 1873	14	1,405	S. 350	Year - -	230	230	259	3,501	5·9	41·3	4
Gun Vessel -	Cracker - -	Portsmouth	10 June 1873	4	467	SS.120	Year - -	65	65	113	1,514	4·1	63·	-
	Dart - - -	Portsmouth	9 May 1872	5	428	S. 80	Year - -	60	60	44	650	1·7	28·3	-
	Ready - -	Chatham -	16 April 1873	4	462	SS.100	Year - -	65	65	107	1,074	2·9	44·6	2
Marine Detachment, Falkland Islands		- -	- -	-	-	-	Year - -	15	15	7	41	·1	6·6	-



(To face page 151.)


GEORGIAN ISLES
Society Isles
Low I.
Otaheite
Cook
Lima
S O U T H
P. of S. Felix
Easter I.
Coquimbo
Juan Fernandez
CHILE
PATAGONIA
Chiloe I.
P A C I F I C O C E A N
C. Horn
Dougherty I.
20°
30°
40°
50°
60°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
70°

PACIFIC STATION.

Pacific Station.

The squadron on the Pacific station, in the year 1875, comprised thirteen vessels of various classes; viz., one ironclad, two sixth-rates, six sloops, three gun-vessels, and one store ship, permanently stationed at Coquimbo. The Returns from nine of the ships are for the whole year; and from the remainder for periods varying from three to six months. The mean force, corrected for time, was 1,540, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list 1,793, which is in the ratio of 1164·2 per 1,000, being a decrease, compared with the preceding months, equal to 82·2 per 1,000. Of these, thirty-five were invalided and seven proved fatal, the former being in the ratio of 22·7, and the latter of 4·5 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding year, there was a reduction in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of 12·2 per 1,000, but an increase in the death-rate equal to 1·3 per 1,000.

The average daily loss of service from General Diseases, Section A, or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 1·3 per 1,000; from Section B, or Constitutional Group, 6·3; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 1·1; of the circulatory system, ·3; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 2·6; of the respiratory system, 2·3; of the digestive system, 1·8; of the urinary and generative systems, 3·3; of the organs of locomotion, ·2; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 7·6; from unclassed diseases, ·2; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 8·7. The average number of men sick daily was 62·2, which is the ratio of 40·3 per 1,000, being precisely the same ratio as that of the preceding year.

I. General Diseases.—Section A., or Febrile Group.

Class I. Sect. A.

Under this head appear 117 cases of various forms of disease; viz., sixty-five of simple continued fever, twenty-nine of ague, twenty of remittent fever, one of influenza, and two of erysipelas. Fortunately, there was no loss to the public service, either by invaliding or death, from these affections.

Simple Continued Fever.—The Fantome, the Peterel, and the Repulse were the ships in which the greatest number of cases of this form of fever occurred.

In the Fantôme, there were twelve cases of simple continued fever, eight of which occurred during the Michaelmas quarter of the year, and are said to have been directly attributable to the great

Pacific Station.

great heat which was at that time experienced. All the cases in this ship were, it appears, very mild, and recovered in a few days.

Class I. Sect. A.

There were twenty-five cases of simple continued fever in the Peterel. The medical officer* says:—"There have been twenty-five cases of simple continued fever under treatment during the year, none of which have been very severe. Seven of these cases occurred during the first half of the year, when the ship was on the Coast of Mexico, and at Panama. Fifteen very mild cases were placed on the list between July and October. Most of these occurred very soon after our arrival at the Sandwich Islands, many of them were attributable to drink, and exposure to a tropical sun. Only three cases were placed on the list during the last quarter of the year. I gave them all quinine."

In the Repulse, there were thirteen cases of simple continued fever. The medical officer† says:—"They were generally of a mild ephemeral nature, of from three to ten days' duration. They depended generally on exposure to solar rays, or otherwise to gastric functional derangement. In two instances, the febrile symptoms were engendered, I think, in two youths by their having been employed cleaning out that part of the bilge which extends beneath the gunners' store-room to the stokehold, on the 27th of March. Here, of all parts of the bilge, accumulations of filth are liable to collect, from its very confined and inaccessible formation. One of them had been two hours in the confined space into which it is necessary to crawl, and the other about ten minutes. Orders have since been given that this part of the bilge, into which ashes, oil, &c., from the stokehold are apt to get, be pumped through, by means of hoses, once a week, and that the utmost cleanliness be observed; since when the noisome effluvium which was wont to prevail in the gunners' store-room has all but disappeard. Of the number of cases treated, only one was sent to hospital, an officer; whilst there his symptoms, I understand, partook of a more or less intermittent form. In our absence at the Sandwich Islands, this officer was discharged from hospital to Her Majesty's ship Myrmidon, on the 10th of August; but it appears that he was again sent to hospital from that ship on the 16th of the same month, the febrile symptoms having recurred. He was again discharged to the Myrmidon on the 7th of September, and he rejoined this ship on the 22nd of that month. He was of a very delicate habit, and subject to the roseolar form of urticaria, for which he had previously been on the sick-list from the 19th to the 28th of June."

Ague.—Twenty-nine cases of this form of periodic fever were in the Returns, nine of which occurred in the Fantome, and nine in the Peterel.

Of the nine cases which occurred in the Fantome, the medical officer‡ says:—"Of these, seven refer to repeated attacks in two marines,

* Staff Surgeon, R. L. Bett. † Fleet Surgeon Wm. Hoggan.
‡ Staff Surgeon, Geo. B. Beale, M.D.

marines, one of whom gave himself up at Callao as a deserter from the Repulse; the other, one of our own men, who has had repeated attacks, and is also suffering from hepatic congestion."

With regard to the nine cases on board the Peterel, they are thus commented on:—"Nine cases of ague were placed on the sick-list during the first quarter of the year. This disease was most prevalent in this ship during the last quarter of the year 1874, when we were on, and after we had left the Coast of Mexico. Everybody in the ship suffered from it in some form or other, as headache, or neuralgia, or general depression, and quinine was a panacea for everything. All these nine cases placed on the list this year, were relapses from the cases of the previous year, and occurred before we arrived on the Coast of Mexico on the 12th of February. Malarious diseases are generally more prevalent on the Coast of Mexico in the autumn months.

Remittent Fever.—Of the twenty cases of this disease which appear in the Returns, ten occurred in the Fantome, and ten in the Repulse.

In the Fantome, the medical officer says:—"Of the cases, ten in number, returned as remittent fever, the whole, with one exception, occurred among the marines, the exception being that of a boy who was landed to do duty as bugler with the detachment landed at La Union to protect the Consulate. . . . . These men were on shore ten days, but the whole detachment was landed for one night. The heat at this time was the greatest we experienced, and the town, though small, was dirty and undrained, with mangrove swamps, and extensive mud banks at low water, and through which any one landing at half-tide had to wade or be dragged in a canoe, the pier not being of sufficient length. Of those who were landed the whole time, the officer in command had an attack of simple continued fever which lasted ten days, and of the remainder of the party the only one not attacked was a non-commissioned officer." These cases of remittent fever were ushered in with severe rigors and great gastric disturbance, vomiting and violent retching followed by a high state of fever, hot skin, full strong pulse 100 to 120, headache, thirst, and dry brown tongue, tenderness in epigastrium and constipation. The treatment adopted was usually, in the first place, a simple ipecacuanha emetic, followed by five to ten grains of calomel, and a saline purgative or dose of castor oil; and afterwards an effervescent mixture of bicarbonate of potass and tartaric acid, low diet, and demulcent drinks. Afterwards, for two or three days, usually there was a slight tendency to diarrhœa, for which small doses of pulv. ipecac. c. opii were given as required, and as soon as distinct remissions occurred (which was generally about the same time), quinine in from two to five grain doses was given, and beef-tea and wine according as the patient was able to take them."

The ten cases in the Repulse are said to have been of a mild ephemeral character, contracted at Callao in the first quarter of the year, between the 16th of February and the 13th of March.

Pacific Station. Class I. Sect. A.

It is said that this form of fever usually prevails at that port, and that it is generally tractable, and appears to depend on atmospheric influence, "it being ever hot, damp, and hazy."

II. General Diseases.—Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Class II. Sect. B.

Under this head appear 154 cases of various forms of disease; viz., sixty-nine of rheumatism, sixty-three of primary syphilis, fifteen of secondary syphilis, three of phthisis pulmonalis, three of gout, and one of scrofula; and of these, two of rheumatism, one of primary syphilis, and two of phthisis pulmonalis were invalided; and one of phthisis pulmonalis proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 20·7, and in the invaliding rate of 3·1 per 1,000. The ships showing the largest number of cases were the Albatross, Fantome, Peterel, and Repulse.

There were ten cases of rheumatism in the Albatross. The medical officer,* in commenting upon them, says:—"Ten cases were entered, pretty equally spread over the whole year, both as to time and place. Nine were sent to duty and one remains. Those sent to duty were ordinary mild cases of local rheumatism, not requiring special notice, but the last is a rather peculiar case. . . . . æt. 29, cooper, was first put on the sick-list on the 24th of September, during our voyage from Coquimbo to Panama, complaining of severe pain in the loins. He had several times previously complained of his back, but had never been on the sick-list. He was not feverish, but his bowels were confined, and his tongue foul. He had a purgative, followed by doses of bicarbonate of potass three times a day, hot fomentations, &c., to the loins, and he got better and went to duty on the 10th of October. On the 19th of October he was again admitted, stating that the pain had come back worse than ever. At first he described it as extending across like an ordinary case of lumbago, but latterly the pain has become fixed in one circumscribed spot about three inches to the left of the second lumbar vertebra, immediately under the left rib. For some time, also, he complained of pain in the left testicle, and occasionally in the groin, but for the last month or more there has been none in either. He has no general symptoms whatever; his appetite is good, bowels pretty regular, tongue clean, pulse and temperature normal, but still he states the pain gets steadily more severe, and quite prevents his sleeping excepting after a draught, or hypodermic injection of morphia. I have tried every remedy, local and general, that I could think of, without any benefit. There is no albumen in the urine, but the case may be one of renal calculus."

In the Fantome there were eight cases of rheumatism, of which the medical officer states:—"Four occurred in the first quarter of the

* Staff Surgeon Wm. Pattullo, M.D.

the year, and were no doubt owing to the dense fogs which prevail in Callao, and are extremely heavy, wetting any one exposed to them for any length of time. One of these cases was, I think, most probably complicated with secondary syphilis; it was of a very obstinate nature, and dysenteric diarrhœa coming on in addition, he was invalided at Panama. The case sent to hospital was that of a stoker, who was sent to the sick-quarters at Esquimault. The remainder of the cases returned to duty after a few days treatment, the longest being that of a man who was fourteen days on the sick-list at Callao."

There were nine cases of rheumatism in the Peterel; "all," it is stated, "of the muscular kind, unaccompanied by any fever, and three and a third days on the list." The medical officer adds, "I always treat these cases of muscular rheumatism with eight-grain doses of iodide of potassium, which seems to relieve them very quickly."

There is very little to be said in connection with the ten cases of rheumatism which occurred on board the Repulse; as a rule they were sub-acute, of chronic character. The medical officer says:—"It is worthy of remark that this affection, when in a chronic form, is usually of a very irritable and intractable character on this station, due doubtless to rapid transitions from heat to cold, and atmospheric electric conditions."

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases of primary syphilis to the extent of 10·3 per 1,000, but a reduction in the ratio of cases of secondary syphilis equal to 6·6 per 1,000.

Primary Syphilis.—The case of primary syphilis which was invalided occurred in a marine of the Daring, in which vessel there were only three cases, all recurrences of the disease in one man, the person invalided. He was first entered on the list for chancres, then for bubo, and sent to sick-quarters, whence he returned little better than when sent, but he was again put upon the list, and finally invalided.

The medical officer, accounting for the comparative immunity from venereal disease which the ship's company enjoyed at Callao, attributes it—1st, to the fact that from the want of amusement at the place, the men seldom went on shore; 2nd, to their comparative ignorance of the language, which had a great effect in keeping them from mixing with the class of people among whom the disease is usually prevalent; and, 3rd, to the comparative high prices of everything, restraining men from going on shore.

Unhappily, none of the Returns give any information of interest with regard to these diseases.

Pacific Station.

Class III.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Under this head appear fifty-one cases of various forms of disease, of which five were invalided, and one proved fatal.

Disease of the Brain.—The fatal case was one of abscess of the brain. It occurred in the person of a man of the Rocket, and is thus reported by the medical officer* of the ship, in discharging the patient to the sick-quarters at Callao, where he died:—"This patient was placed on the list on the 21st of March, complaining of intense pain in the right ear, with headache. Bowels constipated; tongue very foul; pulse full and quick, 94. The meatus was found to be almost closed. Purgatives were ordered, also hot fomentations, and the ear to be syringed, and then cotton wool with oil placed in it. He is a tall spare man, having grown very rapidly since joining the ship when commissioned at Sheerness. He says that he suffered in a similar way some ten years ago. I find, on inquiry, that his father died of phthisis about eighteen years ago, and his mother of fever about two years since.

"24th. Since the bowels have been freely opened the headache has gone, but not the pain in the ear; his tongue is clearing; pulse, 78.—28th. Pain in ear continues, with some slight discharge; slight puffiness over and above the mastoid process. Meatus nearly closed. Continue tonics, arrowroot, soup, lime juice.—29th. Pain still continues; meatus closed; discharge stopped; swelling over mastoid process about the same size, but slightly inflamed, and excessively tender to the touch; pain of a shooting character. Continue as before.—30th. Pain about the same; has spent a worse night than heretofore. I send him to hospital this day for treatment."

At sick-quarters the following report was made by the gentleman† in charge of the sick-quarters at Callao:—"The patient was received by me this afternoon (30th) and taken to the Beneficencia Hospital, where his ear was syringed with a little warm oil, and a poultice applied.

"31st, noon. This morning examined the ear very carefully, and found the meatus closed, the ear standing out at nearly right angles to the head; the skin over the mastoid process very red, very much swelled, and exquisitely tender; his tongue is very foul, and the bowels confined; mouth cannot be opened. To have a purgative; hot poultice every three hours. States he passed a restless night. Pulse 92, regular.

"1st April. The abscess is discharging very freely; had some sleep this morning, and is now free from pain.

"2nd. No discharge from ear this morning; much pain and little rest during the night; made an incision over the mastoid process, letting out a large quantity of very fetid pus mixed with blood. The bone is very extensively denuded and diseased; to have infusion of bark, with wine, eggs, and beef-tea.

"5th

* Surgeon Thomas Redfern, M.D.
† Surgeon and Agent J. W. Watson.

Pacific Station.

Class III.

"5th April. Has passed a better night. The wound has been injected with a solution of chromic acid, and the discharge is more laudable. He seems altogether easier; appetite fair.

"7th. Is not so well to-day; pain is very severe; the pus is not so healthy, and he cannot sleep although he takes morphia every night; his pulse is quicker and irregular in force and rhythm; there are little twitchings of the limbs; puts his tongue out with much difficulty.

"9th. Is getting weaker daily, and worse in all respects.

"11th. Convulsions set in this morning at one o'clock a.m., and he died almost directly. The cause of death was distinctly abscess of the brain."

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

In this class of diseases only twelve cases appear, of which seven were invalided. The largest amount of invaliding was for organic disease of the heart. There was an invaliding for aneurism, of which one case appears.

Aneurism.—The invaliding referred to occurred in the person of a seaman of the Nereus, who had been sent to hospital with dyspnœa, in the month of October of the preceding year. His history is thus given by the medical officer* of the ship:—" . . . . . æt. 23, A. B., had been left in the sick-quarters by Her Majesty's ship Fantôme, with pneumonia. On his joining this ship some months previously, he suffered from a cough, to which he at first paid no attention, but which gradually got worse, so much so as to keep him awake often all night with a dry, harsh, teasing cough, with no expectoration. He was stout and fresh looking, but flabby, and of a lymphatic cast. He complained of slight pain towards the upper third of the front of the left lung, whence the irritation which set him coughing seemed to proceed. On auscultation, nothing but a few slight mucous râles, disseminated over the posterior surface of the lungs, were to be heard. A most marked alteration in the relative sizes of the pupils was an occasional symptom; but there was no difference in either pulse. He complained of a certain tightness or fulness in the chest, accompanied by marked dyspnœa, on any slight exertion. There appeared to be a hypertrophic condition of the heart; but there was no alteration in its sounds, nor was there any distinct evidence of enlargement of the great vessels, or obstruction in any portion of the lungs. His cough continued unaltered in spite of various sedatives, as belladonna externally, iodine, blisters, and other applications, such as opiate liniments, ammonia, &c.; with prussic acid, digitalis, hyoscyamus, chlorodyne, and other sedatives internally; squills and other expectorants, &c., &c. There was no relaxation of the uvula, or other throat or laryngeal symptoms to explain the cough. He also took cod-liver oil. There was no phthisical taint in his history, and he continued

* Surgeon R. Cannon.

Pacific Station.

Class IV.

continued doing duty, and not losing flesh, although his appetite was poor, until the 21st of October, when his dyspnœa was so great that, after pumping a little on board a tank, he fell overboard from exhaustion. As he was unfit for his duty, or to be sent back to his ship, he was sent to the sick quarters for observation on the 24th of October, to be invalided if he should not improve. The variation in the relative size of the pupils was a remarkable symptom; and the case would appear to be one of some obscure enlargement, aneurismal or otherwise, of the great vessels, or pressure and irritation on the bronchial glands. By the end of the year, I heard nothing further of the progress of his illness."

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. & VI.

This class of diseases is represented by thirty-one cases of sympathetic bubo, and one case of another form of glandular disease. These diseases, although they caused no loss to the public service either by invaliding or death, were of a very tedious character, each case of sympathetic bubo being on an average forty-eight days on the sick-list, and the other case of glandular disease eighty-eight days.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 207 cases of various forms of disease, of which three were invalided and one proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 178 to the total number of cases, each case of catarrh being on an average between five and six days under treatment. The cases invalided were one of bronchitis and two of asthma. The fatal case was one of pneumonia.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Under this head appear 230 cases of various forms of disease, of which five were invalided. Cynanche contributed thirty, dyspepsia forty-seven, and diarrhœa ninety-two, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average a little over five days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia a little over six days, and each case of diarrhœa a little over three days. There were also six cases of dysentery, which gave a total of 148 days' sickness, or an average of between twenty-four and twenty-five days to each.

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX. and X.

Ninety-seven cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, one of which, a case of stricture, was invalided. Gonorrhœa contributed sixty-one to the total number of cases; epididymitis eleven, and orchitis eleven. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average

average between twenty-four and twenty-five days under treatment; each case of epididymitis between fourteen and fifteen days, and each case of orchitis ten days.

Stricture.—The case which is entered as invalided under this head was one in which there seems to have been a general deterioration of the whole system. It is thus recorded by the medical officer* of the ship, the Reindeer, to which the patient belonged:—"..... æt. 43, yeoman of stores, a native of the Island of Heligoland, was brought forward for survey at Coquimbo, Chili, on the 2nd of July 1875, and was invalided for stricture of the urethra, and for general debility. He had been under treatment for various complications of disease since the 17th of February last, when he was put on the sick-list at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. He was then suffering from œdema of the feet and ankles, pitting on pressure. He complained of dyspnœa, of pain, and of a general sense of uneasiness in the cardiac region. He had also symptoms of vesical irritation, and his general health was, and had been for some time, very poor. He had well marked arcus senilis, and his general appearance made him look much older than his age indicated. On examining his chest, nothing more than a marked weakness of the heart's impulse could be detected. His pulse was weak, averaging about 80. On making an examination of his urine, it was found to have a specific gravity of 1016; it was strongly acid, and contained a considerable amount of mucus, and slight traces of albumen. His appetite was very poor. He was treated at first with a mixture containing liq. potassæ and tincture of hyoscyamus, with occasional warm baths, and a light nourishing diet; and subsequently by the acid tartrate of potass, in drachm doses, three times a day. Under this treatment, with the occasional application of sinapisms, and confinement to bed, he improved considerably; the urine became very much clearer and less acid. The cardiac symptoms were relieved, and the swelling of the feet and ankles disappeared; his appetite became very good, and he seemed to be gaining slightly in strength. At the beginning of April, all the foregoing symptoms returned with increased severity, more especially the œdema of the feet and ankles, and those of the vesical irritation, his urine having again become very acid and turbid, and throwing down large quantities of phosphates and mucus. He had much greater difficulty in making water, and a sense of weight in the perinæum, with some tenesmus, which at first led me to suppose he was suffering from enlargement of the prostate gland; and so he undoubtedly was, but not only that, for in passing a catheter a few days later, I found a stricture through which a No. 4 catheter could with difficulty be passed, about three and a-half inches from the orifice of the meatus, and also one in the prostatic portion of the urethra; but whether this latter was entirely dependent on an enlarged left lateral lobe could not be determined, as it was perfectly impervious to the passage of even the smallest catheter or bougie, owing to the tortuosity of the passage. A palliative

* Staff Surgeon W. Labdon Powell.

Pacific Station.

Classes IX. and X.

A palliative treatment was now for some time almost entirely adopted, as instrumental interference produced rather severe constitutional disturbance, which was very prejudicial to his then state of health. A warm hip bath morning and evening. Bicarbonate of potash with hyoscyamus, and subsequently the acetate of potash, with a demulcent nutritious diet, were the remedial agents employed in this state of the case, and with very good effect, for the cardiac symptoms again subsided, the œdema of the feet and ankles disappeared, and the urine became much clearer, and lost its acidity, and the other symptoms of vesical irritation diminished. From this time (14th of May) he continued to improve in health and strength, was able to get up and walk about the ship, had much less difficulty in making water, and was gradually improving. However, on the 8th of June, he had a very sharp rheumatic attack, affecting principally the muscles of the back, the right shoulder, elbow, and wrist joints, all of which were swollen. During this attack, which lasted to the end of the month, he was treated by saline aperients, fomentations, liniments, and Dover's powder at bedtime. It had the effect of pulling him down considerably, and on our arrival at Coquimbo I brought him forward for survey; and on the 2nd of July he was invalided for stricture and general debility, there being apparently not the slightest chance of his ever being able to do any more duty in this ship.

"Subsequently to this his general health became so much improved that attempts were again made to introduce an instrument into his bladder, but as before unsuccessfully, the obstruction seeming if anything greater and more unyielding. Nevertheless he could keep his water very fairly, and it was much less acid, and contained considerably less mucus than formerly. On the accession of the cold weather, as we were approaching Cape Horn, he became much worse, he had greater difficulty in holding his water, and at night while asleep it dribbled away from him. He was kept in bed and as warm as possible. He complained of pain in the cardiac region, which was generally relieved by the application of a sinapism, but of no other pains. There was generally a difficulty in finding out what was the matter with him, owing to the imperfect manner in which he spoke English, but now he appeared to be getting quite imbecile. His appetite, as a rule, was very good, but his bowels generally obstinately costive. Occasional doses of castor oil, and warm baths, were the principal methods of treatment now adopted, On the 12th of August, after a restless night, he had slight febrile symptoms; his skin was hot and dry; tongue coated; pulse 90, and he complained of thirst, which continued for a couple of days. On examining the perinæum there was some indistinct swelling, but very slight, and a little pain on pressure on the left side, but nothing to warrant any interference. On the 15th of August, after sleeping for some hours, he got up to use the night stool, at the same time complaining of pain in his chest, and in the perinæum. While his bowels were acting he passed per urethram from two to three gills of a thick purulent milky fluid, a prostatic abscess having burst into the urethra or neck of the bladder, after which he went to sleep for several hours, and on waking up he was evidently much better and easier,

easier, though excessively weak. He was ordered strong beef-tea, arrowroot, wine, and eggs, and an occasional hip bath.

"16th August. Has passed a good night, and feels easy; has not passed any more pus, but his urine is slightly tinged with blood; pulse regular but weak. His appetite is, and always has been, good, but he lies in a perfectly helpless and listless state, and passes all his water, &c. in bed.

"17th August. Slightly stronger and better; will now use the urinal when given to him, but not otherwise; tongue clean; pulse 90; intelligence rather increased; bowels not open.

"18th August. His bowels not having been opened since the 15th he was ordered six drachms of castor oil, which had the effect of opening his bowels. His urine now contains no trace of either pus or blood, and is considerably clearer than formerly. From this date he again improved in health and strength, but on trying to pass an instrument again into the bladder, the obstruction appeared to be as great as ever, and was again accompanied with constitutional disturbance. On the 27th of August he again passed some purulent matter per urethram, probably nearly half a gill, but this time it was preceded by no febrile symptoms or pain.

"1st September. Is now so much improved that he is able to get up and walk about. In the daytime he makes water regularly, and in a much better stream, but at night it always runs away from him, he having apparently lost all control over the bladder while asleep. His appetite continues good, he is much stronger, and his imbecility is less. He has been taking latterly a mixture containing quinine and tinct. ferri perchloridi, and has been allowed wine, and as liberal a diet as possible. During all September he continued in much the same state, but, as previously, he became much worse on approaching a colder climate, and it was only through paying him the greatest attention he survived his passage home."

On the arrival of the ship in England this man was transferred, as is customary with the other invalids, to Her Majesty's ship the Duke of Wellington, and from thence sent to Haslar Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from general paralysis more marked in the right than in the left side. A permanent stricture was also verified impassable to the smallest instrument, but, the patient being able to evacuate the bladder without effort, it was deemed advisable, in his condition, not to persevere in the use of instruments. Shortly after admission (on the 19th of October), he was surveyed and certified to be of unsound mind, but it was thought advisable to retain him for treatment. His condition gradually became worse, and he expired on the 16th of December.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

This class of diseases is represented by six cases of diseases of the bones; five of diseases of the joints; and one of disease of the bursæ. One case of diseases of the bones was invalided.

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Classes XII. and XIII.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Under this head appear 413 cases of various kinds of disease. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 310 to the total number of cases; ulcer seventy-six, and skin diseases twenty-seven; one case of phlegmon and abscess, and one of ulcer were invalided. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was on an average a little over nine days under treatment, each case of ulcer between nineteen and twenty days, and each case of skin disease a little over nine days.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Twenty cases appear under this head; viz., nineteen of debility, and one of headache. Three of the cases of debility were invalided. Each case of debility was between eight and nine days under treatment on an average, and the case of headache six days.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Under this head appear two cases of delirium tremens, one in a marine, and one in a seaman.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Under this head appear 430 cases of wounds and injuries, fifteen of burns and scalds, and one of submersion and drowning; and of these three of wounds and injuries were invalided, and three of wounds and injuries and one of drowning proved fatal.

Wounds and Injuries.—Of the fatal injuries, one was fracture of the skull, the result of a fall from aloft; one fracture of the vertebræ and of the thighs, caused by a similar accident; and one rupture of the bladder caused by a man falling on a sharp stone when drunk on shore.

Drowning.—The death by drowning was occasioned by a man falling overboard.

Cases.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of cases of the various classes of disease and injury to the total cases in those classes at the different decennial periods :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A. :					
Continued Fevers	3·87	3·37	2·92	7·14	3·62
Periodic Fevers	3·16	1·68	3·90	–	2·73
Other Diseases	·10	·16	·48	–	·16
II. General Diseases, Section B. :					
Rheumatism	2·54	5·05	6·82	–	3·84
Syphilis { Primary	4·48	2·86	·97	–	3·51
Syphilis { Secondary	1·42	·16	–	–	·83
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	·33	·48	–	·16
Other Diseases	–	·33	–	14·28	·22
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	2·34	3·37	3·41	7·14	2·84
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	·40	1·01	·97	–	·66
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	1·73	2·19	·97	–	1·78
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	8·56	14·83	15·60	21·42	11·54
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	10·29	15·85	15·60	21·42	12·82
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	6·32	3·87	5·85	–	5·40
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·61	·50	1·46	–	·66
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	27·93	17·70	16·09	7·14	23·03
Unclassed	·61	1·51	1·95	7·14	1·11
Poisoning	–	·16	·48	–	·11
Wounds and Injuries	25·58	24·95	21·95	14·28	24·87

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section B., five persons were invalided; viz., two for rheumatism; one for primary syphilis; and two for phthisis pulmonalis. Five persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; seven for diseases of the circulatory system; three for diseases of the respiratory system; five, for diseases of the digestive system; one, for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; one, for diseases of the organs of locomotion; two, for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; three, for unclassed diseases; and three, for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was thirty-five, which is in the ratio of 22·7 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding year equal to 12·2 per 1,000.

Pacific Station.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids at the different decennial periods, to total invalids for various classes of disease:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	12·5	6·66	–	–	5·71
Syphilis, Primary	12·5	–	–	–	2·85
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	6·66	9·09	–	5·71
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	–	13·33	27·27	–	14·28
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	37·5	20·	9·09	–	20·
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	12·5	13·33	–	–	8·57
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	–	13·33	18·18	100·	14·28
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	–	–	9·09	–	2·85
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	–	–	9·09	–	2·85
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	12·5	6·66	–	–	5·71
Unclassed	–	13·33	9·09	–	8·57
Wounds and Injuries	12·5	6·66	9·09	–	8·57

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was seven, being in the ratio of 4·5 per 1,000 of force, which is an increase compared with the preceding year equal to 1·3 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths at the different decennial periods to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	33·33	–	14·28
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	50·	–	–	–	14·28
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	–	–	33·33	–	14·28
Wounds and Injuries	50·	100·	33·33	–	57·14

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, and the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

Disease or Injury.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Simple Continued Fever	65	42·2	—	—	—	—
Ague	29	18·8	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever	20	12·9	—	—	—	—
Influenza	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	69	44·8	2	1·2	—	—
Syphilis (Primary)	63	40·9	1	·6	—	—
Syphilis (Secondary)	15	9·7	—	—	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	1·9	2	1·2	1	·6
Gout	3	1·9	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	1	·6	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Paralysis	4	2·5	1	·6	—	—
Vertigo	1	·6	1	·6	—	—
Epilepsy	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	13	8·4	—	—	—	—
Insanity	2	1·2	2	1·2	—	—
Disease of the Brain	–	–	–	–	1	·6
Diseases of the Eye	14	9·	1	·6	—	—
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	5	3·2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	10	6·4	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart (Functional)	6	3·8	1	·6	—	—
Diseases of the Heart (Organic)	5	3·2	5	3·2	—	—
Aneurism	–	–	1	·6	—	—
Varicose Veins	1	·6	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	31	20·1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	1	·6	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Catarrh	178	115·5	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	16	10·3	1	·6	—	—
Asthma	3	1·9	2	1·2	—	—
Pneumonia	4	2·5	—	—	1	·6
Pleurisy	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis	4	2·5	—	—	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	30	19·4	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	14	9·	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	47	30·5	1	·6	—	—
Dysentery	6	3·8	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	92	59·7	1	·6	—	—
Colic and Constipation	24	15·5	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
Hernia	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
Worms	4	2·5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	3	1·9	2	1·2	—	—
Hepatitis	5	3·2	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of the Liver	—	—	1	·6	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	61	39·6	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	11	7·1	—	—	—	—
Stricture	5	3·2	1	·6	—	—
Varicocele	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	11	7·1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	5	3·2	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones	6	3·8	1	·6	—	—
Diseases of the Joints	5	3·2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	1	·6	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	310	201·2	1	·6	—	—
Ulcer	76	49·3	1	·6	—	—
Scabies	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	25	16·2	—	—	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	19	12·3	3	1·9	—	—
Headache	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	430	279·2	3	1·9	3	1·9
Burns and Scalds	15	9·7	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning	1	·6	—	—	1	·6
TOTALS	1,793	1164·2	35	22·7	7	4·5

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease and from Injuries, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	Total.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Simple Continued Fever	324	-	324	·8	·5
Ague	201	79	280	·7	·4
Remittent Fever	269	-	269	·7	·4
Influenza	7	-	7	—	—
Erysipelas	45	-	45	·1	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	687	111	798	2·1	1·3
Syphilis { Primary	1,925	342	2,267	6·2	4·
Syphilis { Secondary	268	92	360	·9	·5
Phthisis Pulmonalis	81	261	342	·9	·5
Gout	15	-	15	—	—
Scrofula	5	-	5	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Paralysis	75	85	160	·4	·2
Vertigo	2	-	2	—	—
Epilepsy	48	1	49	·1	—
Neuralgia	161	-	161	·4	·2
Insanity	37	-	37	·1	—
Diseases of the Eye	175	195	370	1·	·6
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	13	-	13	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	91	-	91	·2	·1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	72		72	·1	—
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	68	186	254	·6	·3
Aneurism	-	34	34	—	—
Varicose Veins	13	-	13	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	966	525	1,491	4·	2·5
Other Diseases	5	83	88	·2	·1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh	974	-	974	2·6	1·6
Bronchitis	265	53	318	·8	·5
Asthma	70	-	70	·1	—
Pneumonia	24	29	53	·1	—
Pleurisy	18	63	81	·2	·1
Hæmoptysis	68	19	87	·2	·1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	157	-	157	·4	·2
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	109	-	109	·2	·1
Dyspepsia	281	3	284	·7	·4
Dysentery	130	18	148	·4	·2
Diarrhœa	254	37	291	·7	·4
Colic and Constipation	109	-	109	·2	·1
Hæmorrhoids	36	-	36	—	—
Hernia	10	-	10	—	—
Worms	38	-	38	·1	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	103	77	180	·4	·2
Hepatitis	80	-	80	·2	·1
Jaundice	12	10	22	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	-	91	91	·2	·1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	8	-	8	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder	3	-	3	—	—
Gonorrhœa	865	626	1,491	4·	2·5
Epididymitis	156	-	156	·4	·2
Stricture	174	73	247	·6	·3
Varicocele	5	-	5	—	—
Orchitis	110	-	110	·3	·1
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	178	-	178	·4	·2

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness.			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	129	21	150	·4	·2
Diseases of the Joints	45	22	67	·1	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	17	- -	17	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	2,751	117	2,868	7·8	5·
Ulcer	1,144	172	1,316	3·6	2·3
Scabies	9	- -	9	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	199	41	240	·6	·3
Unclassed:					
Debility	159	- -	159	·4	·2
Headache	6	- -	6	—	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens	6	- -	6	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	3,943	931	4,874	13·3	8·6
Burns and Scalds	127	- -	127	·3	·1
Submersion and Drowning	1	- -	1	—	—
TOTALS	18,326	4,397	22,723	62·2	40·3

Table, No. 3.

Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship employed on the Pacific Station.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Albatross.	Cameleon.	Daring.	Fantôme.	Myrmidon.	Nereus.	Peterel.	Reindeer.	Repulse.	Rocket.	Tenedos.	Total.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:												
Rheumatism	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Syphilis, Primary	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:												
Paralysis	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Vertigo	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Insanity	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Diseases of the Eye	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:												
Diseases of the Heart – Functional	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Diseases of the Heart – Organic	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5
Aneurism	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:												
Bronchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Asthma	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Albatross.	Cameleon.	Daring.	Fantôme.	Myrmidon.	Nereus.	Peterel.	Reindeer.	Repulse.	Rocket.	Tenedos.	TOTAL.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:												
Dyspepsia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:												
Stricture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:												
Diseases of the Bones	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:												
Phlegmon and Abscess	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ulcer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unclassed:												
Debility	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
Wounds and Injuries:												
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	3
TOTAL	5	1	9	4	3	1	1	1	6	3	1	35

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each Ship employed on the PACIFIC STATION.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Daring.	Myrmidon.	Reindeer.	Repulse.	Rocket.	Scout.	TOTAL.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:							
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:							
Disease of the Brain	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:							
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Wounds and Injuries:							
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	1	1	–	1	–	–	3
Drowning	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
TOTALS	1	1	1	1	2	1	7

Table, No. 5.

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in the Ships employed on the Pacific Station.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Albatross.	Boxer.	Cameleon.	Daring.	Fantôme.	Myrmidon.	Nereus.	Pæterel.	Reindeer.	Repulse.	Rocket.	Scout.	Tenedos.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:														
Simple Continued Fever	4	2	4	–	12	–	–	25	1	13	1	1	2	65
Ague	1	–	–	3	9	2	1	9	–	–	3	–	1	29
Remittent Fever	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	20
Influenza	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
II. General Diseases, Section B.:														
Rheumatism	10	2	–	6	8	1	3	9	3	10	6	6	5	69
Syphilis { Primary	5	–	–	3	3	2	9	6	3	9	8	–	15	63
Syphilis { Secondary	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	4	2	–	–	1	1	15
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3
Gout	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3
Scrofula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:														
Paralysis	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	4
Vertigo	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Epilepsy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Neuralgia	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	13
Insanity	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Diseases of the Eye	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	5	–	1	1	14
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	
Diseases of the Ear	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	10
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:														
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	6
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	5
Varicose Veins	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:														
Bubo (*Symp.*)	4	1	–	2	5	3	1	–	3	5	3	–	4	31
Other Diseases	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:														
Catarrh	29	1	–	15	13	6	–	5	4	54	7	11	33	178
Bronchitis	1	1	–	2	5	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	16
Asthma	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4
Pleurisy	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Albatross.	Boxer.	Cameleon.	Daring.	Fantôme.	Myrmidon.	Nereus.	Peterel.	Reindeer.	Repulse.	Rocket.	Scout.	Tenedos.	TOTALS.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:														
Cynanche	2	–	1	4	2	1	–	–	1	12	–	3	4	30
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	–	–	14
Dyspepsia	10	2	4	7	8	1	1	1	–	9	–	–	4	47
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	6
Diarrhœa	12	3	2	13	28	–	2	15	–	8	3	3	3	92
Colic and Constipation	8	–	2	1	4	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	2	24
Hæmorrhoids	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Hernia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
Worms	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	4
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Hepatitis	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	5
Jaundice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:														
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Diseases of the Bladder	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gonorrhœa	4	–	–	2	–	6	1	–	4	29	4	–	11	61
Epididymitis	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	3	1	1	–	11
Stricture	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	5
Varicocele	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Orchitis	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	3	–	11
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	5
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:														
Diseases of the Bones	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	6
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	5
Diseases of the Bursæ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:														
Phlegmon and Abscess	26	3	4	44	38	16	3	22	11	89	17	10	27	310
Ulcer	1	–	–	3	8	2	–	–	1	38	8	9	6	76
Scabies	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Other Diseases of the Skin	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	16	–	2	–	25
Unclassed:														
Debility	3	1	–	1	4	1	–	3	1	1	1	2	1	19
Headache	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Poisoning:														
Delirium Tremens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Wounds and Injuries:														
Wounds, &c.	38	7	11	31	29	18	7	22	6	191	17	17	36	430
Burns and Scalds	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	1	15
Submersion and Drowning	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
TOTALS	171	25	31	156	212	66	34	138	52	566	90	84	168	1,793

Table, No. 6.

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided and

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 750.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 570.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Continued Fevers	38	50·6	–	–	–	–	20	35·	–	–	–	–
Periodic Fevers	31	41·3	–	–	–	–	10	17·5	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases	1	1·3	–	–	–	–	1	1·7	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism	25	33·3	1	1·3	–	–	30	52·6	1	1·7	–	–
Primary Syphilis	44	58·6	1	1·3	–	–	17	29·8	–	–	–	–
Secondary Syphilis	14	18·6	–	–	–	–	1	1·7	–	–	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3·5	1	1·7	–	–
Other Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3·5	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	23	30·6	–	–	1	1·3	20	35·	2	3·5	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	4	5·3	3	4·	–	–	6	10·5	3	5·2	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	17	22·6	–	–	–	–	13	22·8	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	84	112·	1	1·3	–	–	88	154·3	2	3·5	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	101	134·6	–	–	–	–	94	164·9	2	3·5	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	62	82·6	–	–	–	–	23	40·3	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	6	8·	–	–	–	–	3	5·2	–	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	274	365·3	1	1·3	–	–	105	184·2	1	1·7	–	–
Unclassed	6	8·	–	–	–	–	9	15·7	2	3·5	–	–
Poisoning	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1·7	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	251	334·6	1	1·3	1	1·3	148	259·6	1	1·7	2	3·5
Totals	981	1308·	8	10·6	2	2·6	593	1040·3	15	26·3	2	3·5

Table, No. 6.

Dead, on the Pacific Station, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 200.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 20.)						Totals. (Mean Force, 1,540.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
6	30·	–	–	–	–	1	50·	–	–	–	–	65	42·2	–	–	–	–
8	40·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	31·8	–	–	–	–
1	5·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1·9	–	–	–	–
14	70·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	44·8	2	1·2	–	–
2	10·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	40·9	1	·6	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	9·7	–	–	–	–
1	5·	1	5·	1	5·	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1·9	2	1·2	1	·6
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	100·	–	–	–	–	4	2·5	–	–	–	–
7	35·	3	15·	–	–	1	50·	–	–	–	–	51	33·1	5	3·2	1	·6
2	10·	1	5·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7·7	7	4·5	–	–
2	10·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	20·7	–	–	–	–
32	160·	–	–	1	5·	3	150·	–	–	–	–	207	134·4	3	1·9	1	·6
32	160·	2	10·	–	–	3	150·	1	50·	–	–	230	149·3	5	3·2	–	–
12	60·	1	5·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	62·9	1	·6	–	–
3	15·	1	5·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7·7	1	·6	–	–
33	165·	–	–	–	–	1	50·	–	–	–	–	413	271·4	2	1·2	–	–
4	20·	1	5·	–	–	1	50·	–	–	–	–	20	12·9	3	1·9	–	–
1	5·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1·2	–	–	–	–
45	225·	1	5·	1	5·	2	100·	–	–	–	–	446	289·6	3	1·9	4	2·5
205	1025·	11	55·	3	15·	14	700·	1	50·	–	–	1,793	1164·2	35	22·7	7	4·5

Table, No. 7.

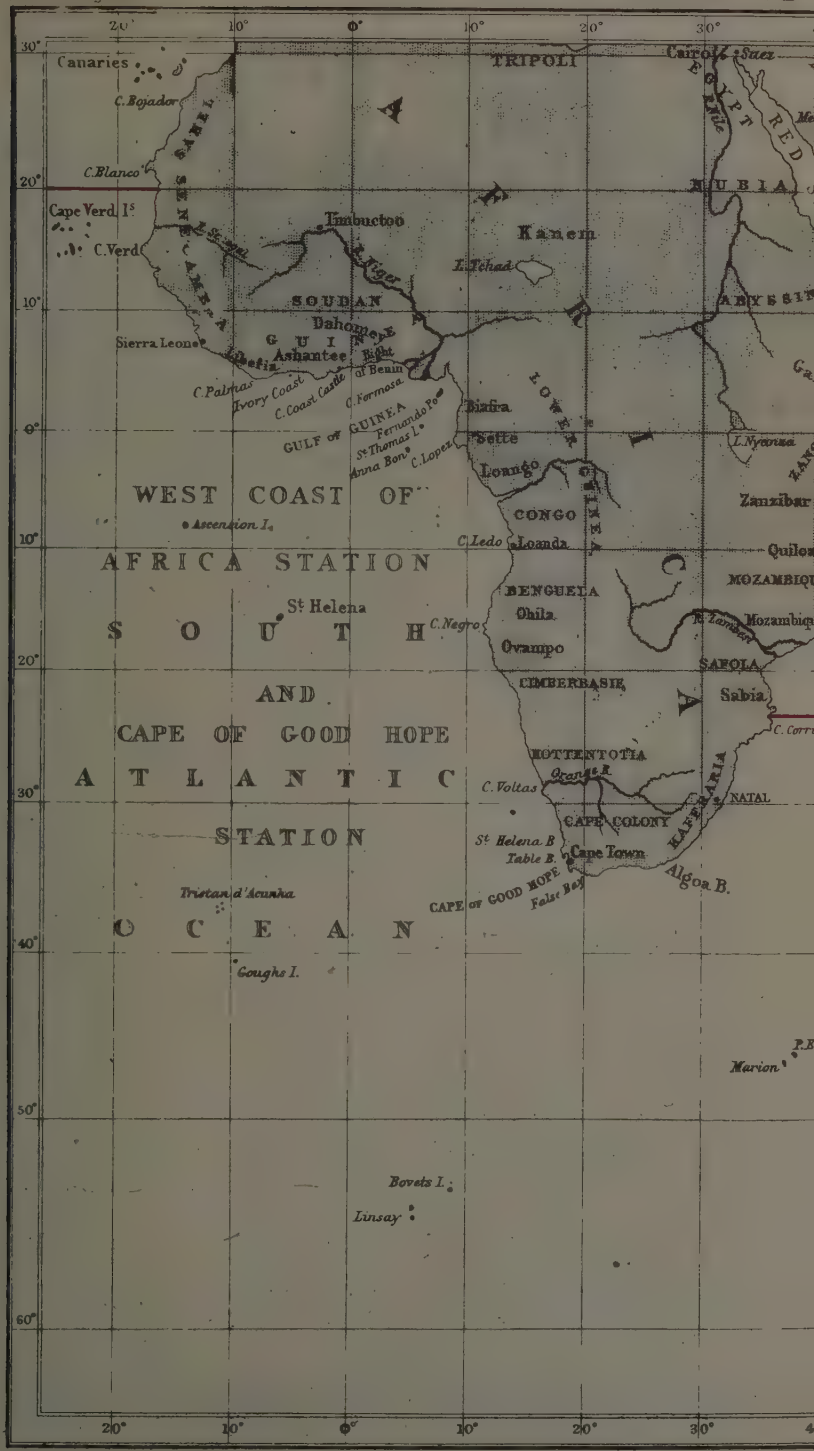
Showing the Names of Ships; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship, and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

C. Commissioned. P. O. Paid Off.

Rate, &c.	NAMES OF SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	PERIOD.	Average Complements.	Average Complements Corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Iron Clad -	Repulse - -	Portsmouth	9 July 1872	12	3,749	S. 800	Year - -	520	520	566	5,270	14·4	27·6	30
Sixth Rate -	Scout - - -	Sheerness -	2 Mar. 1871	17	1,462	S. 400	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	260	65	84	961	10·6	40·7	-
	Tenedos - -	Devonport -	9 July 1872	8	1,275	S. 350	Year - -	150	150	168	2,227	6·1	40·6	2
Sloop - -	Albatross - -	Chatham -	14 Feb. 1874	4	727	S. 120	Year - -	125	125	171	1,875	5·1	40·8	5
	Cameleon - -	Panama -	17 May 1871	7	952	S. 200	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	170	40	31	324	3·6	21·1	-
	Daring - -	Chatham -	29 Sept. 1874	4	727	S. 120	Year - -	120	120	156	1,488	4·	33·3	8
	Fantôme - -	Devonport -	5 Dec. 1873	4	727	S. 120	Year - -	115	115	212	1,797	4·9	42·6	5
	Peterel - -	Devonport -	12 Mar. 1872	3	669	S. 150	Year - -	105	105	138	1,176	3·2	30·4	-
	Reindeer - -	Portsmouth	10 Aug. 1871	7	953	S. 200	1 Jan. to 30 June	160	80	52	1,079	5·9	36·8	-
Gun Vessel -	Boxer - - -	Esquimault	6 Oct. 1872	4	465	S. 120	1 Jan. to 30 June	60	30	25	218	1·2	20·	1
	Myrmidon - -	Sheerness -	24 Oct. 1872	4	697	S. 200	Year - -	85	85	66	445	1·2	14·1	24
	Rocket - -	Sheerness -	9 Sept. 1874	4	464	SS. 120	Year - -	70	70	90	1,054	2·8	40·	15
Store Ship -	Nereus - - -	Valparaiso -	1 April 1868	2	1,094	-	Year - -	35	35	34	450	1·2	34·2	4

(To face page 129.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA AND



WEST COAST OF AFRICA AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station.

The Squadron employed on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station in 1875 consisted of twelve ships, comprising one fifth-rate, two sixth-rates, one sloop, one gun-vessel, five gun-boats, one store-ship, and one receiving ship permanently stationed at Simon's Bay. Besides this there was a considerable body of men, constituting the garrison of the Island of Ascension, borne on the books of the receiving ship at Simon's Bay. The returns of nine of these ships, and of the crews serving on shore at Ascension, are for the whole twelve months, and from the remaining ships for three months each. The mean force corrected for time was 1,640, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list 2,005, which is in the ratio of 1222·5 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 567·1 per 1,000. Of these, eighty-eight were invalided, and thirty died, the former being in the ratio of 53·6, and the latter of 18·2 per 1,000. Compared with the previous year, there is a reduction in the invaliding rate equal to 139·8, and in the death rate of 8· per 1,000.

The average number of men sick daily from General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 5·7 per 1,000; and from Section B., or Constitutional Group, 5·6; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, ·9; of the circulatory system, ·5; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, ·3; of the respiratory system, 3·1; of the digestive system, 3·; of the urinary and generative systems, 2·; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 7·8; from unclassed diseases, 1·8; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 7·1. The average number of men sick daily was 68·3, which is in the ratio of 41·6 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 17·5 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases. Section A., or Febrile Group.

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Under this heading appear 202 cases of various forms of disease, viz., one of varicella; sixty of simple continued fever; forty of ague; ninety-three of remittent fever; and eight of erysipelas; and

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of these, five of ague, and thirteen of remittent fever, were invalided; and one of enteric fever, connected with which there appears no corresponding case, two of simple continued fever, and three of remittent fever, proved fatal.

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Varicella.—The single case of varicella occurred in the person of one of the Kroomen of the Flora at Simon's Town. The medical officer* of the ship says: "I can add nothing to my remarks in my last year's journal about this complaint. It is a pity to call it varicella, as it is, I am persuaded, a disease peculiar to this race, or at least no other black people get it here, and I have tried in various ways to sift the matter out. I am at a great loss for a proper name to give it, except what I have said before, that it more nearly resembles prickly heat than anything else. The probable cause for so few cases occurring this year is because the Kroomen did not live and sleep in such a confined space; and I doubt if a single case will occur during the year 1876, or at any other time, unless overcrowding should happen again."

Enteric Fever.—The fatal case of this disease which appears in the Tables occurred in the person of a Krooman of the Flora, at Simon's Bay, who was discharged to hospital as a case of colic. The medical officer remarks: ". . . . . was entered on the sick-list on the 8th of April, suffering from what I thought to be colic, as well as I could make out from the little English he could speak, from his attitude, and because pressure on the abdomen gave him relief, and also because he employed both his hands constantly in doing so. In addition, he complained of the cold, although it was very fine weather, and the wind was from the south-east with a force of about 3. He suffered from want of sleep, and took his food with difficulty, and also his medicine. While under my care he seemed to grow worse instead of better, no matter what his treatment might be, and it consisted, at first, in purgatives, followed by tonics, good diet, soup, wine, and rest in bed. I considered it necessary to send him to hospital on the 14th, and he only lived a few days after, and as well as I can learn, died of something like enteric fever."

The medical officer† in charge of the hospital at Simon's Bay makes the following remarks on the case: "The case of enteric fever occurred in the person of a Krooman, who in the first stage of his illness was treated as a case of colic. While in hospital the characteristic pathognomic indications of the disease were singularly few. There was no diarrhœa, neither was there abdominal tenderness nor gurgling. Cerebral disturbance, deafness, subsultus, high temperature, and for a time loss of control over the sphincter muscles, seemed rather to denote the typhus type. On the day before death there was well marked pulmonary congestion, and during the last three or four hours of life severe abdominal pain.

"At

* Surgeon Thomas Bolster.

† Fleet Surgeon Thomas Breen.

"At the commencement of treatment, carbonate of ammonia and wine were administered; afterwards the scalp was blistered, to the relief of the cerebral manifestations; calomel and opium was also administered. The diet throughout consisted of milk, beef tea, and rice.

"At the autopsy the immediate cause of death revealed itself in general peritonitis, caused by the sloughing of two large Peyer's patches at the middle of the ileum into the abdominal cavity, leaving considerable apertures, through which the intestinal contents freely escaped. Five other ulcerations existed in the ileum, and in two of these only peritoneal covering remained. The brain was healthy. There was some serum in the pericardium. The lower lobes of the lungs were congested."

Simple Continued Fever.—Sixty cases of this form of fever appear in the returns, of which two proved fatal. The average duration of each case appears to have been between nineteen and twenty days. The largest number of cases occurred in the Beacon, in the crew of the Flora serving on shore at Ascension, among whom both the fatal cases occurred, and in the Foam.

In the Beacon there were eleven cases of simple continued fever, but no information is given in connection with them. Each case was, on an average, between six and seven days under treatment.

Among the crew of the Flora doing duty on shore at Ascension, there were fifteen cases of simple continued fever, two of which proved fatal. The majority of these cases were due to incautious exposure to solar influence. The two fatal cases are thus described by the medical officer* in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital on the island:—

". . . . . æt. 23, was admitted on the 21st of April with fever, having been ill for two days. When received he stated that he had had a marked rigor two days since; this was followed by prostration of strength, sickness of stomach, and a feeling of general soreness and discomfort, with violent headache, and a relaxed state of his bowels. His pulse on admission was not accelerated; he had well marked tremor of the muscles, and tremulous tongue, and the pain in his head, referred to the occiput, was intense. Cold affusion to the head was ordered, and some diaphoretic medicine, with small doses of morphia to quiet the nervous irritability. The disease progressed unfavourably. Delirium soon set in, with insomnia; the body temperature rose to 104°·4. Death took place on the seventh day from admission. For several hours before death he complained of a sense of fulness and dull pain at the epigastrium, and just before he expired he vomited upwards of a pint of dark grumous blood. No post-mortem examination could be made, decomposition having almost immediately set in. In all the severe cases of this disease that have come under my observation, nervous tremor of the muscles, with a tremulous state of the tongue, has been

* Staff Surgeon, J. Breakey, M.D.

been present. Convalescence in the milder cases is rapid, but in the more severe, recovery is slow."

In reporting the second death, he says: "This disease has in all cases been the direct result of incautious exposure to the full heat of the midday sun, and the men who have chiefly suffered are those usually employed under cover, and who have neglected to use proper precautions when required to work exposed to the influence of the sun's heat. In all cases the onset of the disease is very marked. There is rigor, followed by intense headache of a heavy throbbing character, chiefly referred to the frontal region and the orbits, frequently sickness of the stomach, and in all the more severe cases muscular tremor, with tremulous tongue, and great prostration, with a peculiar short irritating cough. The temperature in mild cases rises to about 103°, and the pulse to 108 and 112; in the more grave cases the temperature to 105°, and the pulse to 120. Delirium is seldom present in mild cases, but always present early in the more severe. In one case the man became affected with remittent fever while convalescent from the more simple form, and on inquiry it was found that he had suffered from this disease four years since, while serving on the South East Coast of America. This was the only case in which quinine was found to act well. The fatal case was that of a young marine. . . . . This man had for some months been employed as a labourer in the gardens at the Mountain, and about the end of July was recalled, and sent to South West Bay to work at quarrying limestone. The first day he was employed he only wore a small grass cloth cap on his head, and during a great part of the day he was working in the surf on the beach, and wet to his body. In the early part of the afternoon he began to feel faint, and towards evening became sick, and had an uncomfortable sensation as of something creeping on him from below upwards. The next morning he walked into garrison, and reported himself at the hospital. On arriving he was much prostrated, and complained of distressing pain in his head and eyes, also of pain in his back and legs. He said that he had had a rigor, followed by vomiting, the night before. He was immediately put to bed, cold affusion was diligently applied to his head, a mild aperient given to clear out his bowels, and the ordinary diaphoretic with small doses of morphia prescribed. The next day he was tremulous, and had a frequent irritating cough, which he said much increased the pain in his head. Delirium soon set in, and death occurred on the seventeenth day. No post-mortem examination was made."

Ague and Remittent Fever.—Forty cases of ague, and ninety-three of remittent fever were placed on the sick-list; and of these, five cases of ague, and thirteen of remittent fever were invalided; and three of remittent fever proved fatal.

In the Active there were four cases of remittent fever, two of which proved fatal. The nature of the duties of the crew of this, the senior officer's ship, and, indeed, of most of the ships of the squadron, and the exposure to which they were subjected in the Michaelmas quarter of the year, is best given in the following narrative

rative by the senior medical officer* of the ship:—"During the past year the only duty, apart from the monotonous sameness of going up and down the coast of Africa from Sierra Leone to the Cape of Good Hope, and eastward to Natal, was an expedition to the River Congo, in the months of August and September, for the suppression of piracy, by taking active operations against the Missolonghis, or native tribes, who inhabit the islands forming the delta of that river at its entrance into the sea. With this view a force, consisting in all of 750 men from the squadron, assembled off Sharks Point, proceeded in gun-boats, steam launches, and pulling boats up the various creeks. The operations began on the 31st of August, and on the 19th of September the squadron left the river.

"The chief features which characterise the country are dense bush and almost impenetrable mangrove swamps, the men frequently marching through most offensive mud, and streams two to three feet deep, the longest march extending three miles inland, but the fatigue resulting was intense, owing to the excessive heat, both from the vertical sun as well as the burning of the surrounding bush and villages. No rain fell during the operations.

"I cannot add anything to the many very exhaustive descriptions which have been written from year to year of the River Congo. So far as it is known to us, namely, from Sharks Point to Embromara, the whole place is so unchangeable, that the description given by the earliest Portuguese explorers faithfully records the appearance of to-day.

"Consciously alive to the extreme risk and danger to health and life which a lengthened service in so malarious a district would involve, every precaution was adopted which preventative medicine and sanitary regulations could effect, and so unprecedented has been the immunity from sickness and loss of life, in comparison with all former experience of other expeditions, that it has given a fresh stimulus to exertion that the battle may be yet won against climate.

"The following were the suggestions which were carried out. The commodore arranged that the men belonging to the large ships should be attached to gun-vessels, thus:—

The officers and men of	Her Majesty's ship	Active	to the gun-boat	Merlin.
"	"	"	Encounter	"	"	Ariel.
"	"	"	Spiteful	"	"	Foam.

Thus the men and boats made their rendezvous every night on board a gun-vessel, which lay at a convenient distance in the main river, off the creeks.

"Food was cooked in gun-vessels, and every arrangement made for sleeping comfortably; double awnings spread, and spare sails used over the decks; between decks in all vessels to be wetted once a week only, and then with warm water; awnings constantly spread; no one allowed to sleep in boats except Kroomen, and those only in steam

* Fleet Surgeon Henry Fegan, M.D., C.B.

steam launches, where the heat of the fires would burn up malaria and moisture during the night. The daily routine was as follows:—

	H.	M.		
Men roused - at	5	30	a.m.	
Early breakfast „	5	45	„	(coffee or chocolate).
Quinine and rum „	6	0	„	(quinine, gr. iv., rum, one ounce).
Breakfast - „	6	30	„	(preserved meat, cocoa, and biscuit).
Man boats - „	7	0	„	
To the creeks - „	8	0	„	
Dinner - - „	12	0		(preserved meat, vegetables, and rum).
Man boats - „	1	30	p.m.	
To the creeks - „	2	0	„	
To gun-vessels - „	5	30	„	
Supper - - „	6	0	„	(preserved meat, soup, and extra grog).
Pipe down - „	8	0	„	

"With regard to the clothing, the men were provided with helmets having covers for those who landed; in the boats they wore cap covers and curtains. Every man was compelled to change his entire clothing every night, and during his absence during the day his clothes were aired and dried.

"Lime juice and water which was kept constantly mixed all day in the boats, proved grateful and refreshing.

"It will thus be seen that the most important changes made were, 1st, giving the men more food, especially for breakfast, and in the evening after fatigue; 2ndly, an additional allowance of rum at a period when exhaustion is so likely to arise; 3rdly, not beginning the day's work till the sun had dried up the dense vapour of the bush and banks of the creeks; 4thly, careful personal sanitary attention; 5thly, dry clothing at night, and protection from the dews; 6thly, a good long rest of nine hours; 7thly, faithful administration of quinine combined with a stimulant, and not given on an empty stomach, but followed by a sound meat breakfast.

"The operations extended over a period of twelve days. There was attached to the landing party a body of Kroomen, who conveyed stretchers, medicines, medical comforts, cooking apparatus, and two water barricoes, one with condensed water, and one with lime juice. To this party were attached two surgeons.

"The boats were arranged in divisions; to each division a surgeon was attached. All wounded were to be sent to the Merlin, and from thence to Her Majesty's ship Spiteful, whose ample accommodation afforded most room, cots, &c., &c., being slung in readiness. In the event of serious sickness, Her Majesty's ships Active, Encounter, and Supply were prepared to receive the patients.

"At the termination of hostilities the squadron to be dispersed as speedily as possible, and no ship to remain in the river."

The list given shows one killed, three severely, and two slightly, wounded; and four deaths from remittent fever.

"In addition to the above, there were in all fifteen cases of a very mild form of remittent fever, which easily yielded to treatment. Of the above deaths from fever, the first case was seriously complicated with hepatitis; the second case was a man who had suffered severely in the Ashanti campaign. The other two cases were in

in the persons of officers, both of whom suffered severely from cerebral complication and heart affection."

Of the deaths in the Active from fever, the medical officer says of the first:—" . . . . . in him the most striking effects of the febrific poison were vertigo, producing a tottering gait, violent headache, a drunken expression of the countenance, intense pyrexia, frequent vomiting, the whole symptoms combining to annihilate the vital resilience of the body, so that from the first but little hope could be entertained of recovery. For awhile the remedial measures employed not only afforded relief, but inspired hope, till the hepatic complication arose, terminating in organic change, which ended in death."

In the second case the man (a petty officer, who had suffered from diarrhœa and fever during the Ashanti campaign) sank from inherent weakness, climate worn. An exceptionally severe and prolonged attack of syncope terminated in death.

There were thirteen cases of ague, and thirteen of remittent fever in the Ariel. The medical officer* says of the cases of ague:—" These thirteen admissions occurred in the persons of three officers and two men. The only severe case was that of an officer, in whom the fever assumed latterly more of the continued type, accompanied by great debility, headache, and sleeplessness at night. In this condition he was discharged to hospital at Simon's Bay. The other cases were of a mild character, consisting usually of a single paroxysm, leaving, however, a considerable degree of debility, which soon passed off under quinine and port wine. With the exception of the officer spoken of, all the others had suffered previously from ague on this or other stations."

Of the cases of remittent fever he says:—" The treatment consisted at the outset in the administration of an aperient, frequently combined with quinine, the latter remedy being often given from the beginning without any apparent bad effect, or increase of any of the symptoms, watching, of course, for any sign of abatement of the paroxysm, allowed to be the proper time for the commencement of quinine in earnest. For the vomiting, sinapisms, bismuth, hydrocyanic acid, and chloroform were the remedies generally used, sometimes with good effect, at other times all seeming to aggravate it. For the headache, a mixture of rum and lime-juice applied to the forehead seemed to give more relief than anything else. Port wine in all cases was freely administered, especially so during convalescence, and small doses were found to be retained, when the irritability of the stomach was so great as even to reject the remedies given to allay it."

In the Beacon there were two cases of ague, and seven of remittent fever. Of the latter affection, the medical officer† says:—" Cases of this fever were generally preceded by feelings of discomfort, weariness, loss of appetite, disordered taste, pain in the head,

* Surgeon John Mackie. † Surgeon Septimus Sexton.

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head, especially over the brow, and fugitive pains in different parts of the body. To these symptoms succeeded sensations of chilliness, occasionally amounting to rigors, paleness of the face, and usually a sensible diminution of temperature of the extremities, and small, depressed, and occasionally irregular pulse.

"In a few instances, however, the attack was sudden, the patient being unexpectedly seized with headache, nausea, and confusion of thought, without any appreciable preceding rigor. The febrile reaction which followed did not commence at any particular period of the day; most generally, however, the exacerbation began in the afternoon, and subsided at evening in mild cases, but in others continued throughout the greater part of the night, the remissions being most complete in the mornings or forenoon. During the hot stage the skin generally was hot and dry, the respiration hurried, and the pulse at first, though greatly increased in frequency, yet well developed, and sufficiently forcible. The tongue at an early period was but slightly coated; there was complete loss of appetite, thirst, nausea, and occasional vomiting; the eyes were suffused, and there was always headache of a severe and throbbing character, which was a source of great suffering to the patient. The duration of these symptoms varied considerably in different individuals, in some lasting six, in others eighteen hours, after which they began to relax with the appearance of perspiration which seemed to greatly relieve the patient, the general symptoms becoming very much modified.

"The periods of remission were exceedingly variable in duration, in some cases lasting but a few hours, in others a couple of days, whilst occasionally the fever presented a comparatively continuous character throughout. In these latter cases the only evidence of fluctuation in its course was slight lessening in the force and frequency of pulse, and trifling diminution of temperature. Those cases in which the subsidence of the violence of the fever was well marked from the first, were followed by other paroxysms, each successive one becoming more severe and protracted, and each remission less decided, till an impression had been made in the system by the treatment adopted, when the fever commonly began to decline, with lengthening of the time between the paroxysms; other favourable changes occurred, viz., improvement in the character of the pulse, the tongue becoming comparatively moist, and showing a disposition to clean at the tip and edges, and the skin becoming softer and less hot. Exacerbations now also became less well marked, and shorter in duration. These favourable changes continued till all symptoms of fever disappeared; sometimes it appeared to terminate in profuse perspiration, leaving the patient very weak. This was generally the case with those cases which presented a continuous character from the first. In some of these latter, also, there was a feeling of tension and uneasiness in the left hypochondrium, which was increased by pressure, and was due no doubt to congestion of the spleen, though no appreciable enlargement of the viscus could be detected; the only evidence that such a state existed, being some dulness on percussion beneath the lower ribs from the spleen, extending farther upwards than in the normal condition. In all cases from the mildest to those best marked, the brain appeared to be the principal

principal organ affected, there being from the outset of each attack severe headache, which, though moderate during the remissions, continued with varying intensity throughout; giddiness and stupor, and occasionally mild delirium of wandering character showing itself rather by confusion of thought than by violence, when the disease had become fully established. During the reaction, also, there was evidence of strong vascular determination to the brain. During convalescence the patient suffered frequently from 'lightness' in the head, due, I should think, to the deficiency in the normal constituents of the blood, thus unfitting it for the necessary stimulation of the brain. As regards the liver it was certainly diseased in the one man whom we lost. In but one case was there evidence of the kidneys being affected.

"Those cases which assumed the continuous character presented great similarity to some cases of yellow fever which I had seen in the West Indies, the principal difference being, that in the latter the kidneys are generally affected from the first, whilst in the former it is, I believe, the exception, to find albumen in any quantity in the urine throughout the disease.

"Calomel and quinine were the two medicines from which I have seen the greatest benefit derived in the treatment of this disease. Ice, also, a most powerful remedy, is unfortunately very seldom procurable on the station. I have seen a strong man pass from a state of violent delirium to one of comparative comfort in consequence of the judicious external application of iced water. It is almost a specific against vomiting. It would be a great boon to the sick, and I have no doubt the cause of materially shortening the period of their illness, if a small ice-making machine could be supplied to the sickmess of ships on this station. During the intermissions of fever the patient's strength should be supported by the judicious use of cold beef tea, chicken broth, &c., in small quantities, and frequently. The pulse will indicate when stimulants are necessary. The patient should always, if possible, be placed in a cot on deck sufficiently protected from the sun, &c., but a breeze, if there is one, should always be allowed to circulate round the cot. I cannot but think that all strong measures (quinine excepted) should be avoided."

There were fourteen cases of ague and ten of remittent fever in the Contest. There were, in reality, twenty-five cases of remittent fever, but fifteen of those will be accounted for when dealing with the Irregular Force, in which the ship was at the time these cases occurred. Of the ten cases noted here the medical officer* says:—"The other ten cases were contracted on the River Sherbro, where the ship went with the Lieutenant Governor of Sierra Leone. Her Majesty's ship Contest anchored at Bendo, but the Governor went in his yacht as far as Mongray, twenty-five miles further up the river. Off Mongray the yacht got on a rock, and, to assist in getting her off, the Contest sent up two boats manned with kroomen and white men. When pulling down again to Bendo, after getting off the

* Surgeon Solomon Kellett

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the yacht, they all got wet through and remained wet for several hours until their clothes dried on them. Thirteen white men went up, including the captain, navigating sub-lieutenant, and gunner. All of these got fever with the exception of the captain, a seaman, and a stoker. Some of the cases resembled continued fever, but others had well marked remissions; they were all returned under the heading of remittent fever.

"The treatment consisted in the administration of four or five grains of quinine every four or six hours during the remissions, and diaphoretics during the exacerbations."

In the Cygnet there were only two cases of remittent fever; but no remarks of any moment are made in connection with them.

There were fourteen cases of remittent fever in the Encounter, which are thus referred to by the medical officer* of the ship:—"Fourteen cases were added during the year. Thirteen of these returned to duty, and one was discharged to hospital at the Cape, for the restoration of his strength. One man, after returning to light duty, was placed on the sick-list for debility, and sent to hospital at the Cape. Nine of the cases were contracted in July, two of them in the beginning of the month, at Banana Creek, where the ship was coaling for two days; and seven at St. Paul's de Loando, chiefly among men who had been hauling the seine, and did not leave the shore till dark, when malaria is always more powerful. The remaining five cases appeared in the Congo, a fortnight after the close of the expedition up the river, in the persons of men who had been employed with the landing party. These were more severe than the previous cases, being accompanied with distressing bilious vomiting, and followed by great debility. In nearly all the fourteen cases, the fever was ushered in suddenly, the skin being pungently hot and dry, the tongue coated, and the frontal headache intense. There was epigastric tenderness, sometimes nausea and vomiting; urine acid, scanty, and albuminous; bowels loose in several cases; profuse perspiration when recovery took place. Treatment:—After an aperient, sometimes along with it, a large dose of quinine was given without waiting for a remission, fifteen or twenty grains, according to the severity of the fever, and in divided doses if there was irritability of the stomach. A large dose was given daily, according to the temperature of the patient, being diminished as the temperature fell. Vomiting was relieved by sinapisms, and, when distressing, by hydrocyanic acid, in five minim doses. Chlorate of potash was given as a drink; tonics, wine, and nourishing diet during convalescence. The preserved milk was found very useful when the stomach was irritable. Under this treatment, all the patients did well; the duration of the fever was from three to five days, and the average days sickness was fourteen. In one case however, recovery was very slow; the patient, being much debilitated, did not return to duty for forty-seven days; and in another case the patient was forty-four days on the sick-list, when he was discharged

* Staff Surgeon J. B. Nicoll, M.D.

discharged to hospital at the Cape, where he remained some time before rejoining the ship.

"During the year, when on the Coast, quinine, in four grain doses, was given to those who went on shore, such as officers, stewards, stokers coaling on shore, and to boats' crews. Europeans in the Congo and at St. Paul's de Loando do not use quinine as a prophylactic. They attach great importance to good diet."

There was a single case of ague in the Flora, of sixteen days duration.

There were six cases of ague and twenty of remittent fever in the Foam, one of which proved fatal. Of fifteen cases of the latter disease, the medical officer* states:—". . . . . In all these cases, the usual physical signs and symptoms were present, such as the severe frontal headache, the flushed countenance, the sense of oppression at the epigastrium, severe muscular pains in the back and legs, simulating rheumatism, vomiting of a dark green bilious fluid, great gastric irritability, inducing much prostration; a sense of pain at the epigastrium, tenderness on pressure. The pulse, unless in sthenic cases, almost invariably small, quick, and irregular.

"As a general rule, three remissions occurred, in which cases head symptoms manifested themselves very early, and were I believe due to the retrocession of the blood from the general surface the body, followed by congestion of the internal organs, especially the brain, as evinced by the convulsions, the usual mode of termination in fatal cases. Congestion of the lungs invariably occurred in these cases, thus accounting for the great dyspnœa and lividity of the countenance. As a rule, the urine was scanty, high coloured, and loaded with urates; but during the remissions the quantity was rather increased. I could never detect the presence of albumen except in one case.

"In the majority of cases, the exacerbation usually occurred towards evening, and lasted most of the night, defervescence taking place towards morning. But in those cases in which the paroxysms were frequent, the usual phenomena of the disease, such as the cold, hot, and sweating stages, became less defined, the cold stage being scarcely noticeable beyond a passing chill, whilst the hot stage was much prolonged, often more than twelve hours, to be followed by a sweating stage, not with uninterrupted diaphoresis, as in the first paroxysms, but intercurrent attacks of a cold, clammy character.

"As regards the treatment of remittent fever, no definite plan can be adopted; but, as a general rule, a brisk purgative was prescribed at the onset, or an emetic if necessary, and the period of remission waited for, when quinine, to the amount of twenty grains, in three doses, was administered. Still, in one case I have seen the best results follow the administration of twenty grains in one dose, about four hours before the expected paroxysm.

"The gastric irritability almost invariably proved troublesome, as

* Surgeon Michael Kearney.

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as also the vomiting, which often continued unchecked by the means employed, viz., sinapisms or turpentine stupes to the epigastrium, champagne, bismuth, &c.; a draught containing the ordinary seidlitz powder and five minims of dilute hydrocyanic acid, often proved efficacious when all other means failed.

"I cannot think otherwise than that the various attacks of indisposition, accompanied and followed by a sallowness of the skin, and loss of appetite and strength, are any other than the unexpressed form of malarial fever.

"I have to remark, that for some days previous to the two attacks of remittent fever, a certain meteorological state of the atmosphere was noticeable, particularly in May, when in the River Congo. Here the usual morning, or S.W. wind, ceased, the atmosphere became perfectly still, whilst toward the evening the S.E., or land breeze, set in, bringing with it a most disagreeable sensation. The horizon was obscured, presenting a gloomy appearance, with the sun shining, as it were, on a back-ground. Nevertheless, the atmosphere was not much saturated with moisture, though the dew-fall was very great."

In the Merlin there were fifteen cases of remittent fever, of which the medical officer* says:—"During the year for which this journal is rendered, fifteen cases of remittent, or coast fever came under treatment. Of these, two occurred during the voyage of the ship from Ascension to the Cape of Good Hope. Both these were of the mildest nature, and required only four or five days treatment respectively. All the others were consequent on the Congo expedition, and were entered on the list as follows: the Merlin entered the Congo on the 22nd of August, and the first and only entry for fever, while actually in the river, was made on the 12th of September. On the 19th the expedition had ended, and the ship sailed for Ascension. During the voyage to Ascension, and while we were at anchor there, the entries on the list for fever were as below stated: one on the 19th of September, one on the 22nd, one on the 29th, one on the 1st of October, one on the 2nd, four on the 18th, two on the 20th, and one on the 13th of November. Though there were thus thirteen cases of fever shown as resulting from the Congo expedition, only eight individuals of the Merlin's ship's company suffered from the disease, one of these having been three times on the list, and three twice. Four of these cases were very slight, their average time under treatment being somewhat less than four days. In neither of these cases was there any tendency to nausea, quinine could, consequently, be borne well, and was given in each case with marked benefit. In each of the other cases sickness of stomach was the most troublesome symptom, contra indicating entirely the use of quinine, and thus rendering the treatment more difficult and less satisfactory. With the exception of one case which was invalided, all did well and made good recoveries. On the 18th of November the last of these patients was sent to duty, and since then no fresh cases have been entered on the list."

There

* Surgeon Henry Clerke.

There were two cases of ague, and three of remittent fever in the Spiteful, concerning which but little information is given. Of the latter form of fever it appears that all the cases occurred prior to the operations on the Congo, in which the ship was employed.

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Class I. Sect. A.

In the Supply there were two cases of ague and five of remittent fever. This ship was employed in the Congo Expedition, and of three of the cases of remittent fever, attributable to exposure there, the medical officer* observes:—"The very excellent sanitary regulations . . . . . were, in my humble opinion, the sole means of preserving so good a health standard in the squadron.

"The choice of the most favourable period of the dry season for the operations, the various alterations in the ordinary routine observed on board the ships, the alterations and additions to the dietary, the judicious issue of spirits, beer, and quina, the adaptation of clothing to suit climate and circumstances, the arrangements by which every one connected with the landing column was enabled to sleep on board one or other of the vessels, even after the most extensive raids inland, the thoughtful consideration which gave intervals of twenty-four hours rest after unusual exertions in malarious and depressing swamps, all worked for good in the same direction, and enabled an armed and severely worked body of men to withstand, for a limited period, the deadly effects of these poisonous districts and creeks. During the time the squadron lay in the river, and up to the conclusion of the expedition, the health of the entire force quite equalled, or even surpassed, that of a similar number of men lying in an English port under ordinary circumstances. Some four days after leaving, however, the number of sick was increased, but never to any very considerable extent."

Erysipelas.—Of eight cases which appear in the Return, seven occurred on board the Active. The medical officer of that ship says:—" . . . . . Erysipelas was more or less endemic about the Cape towards the end of 1874, and sporadically presented itself since. The most careful inquiry on board failed to detect any cause for the disease."

II. General Diseases, Section B.,—or Constitutional Group.

Class II. Sect. B.

Under this head appear 173 cases of various forms of disease, viz., 126 of rheumatism; twenty-eight of primary, and eleven of secondary syphilis; seven of phthisis pulmonalis; and one of gout; and of these, two of secondary syphilis, and five of phthisis pulmonalis were invalided, and one of phthisis pulmonalis proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 15 per 1,000, and it caused no loss to the public service either

* Surgeon J. N. Stone.

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either by invaliding or death. In 1874 the invaliding rate was 3·8 per 1,000. The cases, as a rule, were very amenable to treatment. The majority were of malarial origin, but in one or two there were evidences of a syphilitic taint.

Class II. Sect. B.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Compared with the previous year, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of primary syphilis to the extent of 4·8 per 1,000, but an increase in the ratio of cases of the secondary form of disease equal to 2·4 per 1,000. The disease was by no means prevalent in any of the ships of the squadron. Each case of primary syphilis was on an average between forty-one and forty-two days under treatment, and each case of secondary syphilis between thirty-eight and thirty-nine days.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Under this head appear forty-eight cases of various forms of disease, of which nine were invalided, and one proved fatal.

Meningitis.—The fatal case was one of meningitis. It occurred in the person of an officer of the Encounter, "of debilitated constitution," the medical officer of the ship says:—"He was subject to pain in the back of the head after any unusual excitement; this was said to be the result of sunstroke in the East Indies some years previously. When under treatment for rheumatism, and progressing favourably, his servant incautiously informed him of the death of one of the officers, after which he became nervous, and towards night slightly delirious. Subsequently violent delirium passing into stupor, supervened. He rallied for a short time, but there was much prostration; then coma with low muttering delirium set in, and he gradually expired."

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

Twenty-five cases of various kinds of diseases appear under this head, of which two were invalided and nine proved fatal. There was also an invaliding for varicose veins without any corresponding case. The fatal cases were five of organic disease of the heart, and four of aneurism.

Aneurism.—There was a fatal case of this disease in the person of a petty officer of the Active, who is reported by the medical officer as "a tall climate-worn man, voice very hollow, frame spare, aspect prematurely old, constantly served in the tropics. Complains of palpitation and a fulness of the vessels at the base of the neck. On examination the sphere of the heart's action was found to be much enlarged. There was a prolonged systolic bruit, and dilatation apparently of the ascending aorta."

In

In this state he was sent into hospital at the Cape of Good Hope as a case of disease of the heart; while there he died. The medical officer in charge of the establishment says:—"The fatal case of aneurism of the aorta complicated with hypertrophy of the heart occurred in a petty officer, aged 37, who was admitted with a history of general rheumatism. Shortly after admission a loud bruit obscuring the heart's sounds was found about mid-sternum, and during the remainder of his period of treatment orthopnœa, angina, hiccough, vomiting, and cephalalgia constantly manifested themselves causing great distress, more especially on the day before decease, which latter appeared to have been caused by the sudden failure of the heart's action, while the patient was at the close stool. On post-mortem examination the heart was found much hypertrophied, the semilunar valves were leathery in substance and incompetent. There was a distinct saccular dilatation at the commencement of the ascending aorta, the external coat of which was thickened, while the internal was much roughened."

There was a death from aneurism in the person of a petty officer of the Flora at Simon's Bay. It is thus reported by the medical officer of the ship:—"This man was found dead on the upper deck of the 'African Tug' on the morning of the 27th of September at a little after 1 h. a.m., and was seen by myself at twenty minutes to two. He was lying on his face in a pool of blood, which was coming from the mouth and nostrils. There were no marks of wounds.

"The following is this man's history as well as I can make out from some of his ship-mates who were with him in the 'Active' before and since he joined this ship. His medical history sheet gives very little information, but it would appear from it that he had not been on the sick-list for any chest complaint. Since his death I heard that he was constantly going to the sick bay on board the Active for 'doses of medicine' and that sometimes he was excused work for a day or so at a time, and as the duties he would have to perform in the 'African Tug' were so light, he was sent there in consequence. Since that he applied to me for treatment on three occasions, but he only complained of a slight cold in his chest, and as the weather was more or less inclement at the time, and catarrh was common enough amongst the other men, I did not put him on the sick-list, as he stated that he was quite able to do his duty, which consisted in having to steer the tug for a few hours a day while the detached squadron was here, or while unloading some coal ships, &c. I have also heard that he took large quantities of sarsaparilla, and a number of Cockle's pills and other medicines which he purchased himself. On the evening of the 26th he complained to the leading stoker of the tug that he was not feeling well, and, on the advice he got from him, he went on shore for a walk up and down the pier close to the ship. He retired early to bed, and the next thing known about him was when he was found lying on his face in a pool of arterial blood about 1.15 a.m. I was immediately sent for, but when I arrived at 1.35, I found that he must have been dead about two hours as he was almost cold, and rigor mortis had set in. The body was removed to the hospital dead house at 9.30 a.m. of the 27th.

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Class IV.

On post-mortem examination the body seemed to be well nourished, but on the left shin there were five small unhealthy syphilitic looking ulcers which were dressed with what appeared to be resin ointment, but up to that moment I was not aware he was suffering in that way. On the right shin were the marks of old ulcers which had healed, and there was the mark of an old syphilitic sore on the left side of the penis.

"On opening the thorax, a small quantity of fluid escaped. The lungs appeared healthy, but were firmly adherent to the pleura in several places. The heart was of its natural size, but there seemed to be more than the usual deposit of fat on it. The ascending aorta was healthy, but an aneurism about the size of a hen's egg was found at the junction of the transverse and descending portion of that vessel. The sac contained a large clot of fibrine, and had burst into the œsophagus by what seemed to be a very delicate valvular opening, admitting the entrance of the forefinger, remarkable for its strength notwithstanding its thinness. The carotid and subclavian did not seem enlarged at their origin, but the diseased part of the aorta and a portion of the vessels mentioned were in an atheromatous condition. The trachea and spinal column bore no marks of pressure, and it was astonishing that an aneurism like this did not cause more distressing symptoms. In addition, there was no herpetic eruption on any part of the body, nor was there the slightest irregularity in the iris of either eye. A few ecchymosed spots appeared on the face over the malar bone at the time of the post-mortem examination; but these I believe to be caused either by the fall, or the position the body was in for some hours. The stomach was greatly distended with blood; but as the cause of death was so easily found, no further examination of the body was considered necessary."

There were two deaths from aneurism among the Flora's crew doing duty on the Island of Ascension. One occurred in the person of a marine, who, while employed in his ordinary duty as an officer's servant, fell down suddenly, a stream of blood rushed from his mouth, and he was dead almost instantly. On examination, a small aneurism was found at the end of the aorta, which had burst into the trachea at its bifurcation.

The other death occurred in the person of a Krooman, who was taken suddenly ill, and when visited in his quarters at Krootown, was found to be suffering from great pain referred to the epigastric region. He was ordered to be carried at once into hospital, where he died within an hour. On examination, a false aneurism of the right epigastric artery was found. An immense clot of blood occupied the pelvis, compressing the bladder behind the pubis, and a large quantity of fluid blood was found in the cavity of the abdomen.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. and VI.

This class of diseases is represented by twenty cases of sympathetic bubo. Each case was on an average between ten and eleven days under treatment.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

One hundred and eighty-five cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, four of which were invalided and four proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 153 to the total number of cases, each case being on an average between seven and eight days under treatment.

Pneumonia.—All the deaths in the above class were the result of pneumonia, and in each case the subject of it was a Krooman. This disease, as has been frequently noticed, proves very fatal among this race of men.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Under this head appear 329 cases of various classes of disease, of which nine were invalided, and one proved fatal. Cynanche contributed thirty-seven, dyspepsia 142, dysentery eight, and diarrhœa ninety-six to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was, on an average, about five days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia between six and seven days, each case of dysentery twenty-six days, and each case of diarrhœa between five and six days.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—There is little to be said in connection with these affections. One case of dysentery proved fatal in an officer borne on the books of the Flora, and doing duty at Ascension. The medical officer in charge of the hospital on that island, in his remarks on dysentery, alludes to this case. He says: "The disease in all, except the fatal case, has been of the mild form incident to people recently arrived on the island. The treatment invariably adopted is a bolus of powdered ipecacuan, ten grains every third hour for twenty-four hours, or until the stools become fœcal and biliary, and all tenesmus has subsided. This is followed by a few doses of compound soap pill, to check the resulting diarrhœa. Recovery is satisfactory; relapses are infrequent. The history of the fatal case is, that this officer, during the month of January, had subjected himself to great fatigue while attending to some new buildings at the Mountain. He frequently left garrison at early morning, without sufficient breakfast, to walk to the Mountain, and remained throughout the day without having luncheon, then marched to garrison too much exhausted to fully enjoy his dinner. In this way he

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Class VIII.

reduced his physical condition, and dysentery set in. This attack was easily controlled, and he with his family went to the Mountain for six weeks leave. While there he rapidly became very weak, and was daily visited by the staff surgeon, with whom I saw him on the 14th of February, and found that he was affected with diphtheria. Deglutition was painful, and although he was walking about, he looked like a man who was very seriously ill, but he would not admit that he was so. He was admitted into hospital on the 16th, and then it was discovered that he had dysentery. The progress of the case was rapid. Medicine seemed powerless; food, milk, beef tea, &c. passed through the bowels almost as soon as swallowed, and death occurred on the sixth day after admission."

Of diarrhœa the same officer remarks:—" The disease in each case was attended with violent vomiting, and great prostration of strength. The stools were copious, dark green, foul smelling biliary matter. In addition to those treated in hospital, several others have been affected during the very hot weather of the past month, the disease apparently being caused by the unusually high temperature and close sultry state of the weather. A few doses of morphia with spirits of chloroform and hydrocyanic acid, have sufficed to control the sickness and purging."

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX. and X.

Under this head appear seventy-three cases of various forms of disease, of which, one was invalided, and one proved fatal. To the total number gonorrhœa contributed forty-six cases, epididymitis four, and orchitis fourteen. Each case of gonorrhœa was between fifteen and sixteen days under treatment; each case of epididymitis between forty-three and forty-four days; and each case of orchitis between twenty-seven and twenty-eight days.

Other Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.—Under this head appears a fatal case of uræmia. It occurred in the person of a man of the Sirius, who presented himself with retention of urine of three days standing, he stated, and arising from the existence of a stricture which he was aware of, but concealed since his departure from England. Under chloroform a No. 6 catheter was passed, and a large quantity of urine removed. The catheter was ordered to be retained. According to his own account it was displaced during the night by accident, and he made a forcible attempt to return it, probably lacerating the urethra, as extravasation of urine into the perinæum and scrotum followed; it was impossible to return the instrument even under chloroform. " Towards the close violent delirium set in, requiring restraint. Convulsions closed the scene. Death arose from uræmic poisoning." This brief summary is taken from the report of the medical officer* of the ship.

* Staff Surgeon J. Buckley.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

Thirteen cases of diseases of the bones, joints, and their appendages appear under this head, of which four were invalided. There is nothing calling for observation in connection with these cases.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII.

Under this head appear 477 cases of various forms of disease, viz., 389 of phlegmon and abscess, seventy-three of ulcer, and fifteen of various forms of diseases of the skin; and of these, two cases of ulcer, and four of diseases of the skin were invalided. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was on an average nine days under treatment; each case of ulcer between sixteen and seventeen days; and each case of skin disease between twelve and thirteen days.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear forty-nine cases of debility, chiefly of a climatic character, of which twenty-four were invalided, and four of headache. Each case of debility was on an average between twenty-three and twenty-four days under treatment, and each case of headache between nine and ten days.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Four cases of delirium tremens appear under this head, three of which occurred in the persons of officers, and one in a petty officer.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Under this head appear 378 cases of wounds and injuries, eighteen of burns and scalds, and seven of submersion and drowning; and of these three were invalided for wounds and injuries, and six cases of submersion and drowning proved fatal. There was also a death from a suicidal wound of the throat, of which there appears no case.

Drowning.—Of the fatal cases of drowning two were caused by the capsizing of a boat; one man while wading in harbour was accidentally drowned; one man fell overboard, and the cause of drowning in the other cases is not given.

376. *Suicide.*—

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Suicide.—This occurred in the person of a seaman of the Flora at Simon's Town. He was a man of intemperate habits, who cut his throat, while under the influence of intoxication in all probability.

Cases.

Cases.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of cases of the various classes of disease and injury to the total cases in those classes at the different decennial periods :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	–	·14	–	–	·04
Continued Fevers	2·74	3·29	3·62	–	2·99
Periodic Fevers	6·29	7·18	6·73	6·25	6·63
Other Diseases	·53	·14	·51	–	·39
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	4·34	7·48	11·91	25·	6·28
Syphilis Primary	1·50	1·49	·51	–	1·39
Syphilis Secondary	·44	·59	1·03	–	·54
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·35	·14	1·03	–	·34
Other Diseases	–	·14	–	–	·04
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	2·03	2·24	4·66	6·25	2·39
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	1·24	1·19	1·55	–	1·24
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	1·15	1·04	–	–	·99
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	7·53	11·82	9·32	18·75	9·22
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	16·22	17·51	12·95	25·	16·40
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	4·25	3·29	1·55	–	3·64
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·62	·74	·51	–	·64
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	28·98	18·71	12·43	·25	23·79
Unclassed	2·21	3·14	3·62	–	2·64
Poisoning	·08	·44	–	–	·19
Wounds and Injuries	19·41	19·16	27·97	12·50	20·09

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, eighteen persons were invalided; and under Section B., or Constitutional Group, seven persons. Nine persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; three for diseases of the circulatory system; four for diseases of the respiratory system; nine for diseases of the digestive system; one for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; four for diseases of the organs of locomotion; six for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; twenty-four for unclassed diseases; and three for wounds and injuries. The total number invalided was eighty eight, which is in the ratio of 53·6 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the preceding year, equal to 139·8 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids at the different decennial periods to total invalids for the various classes of disease:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A. Periodic Fevers	28·57	11·11	25·	–	20·45
II. General Diseases, Section B. Syphilis, Secondary	2·85	2·77	–	–	2·27
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2·85	8·33	6·25	–	5·68
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	8·57	5·55	18·75	100·	10·22
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	5·71	2·77	–	–	3·40
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	5·71	5·55	–	–	4·54
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	8·57	11·11	12·50	–	10·22
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	–	2·77	–	–	1·13
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	–	8·33	6·25	–	4·54
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	5·71	5·55	12·50	–	6·81
Unclassed	28·57	30·55	18·75	–	27·27
Wounds and Injuries	2·85	5·55	–	–	3·40

Mortality.

The total number of deaths on the station, in 1875, was thirty, which is in the ratio of 18·2 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 8· per 1,000.

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Mortality.

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths at the different decennial periods to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.					
Eruptive Fevers	–	7·69	–	–	3·33
Continued Fevers	16·66	–	–	–	6·66
Periodic Fevers	16·66	7·69	–	–	10·
II. General Diseases, Section B.					
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8·33	–	–	–	3·33
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	–	–	20·	–	3·33
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	16·66	30·76	60·	–	30·
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	–	23·07	20·	–	13·33
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	–	7·69	–	–	3·33
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	–	7·69	–	–	3·33
Wounds and Injuries	41·66	15·38	–	–	23·33

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Varicella	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	1	·6
Simple Continued Fever	60	36·5	—	—	2	1·2
Ague	40	24·3	5	3·	—	—
Remittent Fever	93	56·7	13	7·9	3	1·8
Erysipelas	8	4·8	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	126	76·8	—	—	—	—
Syphilis (Primary)	28	17·	—	—	—	—
Syphilis (Secondary)	11	6·7	2	1·2	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	7	4·2	5	3·	1	·6
Gout	1	·6	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Sunstroke	1	·6	1	·6	—	—
Paralysis	3	1·8	2	1·2	—	—
Vertigo	5	3·	1	·6	—	—
Epilepsy	4	2·4	3	1·8	—	—
Neuralgia	7	4·2	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	·6	—	—	1	·6
Diseases of the Eye	20	12·1	2	1·2	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	7	4·2	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart (Functional)	19	11·5	2	1·2	—	—
Diseases of the Heart (Organic)	5	3·	—	—	5	3·
Aneurism	1	·6	—	—	4	2·4
Varicose Veins	—	—	1	·6	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	20	12·1	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Catarrh	153	93·2	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	17	10·3	1	·6	—	—
Asthma	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	8	4·8	2	1·2	4	2·4
Pleurisy	5	3·	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis	1	·6	1	·6	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	37	22·5	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	142	86·5	1	·6	—	—
Dysentery	8	4·8	1	·6	1	·6
Diarrhœa	96	58·5	1	·6	—	—
Colic and Constipation	20	12·1	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	8	4·8	1	·6	—	—
Hernia	4	2·4	4	2·4	—	—
Worms	7	4·2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	2	1·2	—	—	—	—
Stricture of the Œsophagus	1	·6	1	·6	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	46	28·	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	4	2·4	—	—	—	—
Stricture	5	3·	—	—	—	—
Varicocele	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	14	·5	1	·6	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	2	1·2	–	–	1	·6

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones	5	3·	2	1·2	—	—
Diseases of the Joints	4	2·4	2	1·2	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	3	1·8	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Muscular System	1	·6	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	389	237·1	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	73	44·5	2	1·2	—	—
Erythema	3	1·8	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	11	6·7	4	2·4	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	49	29·8	24	14·6	—	—
Headache	4	2·4	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	4	2·4	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	378	230·4	3	1·8	—	—
Burns and Scalds	18	10·9	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning	7	4·2	–	–	6	3·6
Suicide by cutting Throat	.	–	–	–	1	·6
TOTALS	2,005	1222·5	88	53·6	30	18·2

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease and from Injuries, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

Disease or Injury.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	Total.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Varicella	3	-	3	—	—
Simple Continued Fever	295	881	1,176	3·2	1·9
Ague	822	25	847	2·3	1·4
Remittent Fever	1,236	77	1,313	3·5	2·1
Erysipelas	59	173	232	·6	·3
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	1,055	665	1,720	4·7	2·8
Syphilis — Primary	382	778	1,160	3·1	1·8
Syphilis — Secondary	152	269	421	1·1	·6
Phthisis Pulmonalis	132	177	309	·8	·4
Gout	11	-	11	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Sunstroke	20	34	54	·1	—
Paralysis	43	173	216	·5	·3
Vertigo	18	-	18	—	—
Epilepsy	24	71	95	·2	·1
Neuralgia	13	-	13	—	—
Meningitis	11	-	11	—	—
Diseases of the Eye	146	186	332	·9	·5
Diseases of the Ear	45	-	45	·1	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart — Functional	315	29	344	·9	·5
Diseases of the Heart — Organic	24	-	24	—	—
Aneurism	1	-	1	—	—
Varicose Veins	16	30	46	·1	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	214	-	214	·5	·3
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh	819	359	1,178	3·2	1·9
Bronchitis	148	129	277	·7	·4
Asthma	4	-	4	—	—
Pneumonia	144	204	348	·9	·5
Pleurisy	71	129	200	·5	·3
Hæmoptysis	18	4	22	—	
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	140	43	183	·5	·3
Dyspepsia	691	195	886	2·4	1·4
Dysentery	74	134	208	·5	·3
Diarrhœa	324	212	536	1·4	·8
Colic and Constipation	65	40	105	·2	·1
Hæmorrhoids	57	6	63	·1	—
Hernia	67	49	116	·3	·1
Worms	6	36	42	·1	—
Stricture of the Œsophagus	6	-	6	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	8	34	42	·1	—
Hepatitis	12	1	13	—	—
Jaundice	15	24	39	·1	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	1	43	44	·1	—
Gonorrhœa	571	132	703	1·9	1·1
Epididymitis	113	60	173	·4	·2
Stricture	37	38	75	·2	·1
Varicocele	3	-	3	—	—
Orchitis	283	99	382	1·	·6
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	9	13	22	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones - -	32	- -	32	—	—
Diseases of the Joints - -	32	36	68	·1	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	43	- -	43	·1	—
Diseases of the Muscular System - - - - - -	1	- -	1	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	2,653	874	3,527	9·6	5·8
Ulcer - - - - - -	888	342	1,230	3·3	2·
Erythema - - - - -	26	6	32	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	8	-	8	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	98	52	150	·4	—
Unclassed:					
Debility - - - - -	573	576	1,149	3·1	1·8
Headache - - - - -	12	26	38	·1	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens - - -	21	35	56	·1	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	3,050	1,068	4,118	11·2	6·8
Burns and Scalds - - -	200	- -	200	·5	·3
Submersion and Drowning -	6	- -	6	—	—
TOTALS - - -	16,366	8,567	24,933	68·3	41·6

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each Ship employed on the WEST COAST OF AFRICA AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Active.	Ariel.	Beacon.	Contest.	Encounter.	Flora.	Flora's Crew on Shore at Ascension.	Foam.	Merlin.	Sirius.	Spiteful.	Supply.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:													
Ague	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	5
Remittent Fever	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	13
II. General Diseases, Section B.:													
Syphilis, Secondary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	5
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:													
Sunstroke	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Paralysis	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Vertigo	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Epilepsy	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Diseases of the Eye	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:													
Diseases of the Heart, Functional	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Varicose Veins	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:													
Bronchitis	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Active.	Ariel.	Beacon.	Contest.	Encounter.	Flora.	Flora's Crew on Shore at Ascension.	Foam.	Merlin.	Sirius.	Spiteful.	Supply.	TOTAL.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:													
Dyspepsia	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dysentery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hæmorrhoids	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Hernia	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
Stricture of Œsophagus	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:													
Orchitis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:													
Diseases of the Bones	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:													
Ulcer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Other Diseases of the Skin	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4
Unclassed:													
Debility	5	–	–	1	2	1	6	3	–	1	1	4	24
Wounds and Injuries:													
Wounds, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3
TOTALS	12	9	5	6	9	7	10	8	1	1	14	6	88

Table, No. 4.

Showing the Number of Deaths in each Ship employed on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Active.	Beacon.	Contest.	Encounter.	Flora.	Flora's Crew on Shore at Ascension.	Foam.	Merlin.	Sirius.	Spiteful.	Total.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:											
Enteric Fever	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Simple Continued Fever	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Remittent Fever	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
II. General Diseases, Section B.:											
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:											
Meningitis	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:											
Diseases of the Heart, Organic	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Aneurism	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	4
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:											
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	4
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:											
Dysentery	–		–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:											
Uræmia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Wounds and Injuries:											
Drowning	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	6
Suicide by Cutting Throat	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Totals	5	1	1	2	7	5	1	1	3	4	30

TABLE, No. 5. - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES in the Ships -

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Active.	Ariel.	Beacon.	Contest.	Cygnet.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Varicella	–	–	–	–	–
Simple Continued Fever	–	7	11	–	–
Ague	–	13	2	14	–
Remittent Fever	4	13	7	10	2
Erysipelas	7	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	14	6	5	3	4
Syphilis { Primary	8	2	–	–	–
Syphilis { Secondary	2	–	–	–	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	1	–
Gout	1	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Sunstroke	1	–	–	–	–
Paralysis	1	–	–	–	–
Vertigo	–	1	–	–	–
Epilepsy	–	1	1	–	–
Neuralgia	1	–	2	–	–
Meningitis	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Eye	3	–	–	–	1
Diseases of the Ear	–	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	1	5	–	–	–
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	3	–	–	–	–
Aneurism	–	–	–	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	9	1	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh	46	9	4	8	1
Bronchitis	–	1	3	–	1
Asthma	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–
Pleurisy	–	1	1	–	1
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	14	–	1	–	1
Dyspepsia	68	1	–	–	1
Dysentery	2	1	–	–	–
Diarrhœa	4	4	13	–	7
Colic and Constipation	2	–	1	–	–
Hæmorrhoids	2	–	–	–	–

- - - - - - - - Table, No. 5.

employed on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station.

Encounter.	Flora.	Flora's Crew on Shore at Ascension.	Fawn.	Merlin.	Sirius.	Spiteful.	Supply.	Total.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	1	15	11	-	1	1	7	60
-	1	-	6	-	-	2	2	40
14	-	-	20	15	-	3	5	93
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
24	24	10	3	12	3	10	8	126
3	5	-	1	1	1	3	4	28
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11
1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	7
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	5	3	-	-	1	2	2	20
2	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	7
3	4	-	2	-	4	-	-	19
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	1	-	-	-	-	-		1
5	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	20
8	20	4	5	10	5	24	9	153
3	5	-	-	1	-	1	2	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	5	-	1	-	-	2	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	4	1	2	1	2	6	2	37
24	16	3	7	3	8	9	2	142
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	8
9	14	20	5	3	-	6	11	96
2	8	3	-	1	-	2	1	20
3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	8

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in the Ships

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Active.	Ariel.	Beacon.	Contest.	Cygnet.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System *—continued.*					
Hernia	–	–	1	–	–
Worms	–	6	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis	1	–	–	–	–
Jaundice	–	–	–	–	–
Stricture of the Œsophagus	–	–	1	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	–	–	–	–
Gonorrhœa	7	5	4	–	–
Epididymitis	–	–	–	–	–
Stricture	1	1	–	–	–
Varicocele	–	–	–	–	–
Orchitis	–	2	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	–	1	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Bursæ	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Muscular System	–		–	–	–
XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	96	7	7	6	8
Ulcer	20	3	1	–	–
Erythema	–	–	–	–	–
Scabies	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Skin	–	–	–	–	–
Unclassed:					
Debility	5	–	10	7	–
Headache	–	–	–	–	3
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens	1	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, &c.	73	16	22	4	5
Burns and Scalds	3	–	–	–	1
Submersion and Drowning	–	–	1	–	–
TOTALS	400	107	98	53	38

employed on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station—*continued.*

Encounter.	Flora.	Flora's Crew on Shore at Ascension.	Foam.	Merlin.	Sirius.	Spiteful.	Supply.	Total.
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
5	11	–	1	–	–	5	8	46
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	5
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
2	1	1	–	–	1	7	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	5
–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	4
1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3
–	1					–	–	1
114	22	2	24	17	17	62	7	389
9	11	–	4	4	1	16	4	73
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
3	2	–	1	–	–	3	2	11
6	2	5	7	–	–	4	3	49
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4
85	41	27	4	15	4	47	35	378
8	1	–	1	1	–	2	1	18
–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	7
367	219	106	108	87	54	231	137	2,005

Table, No. 6. - - - - - - - -

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided and per 1,000 of Force

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 750.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 680.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1·4	–	–	1	1·4
Continued Fevers	31	41·3	–	–	2	2·6	22	32·3	–	–	–	–
Periodic Fevers	71	94·6	10	13·3	2	2·6	48	70·5	4	5·8	1	1·4
Other Diseases	6	8·	–	–	–	–	1	1·4	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism	49	65·3	–	–	–	–	50	73·5	–	–	–	–
Primary Syphilis	17	22·6	–	–	–	–	10	14·7	–	–	–	–
Secondary Syphilis	5	6·6	1	1·3	–	–	4	5·8	1	1·4	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	5·3	1	1·3	1	1·3	1	1·4	3	4·4	–	–
Other Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1·4	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	23	30·6	3	4·	–	–	15	22·	2	2·9	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	14	18·6	2	2·6	2	2·6	8	11·7	1	1·4	4	5·8
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	13	17·3	–	–	–	–	7	10·2	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	85	113·3	2	2·6	–	–	79	116·1	2	2·9	3	4·4
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	183	244·	3	4·	–	–	117	172·	4	5·8	1	1·4
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	48	64·	–	–	–	–	22	32·3	1	1·4	1	1·4
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	7	9·3	–	–	–	–	5	7·3	3	4·4	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	327	436·	2	2·6	–	–	125	183·8	2	2·9	–	–
Unclassed	25	33·3	10	13·3	–	–	21	30·8	11	16·1	–	–
Poisoning	1	1·3	–	–	–	–	3	4·4	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	219	292·	1	1·3	5	6·6	128	188·2	2	2·9	2	2·9
Totals	1,128	1504·	35	46·6	12	16·	668	982·3	36	52·9	13	19·1

Table, No. 6.

Dead on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station, between certain Ages, with the Ratio at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 190.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 20.)						Totals. (Mean Force, 1,640.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	·6	–	–	1	·6
7	36·8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	36·5	–	–	2	1·2
13	68·4	4	21·	–	–	1	50·	–	–	–	–	133	81·	18	10·9	3	1·8
1	5·2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4·8	–	–	–	–
23	121·	–	–	–	–	4	200·	–	–	–	–	126	76·8	–	–	–	–
1	5·2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	17·	–	–	–	–
2	10·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6·7	2	1·2	–	–
2	10·5	1	5·2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4·2	5	3·	1	·6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	·6	–	–	–	–
9	47·3	3	15·7	1	5·2	1	50·	1	50·	–	–	48	29·2	9	5·4	1	·6
3	15·7	–	–	3	15·7	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	15·2	3	1·8	9	5·4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	12·1	–	–	–	–
18	94·7	–	–	1	5·2	3	150·	–	–	–	–	185	112·8	4	2·4	4	2·4
25	131·5	2	10·5	–	–	4	200·	–	–	–	–	329	200·6	9	5·4	1	·6
3	15·7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	44·5	1	·6	1	·6
1	5·2	1	5·2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	7·9	4	2·4	–	–
24	126·3	2	10·5	–	–	1	50·	–	–	–	–	477	290·8	6	3·6	–	–
7	36·8	3	15·7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	32·3	24	14·6	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2·4	–	–	–	–
54	284·2	–	–	–	–	2	100·	–	–	–	–	403	245·7	3	1·8	7	4·2
193	1015·7½	16	84·2	5	26·3	16	800·	1	50·	–	–	2,005	1222·5	88	53·6	30	18·2

Table, No. 7.

Showing the Names of the Ships; the Average Complement; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days Sickness on Board; and the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship.

D. Returns defective.

Rate, &c.	NAMES OF SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	PERIOD.	Average Complement.	Average Complement Corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Fifth Rate -	Active - - -	Portsmouth	2 Oct. 1873	10	2,322	S. 600	Year - -	375	375	400	2,530	6·9	18·4	66
Sixth Rate -	Encounter - -	Sheerness -	21 Aug. 1873	14	1,405	S. 350	Year - -	265	265	367	3,453	9·4	35·4	19
	Sirius - - -	Devonport -	6 Sept. 1875	12	1,268	S. 350	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	200	50	54	593	6·4	32·	-
Sloop - -	Spiteful - -	Portsmouth	31 July 1873	6	1,054	P. 280	Year - -	215	215	231	2,102	5·7	26·5	14
Gun Vessel -	Beacon - -	Chatham -	8 July 1873	4	465	S.S. 120	Year - -	70	70	98	944	2·5	35·7	9
Gunboat -	Ariel - - -	Chatham -	11 June 1873	4	308	S. 60	Year - -	65	65	107	1,336	3·6	55·3	12
	Contest - -	Devonport -	22 April 1875	4	-	S. 60	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	60	15	53	1,033	11·2	186·6	-
	Cygnet - -	Devonport -	8 July 1875	4	-	S. 60	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	70	15	38	181	1·9	27·1	-
	Foam - - -	Sheerness -	23 May 1874	4	295	S. 60	Year - -	65	65	108	958	2·6	40·	6
	Merlin - - -	Devonport -	12 Dec. 1872	4	295	S. 60	Year - -	65	65	87	650	1·7	26·1	7
Store Ship -	Supply - -	Chatham -	16 Dec. 1873	2	638	S. 80	Year - -	75	75	137	1,117	3·	40·	21
Receiving Ship (at Simon's Bay).	Flora - - -	Cape of Good Hope.	22 Oct. 1872	1	1,634	-	Year - -	200	200	219	1,220	3·3	16·5	47
	„ Crew on Shore at Ascension. D.	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	Year - -	190	165	106	391	1·	5·2	20

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The squadron on the East Indian Station in 1875 comprised fifteen vessels; viz., two of the fourth rate; two of the sixth rate; three sloops; five gun-vessels; two surveying vessels; and a store ship, permanently stationed at Zanzibar. The returns from one of the gun-vessels which was on the station for three months not having been received when the tables were prepared it has been necessary to include her upon the Irregular Force. The returns from eight of these vessels were for the whole year, and from the remainder for periods varying from three to nine months. The mean force, corrected for time, was 2,200, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 3,590, which is in the ratio of 1631·8 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 110·3 per 1,000. Of these, 186 were invalided and thirty-four died, the former being in the ratio of 84·5, and the latter of 15·4 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of 25·4, and in the death-rate of 4·2 per 1,000.

The average number of men sick daily from General Diseases, Section A, or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 6·6 per 1,000; from Section B, or Constitutional Group, 6·4; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 1·5; of the circulatory system, ·9; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 1·7; of the respiratory system, 1·7; of the digestive system, 5·6; of the urinary and generative systems, 2·9; of the organs of locomotion, ·4; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 13·8; from unclassed diseases, 3·4; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 7·7. The total average number of men sick daily was 125·8, which is in the ratio of 57·1 per 1,000, being an increase compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 8·8 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases.—Section A., or Febrile Group.

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Under this head appear 441 cases of various forms of disease; viz., one of small-pox; four of enteric fever; 253 of simple continued fever; fifty-nine of ague; eighty-two of remittent fever; five of malignant cholera; thirty-three of cholera simplex; and four of erysipelas; and of these, three of ague, eighteen of remittent fever, and one of erysipelas, were invalided; and one of enteric fever, one of simple continued fever, four of remittent fever, and three of cholera proved fatal.

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Small-pox.—There was a single case of small-pox in the Undaunted at Bombay. The medical officer* says:—"In a large mixed population like that of Bombay, this eruptive fever is at all times more or less general or prevalent, and is always most so about the month of May. We had one case in December in a gunroom servant, a man of colour of Portuguese extraction. He went to market at Bombay daily, to procure supplies for the men, when he mixed with the native population. He also slept in the native town on the night of the 24th of December. He had considerable pyrexia, with nausea, pain in the head, back, and limbs. On the morning of the 31st of December an extensive papular eruption was present on the forehead, thorax, and abdomen, the febrile symptoms having increased, with a quick pulse, and a high temperature.

"He was placed by himself, under a screen, in an atmosphere of carbolic acid; his clothing, &c., was disinfected, and in the evening, as soon as the heat of the sun would allow, he was sent to the General European Hospital. He had three vaccination marks on the arm. He had served in the 'Ceylon Rifles,' and stated that he was revaccinated whilst in that corps, about eight years ago."

Enteric Fever.—There were four cases of this form of fever in the Glasgow, one of which proved fatal. "They were," says the medical officer†, "all contracted at Calcutta in January, and developed at Trincomalee in February. The period of incubation was doubtful, but extended probably from three to five weeks. One man, a marine, in whom the symptoms were exceedingly severe, died in eleven days; two in whom the symptoms were at first obscure, became typical in a few days, and were sent to hospital at Bombay; and the fourth case of similar character, which recovered more rapidly, was sent to Matheran for change.

"The favourable results obtained through the use of cold baths, as reported in the medical journals, and the alarming degree of hyperpyrexia present in the fatal case, induced me to give the practice a trial. Its effects were on the whole salutary, but I cannot get over the impression that although the fatal nature of the disease, in this instance, was diagnosed on the second day, the issue was precipitated by the cold baths, and the temporary increase of hyperæmia of the ilio cæcal valves induced by them. Nevertheless, I would not hesitate again to employ similar means in a similar case."

The fatal case referred to was that of a marine, ætat. 27, "a man of phlegmatic temperament, who had exhibited symptoms of constitutional debility in 1872–73, when he was eighty days under treatment for a callous ulcer of the right great toe, the result of a contusion, and who has also been ailing off and on since we left Calcutta on the 20th of January, and 'fit for nothing,' as he expressed

* Fleet Surgeon George Mason, M.D.
† Fleet Surgeon Timotheus Haran.

pressed it, for the last two days. He was seized yesterday evening with rigors, followed by headache and pyrexia, for which purgatives, combined with quinine, were administered. When admitted the man was apyretic, but complained of 'pains all over,' and general prostration, countenance pallid and heavy, pulse 100, and temperature 102°, bowels open, anorexia and insomnia."

From the first the progress of the case, despite the treatment to which he was subjected, was steadily downwards. The general symptoms, and the high surface temperature, clearly indicated the nature of the fever. The temperature was 102° at the commencement of the attack, rose steadily with trifling variations until it reached its maximum 109°·6 at the time of his death. The following post-mortem appearances are recorded:—"Body emaciated but fairly nourished; rigor mortis strong. On opening the abdominal cavity the small intestines appeared normal, and neither distended nor discoloured, but the colon throughout its whole length was livid and distended, while the table underneath the buttocks was smeared with dark blood of the consistence of glycerine, which had exuded from the anus. On removing the intestines the fold of jejunum in contact with the liver and gall-bladder was found stained with bile; more than ordinary difficulty was experienced in detaching the colon from its posterior attachments, particularly from the cellular tissue in both inguinal regions, which was infiltrated with sanguineous serosity. On examination, the mesentery and omentum were found almost devoid of adipose tissue, while the mesenteric glands were enlarged, vascular, softened, and infiltrated with lymphoid deposit. The glandulæ solitariæ in the lower part of the ileum and beginning of the cæcum were found prominent, and presenting three pathological degenerative stages, viz., all prominent, a few excavated as deeply as to the peritoneum; the remainder more superficially ulcerated and reticulated, and several with sloughs forming, or partially detached, and presenting hæmorrhagic points. Peyer's patches (glandulæ agminatæ) presented various stages of disease, some having been completely thrown off as sloughs, leaving deep ulcerated pits; others sloughing, and presenting numerous hæmorrhagic points, and others with sloughs partially detached, and also presenting similar points, the whole being separated one from the other by projecting points, and ridges of abnormal lymphoid tissue, which gave each patch and intervening tissue an irregular reticulated appearance. The cæcal glands close to the ileo-cæcal valve were prominent, sloughing, and studded with hæmorrhagic points. The colon throughout was full of dark fluid blood of the consistence of glycerine, which must have exuded from the foregoing hæmorrhagic outlets. A thick layer of this decomposed blood was so firmly adherent to the mucous membrane and folds, that when the bulk had drained off it could be only partially detached by water poured over it, and left a thin layer attached to the mucous membrane, and appearing incorporated with it. The liver was fawn-coloured on its surface, and throughout its structure; it was also deeply congested on its under surface. The gall bladder was distended, the sulcus for it on the anterior thin edge of the liver being well marked and presenting a crescentic notch; it was normal otherwise. The

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weight of the liver was 3¼ lbs.; it gave no reaction with iodine. The spleen was enlarged, weighing 1¼ lbs., friable and deeply congested with blood of prune juice colour. The cortical layers of both kidneys were congested. These glands were otherwise normal. The bladder was normal. None of the other cavities were examined."

Simple Continued Fever.—Two hundred and fifty-three cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns, of which one proved fatal. The average duration of each case on board ship and in hospital was between seven and eight days, but this average is probably occasioned by one or two tedious cases occurring among the rest, which raised the average considerably, the majority of cases being only three or four days under treatment. The fever appears to be principally due to errors in diet, insolation, &c., and it is probable that cases of a tedious nature are mainly due to some degree of malarial poisoning. The ship which shows the largest number of cases was the Briton, the medical officer* of which makes the following remarks:—"Fifty-eight cases appear, all of which were sent to duty. Of this somewhat large total, fifty-one cases occurred during what may justly be called an epidemic, which broke out in the Briton in the month of June, when we were lying in Rangoon River. The first case occurred on the 25th of June, in which month twelve others came under observation; in July, thirty-two cases; in August, four, and in September, two were treated, and discharged cured. As mentioned in an official letter reporting the outbreak, the attacks were invariably ushered in by rigors, followed by high fever, and attended by severe lumbar pain, intense headache, and foul tongue, and convalescence usually set in about the fifth or sixth day; a few cases, however, were of a more obstinate character, and manifested a tendency to assume an irregularly intermittent form. These latter yielded readily to large doses of quinine; the others required little treatment beyond regulation of diet and bowels. During the whole period above referred to, and for nearly two months anterior to it, the ship remained at anchor off Rangoon, exposed to the evil influences of a tidal river during the almost incessant rains prevalent in Burmah at that season of the year; the men, already debilitated by protracted service on the station, were often unavoidably exposed to wet, and the ship itself, being in all parts saturated with moisture, notwithstanding recourse to all possible remedial measures, every condition necessary to the production of fever was, as it were, ready to hand. It is worth observing that in this epidemic of fever, and during the entire five months of our stay at Rangoon, we enjoyed an almost complete immunity from enteric affections of any kind, an exemption probably due to the strict prohibition of the use of river or shore water for any purpose whatever, condensed water only being employed."

A great difficulty has been experienced by the majority of medical officers in classifying these fevers. The medical officer† of the London,

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* Staff Surgeon Charles A. Lees, M.D.
† Staff Surgeon Alexander Turnbull, M.D.

London, which is permanently stationed at Zanzibar, says: "After a year's experience and observation of the fevers occurring at Zanzibar and in its vicinity, as seen among the crews of this and other ships, I must confess to have little confidence in my ability to classify them correctly. While in this journal I retain the classification given in the Quarterly Nosological Returns, it is with some doubts as to the correctness of the classification there given."

With regard to the treatment of this form of fever he says: "Treatment has been somewhat varied. Warburg's tincture failed most conspicuously in one case, as a febrifuge, despite its power as a diaphoretic. Quinine was largely prescribed, though latterly I became sceptical as to the necessity of giving it in large doses, or even of prescribing it at all, save as a tonic during convalescence. The best results were obtained from simple remedies, acidulated drinks, ærated water, citrate of potash, or acetate of ammonia mixtures, with tepid sponging to allay heat of skin. Vomiting, rarely troublesome, was readily controlled by mild counter-irritants and ærated drinks. Diet during and after fever was carefully regulated. Fresh milk, eggs, fowls, &c. were always available, with wine or malt liquor."

The case of simple continued fever which proved fatal, occurred in the London, and is thus summarised by the medical officer of the ship ". . . . . Signal boy, ætat. 17½, exposed to sun on duty; never out of ship. Feverishness, headache, general malaise, on the evening of the 1st of February. Applied first on the 2nd of February for advice; then temperature 104°, pulse 112–120; frontal headache; vertigo; dry skin; white tongue, moist; no nausea; bowels relaxed; Warburg's tincture; profuse sweating. 9 p.m. temperature 106°, pulse 120; headache; dry skin; diarrhœa.

"3rd February. Temperature 104° to 105°. Warburg's tincture again given; gave rise to profuse diaphoresis; subsequently headache, dry pungent skin, epigastric distress, and tympanitic distention of abdomen.

"4th February. Temperature 105° to 105° 4′. Pulse 100. A bad night; less headache this morning. Tongue moist, furred; gastric irritability; tympanitis. Noon. Cheerful; reading; hungry, ate some bread toasted; Warburg's tincture followed by profuse sweating. Vespere. Skin moist; less headache, and tympanitic distention.

"5th February. Temperature 103° to 105°. Pulse 90 to 112. Passed a restless night; mild delirium; thirst; skin moist. On awaking, slight headache; moist skin; tongue moist; no tympanitis. Quinine grs. 10. Noon. No change. Takes food well and makes no complaint. Vespere. Increased headache and fever; bowels relaxed; quarter of a pint of port wine.

"6th February. Temperature 104° to 105°. Pulse 100 to 104 A sleepless night; mild delirium, and epigastric distress; skin moist; continues to take fluid nourishment well; no vomiting; Warburg's tincture half a dose, followed by copious sweating. Vespere. Eyes bright; manner nervous and excited; tongue dry, red, clean. Ordered egg and wine mixture. Cold to head.

"7th February. Temperature 105° to 107°. Pulse 112 to 140.

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A delirious night; talking; praying; apprehensive of death; attempting to get out of bed; tongue dry, red, tremulous; manner highly nervous; slightly delirious in morning; scalp pungent; eye ferrety; pupils small; cold affusion to scalp. Mixture of wine and eggs. Noon. Recognises bystanders, but is delirious as a rule. Tongue dry, brown; sordes on teeth; no gastric irritability. Has taken nourishment well hitherto. Æther mixture; cold to scalp. 1 p.m. Subsultus; contracted pupils. 2 p.m, Pulse thready; respiration diaphragmatic. 3 p.m. Extremities cold. 3h.2m. p.m. Died. On post-mortem examination the undermentioned points alone attracted notice. Firm organised adhesions of dura mater to calvarium along longitudinal sinus. Congestion of meningeal venis, of pia mater, and of choroid plexus. Brain tissue firm, healthy; congestion questionable. Abdominal and thoracic viscera healthy.

"This lad had been on the sick-list from the 21st to the 27th of December 1874, with an ephemeral attack of fever attended by headache and vertigo, from which he made a satisfactory recovery. During his fatal illness his generally cheerful manner, intelligence, and freedom from distress, contrasted strongly with the intense pyrexia, indicated by the thermometer."

Ague and Remittent Fever.—Fifty-nine cases of the former type of fever, and eighty-two of the latter, were under treatment during the year, of which four of remittent fever proved fatal. The largest number of cases of ague was in the Glasgow, which furnished twenty-three cases. The medical officer says:—"Sixteen were primary seizures, and seven relapses, and . . . . . while the primary seizures presented no definite type, and were barely distinguishable from remittent fever, the relapses were all typical, and generally of quotidian form. It was also observed that while some of the former resisted treatment more or less obstinately, the latter yielded readily to a system, which, for both, consisted of quinine in large doses during the intermissions, and such other adjuvants as symptoms or complications required"; and of remittent fever, of which there was only one case, he says it was a "mild but well marked case contracted at Bombay in the person of a man who had enjoyed excellent health on the station previously. It was an acute case, with tendency to head symptoms, but nevertheless yielded readily to treatment."

Of the four deaths from remittent fever, one occurred in the person of a Seedie boy belonging to the Daphne, who frequently slept on shore at Muscat. The medical officer* says:—"The case I am inclined to think would come more appropriately under the head of typhoid remittent. At the outset there was high fever with distinct remissions and some chest complication, but the fever eventually became continued, with symptoms of abdominal mischief. Death took place on the ninth day."

A death

* Staff Surgeon George A. Campbell.

A death from remittent fever occurred in the Nassau in the person of an officer, under the following circumstances, as narrated by the medical officer* of the ship:—"On the 21st of November Her Majesty's ship Nassau touched at Mozambique on her way to the Cape of Good Hope. On the 23rd this officer started at the head of an expedition for the purpose of fixing the position of a mountain situated between twenty and thirty miles from Mozambique. The journey was made chiefly by water, twenty miles by sea, and seven miles by a tidal river called the Condusia, from thence by land for four or five miles to the mountain." . . . . . "The boats were taken up the river as far as they could go with the tide, being left dry as the water fell. Mud and mangroves abounded, but as it was still the healthy time of the year, no ill effect was anticipated from their proximity. Some of the party slept in the boats; others in a tent pitched close by. The night of the 24th was spent by this officer and some of the party in a cave on the mountain. On the 25th the party came down the river and anchored at its mouth, some of them sleeping in the verandah of a house on shore, the rest in the boats. On the 26th the party returned to the ship all well. On the 30th of November the Nassau left Mozambique, and on the 6th December four of the men engaged in the expedition were entered on the sick-list suffering from febrile symptoms. . . . . On the morning of the 10th of December this officer complained of headache, irritability of stomach, and general malaise. He had been feeling out of sorts for some days, for which he was taking some purging medicine, and small doses of quinine. On examination some pyrexia was found to be present; pulse 98; skin moist; tongue yellow; bowels open. As is usual with him, the bilious symptoms mask the others, and are severe; the face is puffy; conjunctivæ yellow; skin jaundiced; liver and spleen enlarged, and vomiting of bilious matter frequent. Ordered to remain in bed on low diet, and to take two grains of calomel in pill every two hours until the irritability of the stomach has ceased. 4 p.m. Has had no vomiting for some hours. To take ten grains of quinine now, and five more at 8 p.m. 11th December. Slept fairly during the night; looks and feels well; jaundice disappearing; no puffiness of face; tongue white; pulse and temperature natural; is somewhat under the influence of quinine. Appeared to be doing very well during the forenoon, interesting himself about the ship, but was not allowed to leave his bed. At 1.30 p.m. he vomited a little, and at 2 p.m. a large quantity of bilious matter was vomited with effort. Shortly after this he appeared to become faint. I was sent for and found him in convulsions, foaming at the mouth; face pale; heart's action weak and rapid. The fit did not last long, but after it he fell into a state of coma, from which all efforts were now directed to arouse him, with partial success, as far as was indicated by his endeavouring to remove the sinapisms from his body, and the cold applications from his head, pushing away a bottle of carbonate of ammonia

* Surgeon John G. Clarke.

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ammonia held to his nostrils. This improvement proved but transient, for as consciousness returned he was again attacked with convulsions, after which the coma became more and more profound, and he sank quietly at 1.45 p.m. on the 12th, never having spoken from the first attack.

"Nothing could be given him by mouth, but stimulating enemata and counter-irritation in the form of sinapisms, blisters, stupes, &c. were tried, but apparently with little effect after the first few hours.

"The entire surface of the body became intensely jaundiced after death. No post-mortem examination was made.

"This officer suffered from remittent fever on two former occasions during the year, and on both occasions repeated attacks of syncope, and failure of the heart's action caused much alarm for his safety, and he was only pulled through by the free exhibition of stimulants. It was owing to this history that I did not resort to bleeding."

There were nineteen cases of remittent fever on board the Shearwater, of which two proved fatal. The medical officer* says:—"With reference to nineteen cases of fever of a remittent type, these were all the result of exposure to miasmatic poison and other noxious influences from a residence on shore. A party of three officers and eighteen men were sent away on detached duty (on the 4th of April) to continue to survey while the Shearwater was unavoidably detained at Zanzibar for repairs; their tents were pitched on the island of Mafia (or Monfia, as it is sometimes pronounced), and, with the exception of two native interpreters, they were all attacked by a very malignant form of the remittent fever, notwithstanding that all available hygienic measures were adopted to protect the men. The island is situated about 120 miles to the southward of Zanzibar, being one of its dependencies, and sparsely inhabited by Bevahli Arabs, and East Coast of Africa negroes, and the men were stationed here for a period of twenty-five days. The officers who were in charge were experienced surveyors, very careful as regards the dietary of the men, used quinine daily, and took measures not to expose either themselves or their men needlessly; and whilst away boat cruising, the party were protected from dews and radiation by awnings and abdominal belts, and from nocturnal cooling, by their blanket suits. Unfortunately the rainy season had set in, and the island on which they were tented was low, presenting a general rising inwards from the beach, with hillocks here and there, between which were large tracts of flat lands, forming deep depressions and reservoirs for the rains, and they were unavoidably in close proximity to a muddy stream, the emanations from which exposed them to miasmatic poison. In the treatment of these cases of fever attention was first paid to the state of the bowels, and then saline and diaphoretics were given until free action of the skin was induced. Sinapisms and warm oatmeal poultices were applied to the epigastrium, and to the iliac region, where invariably great

* Staff Surgeon Charles Strickland.

great pain and tenderness on pressure was complained of. Dilute hydrocyanic acid in effervescing draughts was given to allay vomiting and bilious retching, which were present in every case. Warm frequent sponging of the body, with cold vinegar and water applications to the head, allayed the severe and distressing headache; frequent sinapisms and occasionally a blister to the nape of the neck also gave great relief. When there was a marked remission, in all cases I gave full doses of quinine (fifteen to twenty grains), keeping it up, on the reduced doses of five grains, every three or four hours, and ale, in some instances, in combination with the citrate of iron. In many of the cases frequent relapses occurred, and convalescence was slow and tedious, much debility with loss of nervous energy remaining, with a poor and exceedingly capricious appetite. I gave quinine with iron, cod liver oil, essence of beef, preserved meats, wine and beer in all cases during convalescence. The want of fresh vegetables, fruit, and eggs was greatly felt, and doubtless contributed not a little in protracting recovery. This want was especially felt during the survey in the Red Sea, and on the passage from Aden to Malta. The depressing effects of the climate of the Red Sea whilst surveying in the neighbourhood of Massowah during the month of June, rendered nature's recuperative powers feeble, and recovery very doubtful. One case terminated fatally off Jeddah, in the Red Sea, the weather at the time being exceedingly hot and damp. The patient, a seaman, æt. 23, died on the forty-second day after his return on board the ship, from the island of Mafia. His disease was not of so serious a character from the first, and his convalescence appeared to be in every respect satisfactory, when the persistent high temperature evidently brought on a relapse, and in less than twenty-four hours the pulse became small, rapid, and irregular, extreme mental and physical prostration supervened, the eyelids and facial muscles twitched convulsively, the pupils contracted, there was dyspnœa, and spasmodic action of the diaphragm; the face became ghastly pale; he finally lapsed into a state of unconsciousness for some thirty hours, and at length succumbed. During this time, as little could be taken by the mouth, wetting the tongue with beef-tea, wine, jelly, &c., and nourishing injections were resorted to as the only means left to feed the body. Beef-tea, and brandy fomentations to the chest, abdomen, and thighs were extensively applied. Another case terminated fatally on the 15th of May, on the passage from Zanzibar to Aden, after eleven days' illness only, from the sudden setting in of great exhaustion towards the close of an exacerbation. In these two cases which terminated fatally, the bodies were not examined after death owing to the particular request of the captain of the ship, and in consideration of the other fever patients whose cases were proved to be very dangerous, from the general severity of the symptoms and the high degree of febrile reaction. . . . . All these cases were treated very cautiously; when there was much cerebral derangement an active purgative, with the constant application of cold to the head, and occasional use of tepid sponging to the surface of the body, whilst a blister was applied to the nape of the neck when there was great drowsiness during the remission.

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On the contrary, when there was low delirium with drowsiness from exhaustion, it was treated by the free use of stimulants and nourishment. Much benefit was derived from quinine and sulphate of magnesia when the bowels were sluggish. When the stomach was irritable, effervescing draughts, with dilute hydrocyanic acid, were found to be efficacious, warm oatmeal poultices and sinapisms being applied."

Cholera, Malignant.—There were five cases of malignant cholera, of which three proved fatal. All the cases occurred in the Glasgow, as well as thirty-three cases of cholera simplex. The disease, in both characters, made its appearance epidemically, under the following circumstances, as reported by the medical officer of the ship:—

"Having left Trincomalee, where the weather was warm and sultry and the atmosphere saturated with moisture, on the 23rd of December 1874, the Glasgow arrived in the River Hooghly on the 4th of January 1875, the temperature having diminished steadily on the passage, and being reduced to 20° below that of Trincomalee. It fell still more on our arrival at Calcutta on the 6th—56° at night, and maintained a low nightly temperature during our stay there, a much lower temperature than any experienced for over three years, and likely to be invigorating on that account, if the night air had not been damp and chilly, and fogs prevalent when the wind shifted from the N. E. to the S. W. These fogs usually set in about daylight, and hung over the river and its banks like a shroud, until dissipated by the morning sun. They reminded me forcibly of similar fogs observed in the deltas of the African rivers, and were, without doubt, like them, loaded with malaria exhaled from the alluvial soil. It being the cool season, we were led to expect that Calcutta would be healthy, and as free from cholera as any place, where that scourge is endemic can be; but we were speedily undeceived by a death from the disease, which occurred on board four days after our arrival, the subject of it having been a marine, who returned from leave two days previously, the usual incubative interval, and who succumbed in about nine hours. To this succeeded a sharp outbreak of choleraic, as well as of simple diarrhœa, an uncontrollable tendency to bowel relaxation appearing to have become developed suddenly, which did not cease until three days after the ship had departed from, and was well clear of, the morbific influences of the River Hooghly, and those of the native portion of the city of Calcutta. Of the choleraic type, thirty-eight well-marked cases became developed, of which five of uncontrollable virulence merged into the malignant form; and of these, one, the first attacked, as stated already, died on board, and four were sent to hospital, where two of them died; and of simple diarrhœa, originating chiefly in hepatic derangement produced by lower temperature, as well as dietetic errors, 108 cases were treated; twenty-six amongst officers, and two-thirds of them out of the sick-list. These numbers afford a fair estimate of the amount of sickness dependent on local causes on board, while the ship lay in the Hooghly, and by inference, of the susceptibility of the officers as well as the men to such influences; but they convey no idea of the amount of panic which the first and subsequent

subsequent deaths from cholera, and the occurrence of fresh cases daily, even after all leave, except for officers, had been stopped, created amongst the ship's company. It appeared marvellous that men who are so physically brave, and careless of their lives under ordinary circumstances, should be capable not only of feelings, but of exhibiting so much moral cowardice. It is one of the psychological problems which many have attempted, but no one has yet succeeded in solving conclusively, at any rate, with the object of allaying it, and at the same time checking, as much as possible, the development of bowel complaint. The men's leave to go on shore was at first restricted, and in a few days stopped altogether; orders were issued for officers and men to apply at once, by night as well as by day, for medical aid when seized with diarrhœa; none but ripe fruit was allowed on board, and strict attention was paid to the men's clothing as well as bedding, so as to protect them against the low temperature at night. In all other respects the ship's usual routine in harbour was carried out; no undue anxiety appeared to be manifested by the medical staff, although the most vigilant supervision was quietly observed, aud when cases threatened collapse, they were sent on-shore to hospital, as a matter of course, and as part of the routine observed with bad cases in harbour; while every article of bedding contaminated by cholera dejecta was disinfected, weighted, and dropped overboard. The sick-bay was fumigated twice only.

"This plan, although it could not allay the panic altogether, mitigated it considerably, and also embraced all the hygenic measures practicable under the circumstances; but when it became evident that diarrhœa was increasing, and becoming more uncontrollable, while tendency to collapse was more frequent, and that preventive measures were of little or no avail, I represented to the Admiral that the removal of the ship from the focus of infection was the only means likely to arrest the progress of the disease. He acted on my suggestion; the ship left the river on the 21st, as soon as the spring tides would admit, and two days afterwards all tendency to collapse ceased, although cases of diarrhœa continued to occur for a week subsequently, when the last case was added, on arrival at Madras.

"Whether the cholera poison be the product of animal or vegetable decomposition, or whether it be conveyed into the system through the alimentary or respiratory surfaces, Calcutta contains all the factors essential to its development and propagation, in abundance. They may be condensed under the following headings, viz., 1st. Alluvial soil, similar to that forming the entire delta of the Ganges, and which there can be no doubt, is always prolific in malarial emanations. 2nd. Insanitary condition of the native quarter, where the inhabitants, numbering nearly 500,000, are closely packed, where the gutters are constantly overflowing with sewage matters which exhale the most offensive odours, and where numbers of other sights not conducive to health meet the eye at every turn. This state of affairs is due more to the carelessness of the natives than to defective sewerage, as the whole city has been drained, and all the sewage, except that of Fort William, the buildings on the left bank near the river, and those on its right which is discharged

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directly into the Hooghly, is conveyed (owing to the level being much below that of the river at high water) some twenty miles inland to salt lakes communicating with another outlet of the Ganges. The river in this respect is therefore comparatively unpolluted. 3rd. Direct contamination of the river atmosphere, and indirectly that of the city, by gases of animal decomposition, emanating from the bodies of Hindoos thrown into it, or the parent river Ganges, for burial. Formerly all bodies floated onward to the sea, and although offensive and ghastly objects, with carrion birds perched on them, caused comparatively little harm, except when entangled by the bows, cables, or paddle-boxes of ships, whereby noxious effluvia were conveyed on board, but within the last few years, a system of boats manned by men armed with spears has been employed in sinking bodies, some distance above the limits of the city. The large numbers observed floating by even during the day, while the Glasgow lay in the river, showed that the object in view was only partially attained, and although the authorities are satisfied with the present result, it appears to me to be an experiment of very doubtful utility, because the sinking of the bodies localises the source of air pollution, whereas if permitted to proceed onward without interruption, they would speedily reach the open sea, and become altogether innocuous. 4th. The water supply, which we found very good, and free from organic impurities. It is derived from the Hooghly, some seventeen miles above the city, and having been repeatedly filtered in transitu, is conveyed in iron pipes, and supplied to the inhabitants, native as well as European, by a system of pipes laid on to the houses, in tanks, or by hydrants. The more ignorant of the natives cannot be made to comprehend the benefit conferred by pure water, and very frequently prefer drawing their supply from the nearest tank, the receptacle, in all probability, of all sorts of filth, sewage, and even cholera dejecta. Water thus procured is often used in the manufacture of soda water and other beverages sold in the bazaar, to men on leave, and there can be no doubt that most of the cases of cholera contracted by men-of-war's men on shore, originate in this manner, or in the consumption in some form of water so contaminated. So fully alive are the military authorities to this source of danger that the bazaar people are forbidden under heavy penalties to sell spirits or any other drink to soldiers. It would be a great boon if the same prohibition were applied to seamen; it would, no doubt, be the means of saving many valuable lives.

"Exposure to the foregoing local sources of disease, both on board and on shore, when coupled with the adverse hygienic condition existing in the ship, led to the rapid development of cholera amongst the ship's company, and the infection of several of them with the germs of other complaints, which did not become manifest for a considerable time after the ship left Calcutta. Although the subject of cholera genesis continues unsolved, that of its propagation by human intercourse, and the medium of water, has been repeatedly demonstrated by the clearest evidence. It is, however, to be hoped that the investigations now in progress in India, and conducted by Messrs. Lewis and Cuningham, will enable them to dissipate

dissipate the cloud of mystery which has hitherto shrouded the question of the nature of the infecting germs of this formidable disease; for it would appear that the most plausible theories on the subject, 'Hallier's fungoid,' among the number, have not in their hands stood the test of the searching investigations and experiments to which they were submitted. Air, water, soil; all the dejecta and secretions of cholera patients have been over and over again examined, and have invariably given only negative results; but like all true votaries of science, although disappointed, they are not discouraged, and cheerfully pursue their labours in the hope, faint though it may be, that some day, when least expected, a clue may be discovered, the first link in the chain, leading to this most desirable discovery. In the mean time, not only Indian but European cities should imitate Bombay in the matter of drainage, and a pure water supply, the most potent antidotes of cholera; for whereas, when, not many years ago, Bombay was not drained, and the water supply was procured from wells liable to be polluted by surface water, the foul tanks of the city, and the ditches of the fort, cholera was a veritable scourge, and prevailed at all seasons; now that the place is well drained, and the water supply derived from a pure source, the Behar lake, seventeen miles distant, the disease has almost ceased to exist as an endemic, as a case seldom occurs among the Europeans either resident or afloat, and with the exception of an occasional sporadic one among the natives, it is rarely heard of, and then, only when imported from some city or district in the interior."

Elsewhere the same officer observes of the disease itself:—" . . . . The outbreak and progress of this disease has been already fully detailed. The initial symptoms in all these cases did not differ materially. The seizures generally took place in the early morning when fogs hung over the river, and electric tension being minus, the system was less capable of resisting the development of the disease. They were, as a rule, sudden, the men having been roused from sleep by diarrhœa, in most cases of a painless character, accompanied by nausea and vomiting, at first of a bilious nature, but soon merging into the rice-watery discharges pathognomic of the disease, mental and physical prostration, with tendency to lividity of the face and surface generally; cold tongue and cold clammy surface quickly supervened, and if not arrested by treatment, merged into the malignant form in which the foregoing symptoms became aggravated, and accompanied by cramps of the muscles of the back, limbs, and diaphragm, the pulse failed and ceased to be felt at the wrist, the features became pinched and livid, the eyeballs sunk in the orbits, the voice became hoarse and whispering, and urgent dyspnœa, indicative of failure of the circulation, preceded death in the fatal case on board, as well as in the cases which succumbed at the Presidency General Hospital. Muscular spasms appeared to be productive of agonising pain, in the fatal case on board as well as in some dozens in the persons of natives as well as Europeans I saw suffering from this malignant form, in the Medical College Hospital. A distressing sensation of coldness in the bowels was a prominent symptom in all our cases, but suppression of urine being only met with in the

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malignant type, was not observed on board, because in the case that died the fatal issue was too sudden, owing in all probability to heart failure, precipitated by organic degeneration; and with the exception of the four sent to hospital, in whom collapse took place, the progress of the disease was checked by treatment before the symptoms could have become developed. Suppression occurred in the four other malignant cases treated at hospital, where two of them died, as already noted, and nearly proved fatal in one of the recoveries.

"The cases of choleraic were distinguished from those of simple diarrhœa, by the tendency to collapse manifested by coldness of the tongue and surface, weak cardiac action, and mental despondency present from the first, and persisting in many of them, but in diminished degree from two, three, or even four days; cramps of the muscles of the calves of the legs occurred in a few, but did not continue long; urgent thirst, and a sensation of sinking at the epigastrium were also marked characteristics, while gastric irritability, which yielded at once in the simple diarrhœa, and did not recur, persisted, although always relieved temporarily in the choleraic cases, until the materies morbi was either eliminated from the system, or neutralised in it, or rendered innocuous by both processes, and until returning appetite indicated that recovery was in progress. There can be no doubt, therefore, that had not the treatment, aided by power of resistance in the individuals attacked, arrested the disease in this transition stage, it would, in the majority of the cases, have merged into the malignant type, in which recovery, or death would appear to depend altogether on internal constitutional vigour, not necessarily associated with physical strength, and in which every system of treatment, rational as well as empirical, tried hitherto, each in turn vaunted as curative, has failed most signally, showing that in the recoveries in which remedies have been credited with specific effects, the vis vitæ of the individual, and it alone, was the true preservative agent.

"The inefficiency of medicinal treatment in the stage of collapse, is now a fact recognised throughout India, except amongst a few enthusiasts who fancy that chloral, or quinine, or some other drug, injected hypodermically, must arrest the morbid processes in progress throughout the whole system, because in some cases recoveries have taken place when these remedies were employed. Adjuvants having for their object the restoration of warmth to the surface are used, and with ice sucked, or iced drinks, and careful nursing, constitute the routine in the Calcutta hospitals; stimulants are rarely employed, and never for obvious reasons in the pulseless state, but are administered sparingly when the heart's action is being restored in the Presidency General Hospital, but are at once discontinued when it is fully re-established, because of their injurious influence on the kidneys and liver, particularly the former, which are so much involved in the action of the poison.

"The treatment adopted and found so effectual on board in all cases except those which merged into the malignant type, was directed towards arresting diarrhœa, checking vomiting, and supporting strength. It consisted of astringents of various kinds, including some

some of reputed efficacy in Calcutta, but the astringents which we found most beneficial comprised chlorodyne and the acid. sulph. dil., the application of sinapism to the epigastrium, and the administration of acid. hydrocyani. dil. in effervescence to check gastric irritability, and careful support. Beef tea, wine, and brandy as required, and in many of the cases which applied in a state of panic, the more potent stimulants had to be given with no sparing hand. Warmth to the surface, and friction of limbs were required in many cases, as well as careful nursing, and unremitting attention, so as to combat symptoms as they arose, and to the effects of all combined, I attribute the favourable results obtained.

"In concluding the subject I have to observe that liability to attack did not appear to depend on exposure, or inebriety on shore; as the men who were brought off intoxicated did not suffer, whereas those affected in most instances behaved well on leave, while others who had not been on shore even once, suffered as severely as those who had, a clear proof that the germs of the contagion must have been conveyed on board in miasmiata from the river, or from the shore close to the ship in these cases; and that although the five men in whom malignant symptoms supervened had been on shore, it is quite possible that they would have been similarly affected if they had not been out of the ship at all."

II. General Diseases, Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Under this head appear 242 cases of various kinds of disease, viz.: 119 of rheumatism; seventy-five of primary, and twenty-three of secondary, syphilis; fifteen of phthisis pulmonalis, and ten of gout; and of these, three of rheumatism, eight of secondary syphilis, fourteen of phthisis pulmonalis, and one of gout, were invalided; and one of rheumatism, and three of phthisis pulmonalis, proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the previous year, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 12·1 per 1,000. There was also a reduction in the invaliding rate to the extent of 4·6. There was no mortality from this disease in 1874. Each case was on an average over fourteen days under treatment. In 1874 the average duration of each case was between sixteen and seventeen days.

The fatal case of rheumatism occurred in the Briton, and is thus reported by the medical officer of the ship:—"On the 23rd of June . . . . . A. B., æt. 29, presented himself with the symptoms of general rheumatism, accompanied by high fever. He was placed upon the sick-list, and ordered a mixture containing considerable quantities of alkali (pot. carb. gr. xxv., pot. iodid. gr. v., in each dose), tinct. colch. and tinct. opii. For several days pain in all the large joints continued with great severity, and the original febrile

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condition was maintained, but there was neither swelling of any of the articulations nor cardiac uneasiness of any kind. On the 1st of July an abscess began to form in the left mamma, to which poultices were applied. On the 3rd the abscess was evacuated by incision, and the pains in the joints having greatly diminished, as well as the attendant fever, the patient's general condition presented no feature calculated to raise the smallest anxiety as to the favourable termination of the case.

"On the morning of the 4th there was little or no fever, and the patient complained of only very slight pain remaining in the ankles. The abscess was discharging a thick sanious pus of no unhealthy character.

"At 3.30 p.m., on being called suddenly to see the patient, I found him lying in his cot, with an expression of great anxiety on his pallid countenance; his pulse was violent, 130 in the minute, the tongue dry, and the temperature 109°. He could answer questions only monosyllabically when put repeatedly and in a tone of firmness, and, when not disturbed, he rambled in his speech. There was no appearance of paralysis; he required restraint to prevent his falling out of bed. The heart sounds were normal, as far as could be ascertained, and the respiration was extremely difficult.

"The patient was carried to the upper deck, and placed under the forecastle, where a current of air was directed upon him. Ammonia was administered in draught, and beef-tea and brandy supplied as long as power of deglutition remained. In about half an hour he passed fæces in bed, and became quite unconscious. Stertor set in. The pulse became weak and very rapid, 148 in the minute; respiration became more and more laboured, and the pupils, which had hitherto been closely contracted, immediately before death suddenly dilated widely. At 4.30 p.m. death took place.

"I am disposed to attribute the fatal termination of this case to embolic obstruction of the pulmonary artery, probably connected with the mammary abscess, although certain points in the history of the case are opposed to this view; but I am unable, unfortunately, to verify the suggestion, as a consideration of several circumstances rendered it prudent to dispense with an examination of the body after death."

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Seventy-five cases of primary syphilis appear in the Returns from the squadron, and twenty-three of secondary syphilis; the former being in the ratio of 34·, and the latter of 10·4 per 1,000 of force. Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of the primary form of disease to the extent of 13·8, and in the secondary form of 2·5 per 1,000.

The ships which had most cases of these affections were the Briton, the Glasgow, the Philomel, and the Undaunted.

In the Briton, in which there were thirteen cases of primary syphilis, the medical officer says:—"Of the thirteen cases which came under treatment, twelve contracted disease at Rangoon, and one

one at Bombay. The Rangoon cases, as a rule, were of considerable severity; bubo generally formed, and then failure of attempts at producing absorption of the glandular enlargement, with the formation of pus, necessitating in many cases recourse to incision; the resulting wound was found often very difficult to heal. One case remained under treatment for the long period of 166 days, secondary symptoms, and rheumatism of most obstinate character having supervened. In this instance, the lad's own imprudence in delaying to report his contraction of disease in time for the adoption of measures for its arrest, was the undoubted cause of the deplorable train of consequences to which I have adverted. He was put through a protracted course of mercury, followed by one of iodide of potassium, with such beneficial results that he was able to return to duty on the 6th of December. He, however, still continues to take the iodide as a precautionary measure.

"Although both the soldiers of the garrison, and the ship's company of the Briton, suffered a good deal from venereal disease during the five months of our stay at Rangoon, there can be no doubt at all of the solid benefits conferred on the place by the action of the Contagious Diseases Act, as shown in the steady decrease of venereal affections among the troops stationed here, a diminution very well exhibited in the subjoined Table.

Ratio of Venereal Diseases to Strength of European Troops at Rangoon.

YEAR.	Strength of European Troops.	Of whom Treated for Venereal.	Ratio per 1,000.
1870 - - - -	744	156	20·96
1871 - - - - (Act introduced)	798	136	19·54
1872 - - - -	823	98	11·96
1873 - - - -	1,175	110	9·36
1874 - - - -	888	68	7·65

"Among the 356 prostitutes on the register on the 31st of last December, taken *en masse*, there was not, according to Dr. Griffiths, the civil surgeon of Rangoon, a great amount of syphilis; and that gentleman has observed that among these women there is much less attempt at deception practised with the object of preventing the detection of disease, than was the case formerly; while many of the infected voluntarily seek admission into the Lock Hospital, in order that they may be speedily cured. There is, however, good reason to believe that under the beneficent operation of the Acts, the form of disease now found among the public registered women of Rangoon is of a less virulent type than it used to be. I am myself convinced that by far the larger amount of venereal disease at Rangoon is contracted from women who are unregistered, but who practise prostitution clandestinely, or with the connivance of the police, many

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of whom, native of course, it is not unreasonable to suppose are not above the seductions of a bribe. There are also women who by paying a few rupees can easily procure a man to personate a husband, and thus under cover of the marital state, practise their nefarious calling, and evade the law.

"In connection with this subject, it is certainly a surprising circumstance that officers and men of the Briton should have enjoyed an almost complete immunity from syphilitic disease during a stay of seven weeks at Bombay, a city liberally supplied with prostitutes of all nations, and entirely unprotected by legal enactments of any kind."

In the Glasgow there were thirteen cases of primary, and one of secondary, syphilis, of which the medical officer remarks:—"The cases added this year were contracted as follows: viz., three in the first quarter, of which one was contracted at Calcutta, and two at Bombay by men of the Daphne transferred to the ship at Trincomalie in February; and ten in the second quarter, viz., six contracted at Bombay, two at Aden, and two at Malta. A system of registration, examination, and treatment of prostitutes in operation at Calcutta, but which is evaded by the low class native women, will account for the only case contracted there, and that in the person of a krooman, who must have contracted the disease from one of the women referred to. The restriction imposed on leave at Bombay owing to the prevalence of cholera, imported from the North Western provinces amongst the natives, will also account for the small number infected in a city swarming with women of all nations, over whom no supervision whatever is exercised, and amongst whom it is therefore to be presumed that the virus must be progressively acquiring increased virulence, and therefore power of more frequent infection. The careless manner in which the provisions of the Preventive Act in force at Aden are carried out, is accountable for the cases contracted there; while a similar reason must be assigned for the existence of the disease in a place protected as Malta is supposed to be."

Little or no information is given in connection with the cases which occurred in the Philomel.

Of the case of primary syphilis which occurred in the Undaunted in the Christmas Quarter of the year, the medical officer says: "After giving general leave to the ship's company at Bombay, eight of them contracted primary syphilis; three of the cases were of the hard infecting variety.

"The 'Contagious Diseases Acts' which were once in operation at Bombay, have been discontinued on the score of economy. At Colombo, in Ceylon, where the crew had frequent leave to visit the shore, and where 'the Acts' are in force, no cases of venereal disease occurred.'"

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

One hundred and forty-seven cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which thirty-two were invalided, and four proved fatal. Epilepsy caused the largest amount of invaliding; next to it comes sunstroke and paralysis. Of the fatal cases, two were from sunstroke, and two from diseases of the brain.

Sunstroke.—There were thirty-nine cases of this form of disease, of which five were invalided, and two proved fatal. The largest number of cases occurred in the Daphne, the medical officer of which ship makes the following remarks:

"During June and July, when the ship was employed in the Persian Gulf, the heat was most oppressive, and the ship's company suffered severely. At Muscat, on 14th June, calm, thermometer 92°, barometer 29·65°, a pinnace was sent away a short distance at 5·30 p.m. (the sun's rays being still powerful), in charge of the gunner and ten men, to lift a kedge anchor that had been laid out to keep the ship's side to the breeze. At 6 o'clock, two men were sent on board in the dingy from the pinnace suffering from a mild form of sunstroke. The pinnace returned to the ship at 7 o'clock, and shortly afterwards four more of the men became insensible. During the night the remainder of the men and the gunner suffered from violent headache, and other symptoms of sunstroke. At the same time that these men were away in the pinnace, two men on board the ship, who were employed in putting on mast covers, suffered from sunstroke. None of these cases were very severe. They all complained of violent headache, generally across the forehead, pain at the pit of the stomach, and sometimes of nausea. In all cases there was laboured, sighing respiration, and a peculiar stupid, drunken look about the eyes, which were suffused and bloodshot; the action of the heart was feeble but excited, and there was throbbing of the vessels of the head and neck. In some there was insensibility; in all confusion of thought, and difficulty in understanding or answering questions. In the cases of sunstroke that came under my observation, however much they might differ in other respects, all had a harsh dry skin, which had to the touch a feeling like that of rough parchment. The integuments of the head, as the more prominent symptoms of headache and insensibility passed off, would lose this harshness, but over other parts of the body it often remained for days. I also remarked that as long as this dryness of skin remained, perfect convalescence was retarded.

"On June 15th, the day after the cases referred to above occurred, and a similar sort of day to it, that is, intensely hot, with no wind stirring, the only case of sunstroke that terminated fatally was put on the sick-list. The patient, the cooper of the ship, a florid, stout young man, who bore an exemplary character, was on that day, 'cook of the mess,' and probably indulged, as is customary,

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in the surplus rum of his messmates. After the ship's company's dinner hour he went below into the hold, to sleep. At 2 p.m. he was roused up to get his washed clothes out of the rigging; nothing unusual was noticed in his appearance at that time. At 6 o'clock p.m. I was called to see him, and found him lying on one of the lockers of the lower deck, close to the galley. He was insensible; face almost black; eyes injected, and starting from his head; lips blue, and covered with frothy mucus; puffing and blowing respiration; skin harsh and dry, and so hot as to be almost painful to the touch; heart's action tumultuous; vessels of head throbbing, and gorged with blood. I had him at once removed to the upper deck, his hair cut close, blisters applied behind his ears, and water poured over his head and chest. At intervals he made efforts to speak, but they were ineffectual, as the tongue appeared to be partially paralyzed. He had also clonic spasms of both upper and lower extremities. He did not recover consciousness until next morning, when he complained of headache, and pain at the point of the ensiform cartilage. He never completely rallied, and died at 5.30 p.m., twenty-four hours after he was first seized.

"The post-mortem appearances were those usually found in fatal cases of sunstroke; there was also a peculiar appearance of the skin of the face, which was yellow or bronzed in patches similar to those seen after a bruise. On the anterior surface of the lungs, which were gorged with blood, were scattered patches of lymph, each about the size of a shilling.

"At the same time as this man was under treatment, there was a stoker brought out of the stokehold in a state of insensibility from the effects of the heat. I was particularly struck with the difference in the appearance of the two men. In both there was insensibility; laboured respiration; puffing of the lips, and froth issuing from the mouth; but while in the case of the cooper the face was almost black from engorgement of the superficial vessels, the stoker's face was deadly pale, and the action of the heart reduced to a feeble flutter.

"I treated all the cases of sunstroke with the cold douche at the outset, and it was persevered in until the more urgent of the head symptoms subsided. In some cases a stimulant, in the form of brandy punch, was administered. During the progress towards convalescence, I found quinine, in four-grain doses, particularly useful."

There was a fatal case of sunstroke in the Undaunted. It occurred on the evening of the 5th of September, in the person of an officer who had gone on shore on duty on the forenoon of September 4th, at Trincomalee. The medical officer* of the ship says, "The heat at this time was excessive, the thermometer in the shade registering 92°, and 120° in the sun. Having made his arrangements, he returned to the ship about 1 p.m., and in his passage between the ship and the shore, and *vice versâ*, he was protected from

* Acting Staff Surgeon R. Potter, M.D.

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from the sun's rays merely by a uniform cap. He went on shore finally on duty about 5h.30m. p.m. On Sunday morning he said he did not feel very well, and sat in his own room in the sick quarters the greater part of the day. He was spoken to by a medical officer who was on shore at the sick quarters as a convalescent, about 4 p.m. He was seen at 5h.20m. p.m. sleeping quietly. About 6h.20m. p.m. he was found lying on his back, gasping and unconscious, with some vomited matter on his shirt and beard. He had also passed an extremely offensive motion in bed. His abdomen was immensely distended with flatus. Skin very hot; pulse very rapid, full, and bounding at first, gradually becoming irregular and feeble. His face was flushed, and the veins of the neck distended, and his pupils were contracted to the size of a pin's point. After being in this condition for about three-quarters of an hour he died. The treatment was cold affusion with sinapisms to the legs and thighs.

Necropsy.—"The body generally seemed well nourished, but there was a very great deposit of fat on the chest and abdomen. There was excessive hypostatic congestion. On opening the skull, which was very hard and dense, the membranes were found much congested, and a large quantity of reddish serum escaped. The surface of the brain was rather softer than when in health, but not calling for special remark. The basilar artery was extensively diseased, large patches of atheroma being plainly seen through its coats; on opening the vessel the internal coat was found to be destroyed in parts. The brain, on section, did not present any increase of vascularity. There was about half an ounce of bloody serum in each lateral ventricle.

"There was one slight adhesion at the apex of the left lung. The left lung was a good deal congested, and the right slightly so. The pericardium was loaded with fat, and of large size. The heart looked like a large mass of fat, very little muscle being visible. On opening the heart it was found full of black fluid blood. No clots were found, the blood throughout the body being in a state of fluidity. The heart was in a state of fatty degeneration. The liver was slightly enlarged, pale in colour, and fatty. The other organs were not examined."

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

Twenty-three cases of disease appear under this head, of which twelve were invalided. There was also an invaliding, of which no case appears.

Aneurism.—The invaliding for aneurism occurred in the person of the master-at-arms of the London. It was a case of popliteal aneurism which was caused it is supposed by a twist of the knee on the 10th of December 1874, while attempting to separate two men who were fighting. The case was most successfully treated and cured by pressure. The man was entered on the sick-list on the 29th of December 1874 for a large recent aneurism in the right

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Class IV.

popliteal space. He was surveyed and invalided on the 8th of January 1875. On the 12th of January the aneurism was cured, and on the 5th of March he was re-surveyed and found serviceable.

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. & VI.

This class of diseases is represented by forty-four cases of sympathetic bubo, and three of other forms of glandular disease. One case of sympathetic bubo was invalided. Each case of sympathetic bubo was on an average between thirty-two and thirty-three days under treatment; and each of the other cases a little over ten days.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 228 cases of various forms of disease, of which six were invalided, and seven proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 185 to the total number of cases, each case being on an average between four and five days under treatment. Of the fatal cases, four were from pneumonia, two of which occurred in the persons of natives of Africa, in which race this disease proves very fatal.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Under this head 696 cases of various forms of disease were entered on the sick-list, of which twenty-two were invalided, and four proved fatal. Cynanche contributed sixty to the total number of cases, dyspepsia 152, dysentery thirty-seven, diarrhœa 309, and colic and constipation forty-eight. Each case of cynanche was between five and six days under treatment on an average; each case of dyspepsia between six and seven days; each case of dysentery between nineteen and twenty days; each case of diarrhœa between four and five days; and each case of colic and constipation a little over five days.

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX. and X.

Under this head appear 119 cases of various forms of disease, of which five were invalided, and one proved fatal. Gonorrhœa contributed sixty-two, epididymitis eight, and orchitis thirteen to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average between nineteen and twenty days under treatment; each case of epididymitis thirty days; and each case of orchitis, fourteen days.

Disease of the Kidneys.—The fatal case was one of Bright's Disease. It occurred in the person of an officer of the Thetis, who had been invalided for it, but died on his passage home.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

Under this head appear four cases of diseases of the bones; seven of diseases of the joints; and eleven of diseases of the bursæ; and of these, three of diseases of the bones, and one of disease of the joints, were invalided. Each case of disease of the bones was on an average between sixty and sixty-one days under treatment on board ship and in hospital; each case of disease of the joints between twenty-two and twenty-three days, and each case of disease of the bursæ about fifteen days.

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII.

Under this head 867 cases of various forms of disease were entered on the sick-list, of which five were invalided; phlegmon and abscess contributed 531; ulcer 281, and various forms of skin disease, fifty-five to the total number of cases. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was, on an average, nine days under treatment; each case of ulcer a little over twenty days, and each case of skin disease a little over fifteen days.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear 169 cases of debility, chiefly climatic, and forty-two of headache; and of these, forty-five of debility were invalided. Each case of debility was, on an average, between fifteen and sixteen days under treatment, and each case of headache between five and six days.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Delirium Tremens.—One case of this disease appears in the Returns from the Squadron. It occurred in a petty officer.

Insect Bite.—A case of insect bite is recorded in the Returns of the Vulture. It was inflicted by a centipede, and the man was nine days on the sick-list from the effects of it.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

There were 504 wounds and injuries of various kinds; thirty-seven of burns and scalds, and three of submersion and drowning; and of these, five of wounds and injuries were invalided, and one proved fatal; and all the cases of submersion and drowning proved fatal. There was one case of suicide.

The fatal injury was one of fracture of the skull caused by falling from aloft.

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Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Of the fatal cases of drowning, one was caused by falling overboard; one by the swamping of a boat; one man missing is supposed to have been drowned; and a man in a paroxysm of insanity committed suicide by drowning.

Cases.

Cases.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of cases of the various classes of disease and injury to the total cases in those classes at the different decennial periods:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	·05	·22	·30	–	·13
Continued Fevers	6·43	8·02	7·71	1·58	7·04
Periodic Fevers	3·58	3·97	6·17	1·58	3·92
Other Diseases	·63	1·91	1·54	–	1·16
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	2·90	2·90	7·40	3·17	3·31
Syphilis—Primary	1·95	2·44	1·85	–	2·08
Syphilis—Secondary	·63	·76	·30	–	·64
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·63	·15	·30	–	·41
Other Diseases	–	·30	1·85	–	·27
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	3·32	5·27	3·39	6·34	4·09
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	·63	·61	·61	1·58	·64
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	1·84	·76	·61	–	1·30
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	5·11	7·33	9·25	7·93	6·35
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	17·88	21·17	20·06	23·80	19·38
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	4·01	2·90	1·23	1·58	3·31
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·52	·45	1·85	–	·61
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	30·50	18·42	12·96	95	24·15
Unclassed	3·58	7·33	10·49	20·63	5·87
Poisoning	·05	·07	–	–	·05
Wounds and Injuries	15·67	14·90	12·03	22·22	15·18

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Invaliding.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., twenty-two persons were invalided; and under Section B., twenty-six. Thirty-two persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; thirteen for diseases of the circulatory system; one for diseases of the absorbent system and ductless glands; six for diseases of the respiratory system; twenty-two for diseases of the digestive system; five for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; four for diseases of the organs of locomotion; five for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; forty-five for unclassed diseases; and five for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was 186, which was in the ratio of 84·5 per 1,000 of force, being an increase compared with the preceding year to the extent of 25·4 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids at the different decennial periods to total invalids for the various classes of disease:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Periodic Fevers	15·78	9·09	8·33	–	11·29
Other Diseases		1·29	–	–	·53
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	2·63	–	4·16	–	1·61
Syphilis, Secondary	5·26	3·89	4·16	–	4·30
Phthisis Pulmonalis	10·52	6·49	4·16	–	7·52
Other Diseases	–	1·29	–	–	·53
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	22·36	15·58	4·16	22·22	17·20
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	7·89	7·79	4·16	–	6·98
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	1·31	–	–	–	·53
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	3·94	1·29	8·33	–	3·22
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	9·21	11·68	12·50	33·33	11·82
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	1·31	3·89	4·16	–	2·68
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	1·31	2·59	4·16	–	2·15
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	1·31	3·89	4·16	–	2·68
Unclassed	17·10	24·67	37·50	44·44	24·19
Wounds and Injuries	–	6·49	–	–	2·68

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Mortality.

Mortality. The total number of deaths was thirty-four, which is in the ratio of 15·4 per 1,000, being an increase compared with the previous twelve months, equal to 4·2 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths at the different decennial periods to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	–	11·11	–	–	2·94
Continued Fevers	6·66	–	–	–	2·94
Periodic Fevers	20·	–	12·5	–	11·76
Other Diseases	6·66	11·11	12·5	–	8·82
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	–	11·11	–	–	2·94
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6·66	–	25·	–	8·82
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	13·33	11·11	–	50·	11·76
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	26·66	22·22	12·5	–	20·58
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	6·66	22·22	–	50·	11·76
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	–	–	12·5	–	2·94
Wounds and Injuries	13·33	11·11	25·	–	14·70

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Small-pox	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	4	1·8	—	—	1	·4
Simple Continued Fever	253	115·	—	—	1	·4
Ague	59	26·8	3	1·3	—	—
Remittent Fever	82	37·2	18	8·1	4	1·8
Cholera	5	2·2	—	—	3	1·3
Cholera Simplex	33	15·	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	1·8	1	·4	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	119	54·	3	1·3	1	·4
Syphilis { Primary	75	34·	—	—	—	—
Syphilis { Secondary	23	10·4	8	3·6	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	15	6·8	14	6·3	3	1·3
Gout	10	4·5	1	·4	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke	39	17·7	5	2·2	2	·9
Paralysis	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Vertigo	25	11·3	5	2·2	—	—
Epilepsy	10	4·5	6	2·7	—	—
Neuralgia	34	15·4	3	1·3	—	—
Insanity	1	·4	2	·9	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain	3	1·3	3	1·3	2	·9
Diseases of the Eye	23	10·4	4	1·8	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	10	4·5	4	1·8	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	17	7·7	8	3·6	—	—
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	5	2·2	4	1·8	—	—
Aneurism	—	—	1	·4	—	—
Varicose Veins	1	·4	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	44	20·	1	·4	—	—
Other Diseases	3	1·3	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx	1	·4	1	·4	—	—
Catarrh	185	84·	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	17	7·7	3	1·3	—	—
Asthma	7	3·1	1	·4	—	—
Pneumonia	4	1·8	—	—	4	1·8
Pleurisy	7	3·1	1	·4	1	·4
Hæmoptysis	7	3·1	—	—	2	·9
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	60	27·2	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	152	69·	1	·4	—	—
Dysentery	37	16·8	6	2·7	4	1·8
Diarrhœa	309	140·4	1	·4	—	—
Colic and Constipation	48	21·8	1	·4	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	9	4·	1	·4	—	—
Hernia	6	2·7	4	1·8	—	—
Worms	28	12·7	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	3	1·3	1	·4	—	—
Hepatitis	31	14·	5	2·2	—	—
Jaundice	6	2·7	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	7	3·1	2	·9	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	7	3·1	1	·4	1	·4
Diseases of the Bladder	6	2·7	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	62	28·1	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	8	3·6	—	—	—	—
Stricture	16	7·2	2	·9	—	—
Orchitis	13	5·9	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	7	3·1	2	·9	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones	4	1·8	3	1·3	—	—
Diseases of the Joints	7	3·1	1	·4	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	11	5·	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	531	241·3	1	·4	—	—
Ulcer	281	127·7	3	1·3	—	—
Erythema	4	1·8	—	—	—	—
Scabies	2	·9	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	49	22·2	1	·4	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	169	76·8	45	20·4	—	—
Headache	42	19·	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	1	·4	—	—	—	—
By Insect bite	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	504	229·	5	2·2	1	·4
Burns and Scalds	37	16·8	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning	3	1·3	—	—	3	1·3
Suicide by Drowning	1	1·4	—	—	1	·4
TOTALS	3,590	1631·8	186	84·5	34	15·4

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease and from Injuries, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	Total.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox	2	-	2	—	—
Enteric Fever	112	-	112	·3	·1
Simple Continued Fever	1,762	136	1,898	5·2	2·3
Ague	626	63	689	1·8	·8
Remittent Fever	1,834	561	2,395	6·5	2·9
Cholera	5	-	5	—	—
Cholera Simplex	276	-	276	·7	·3
Erysipelas	43	158	201	·5	·2
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	1,510	163	1,673	4·5	2·
Syphilis { Primary	1,886	389	2,275	6·2	2·8
Syphilis { Secondary	649	301	950	2·3	1·
Phthisis Pulmonalis	355	176	531	1·4	·6
Gout	44	21	65	·1	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy	7	-	7	—	—
Sunstroke	333	61	394	1·	·4
Paralysis	10	-	10	—	—
Vertigo	108	63	171	·4	·1
Epilepsy	165	43	208	·5	·2
Neuralgia	231	69	300	·8	·3
Insanity	66	16	82	·2	—
Other Diseases of the Brain	108	42	150	·4	·1
Diseases of the Eye	173	124	297	·8	·3
Diseases of the Ear	103	66	169	·4	·1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	280	170	450	1·2	·5
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	155	190	345	·9	·4
Aneurism	-	64	64	·1	—
Varicose Veins	38	17	55	·1	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System, and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	1,128	309	1,437	3·9	1·7
Other Diseases	31	-	31	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx	22	-	22	—	—
Catarrh	862	-	862	2·3	1·
Bronchitis	204	68	272	·7	·3
Asthma	32	31	63	·1	—
Pneumonia	32	155	187	·5	·2
Pleurisy	127	41	168	·4	·1
Hæmoptysis	114	5	119	·3	·1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	330	-	330	·9	·4
Dyspepsia	928	103	1,031	2·8	1·2
Dysentery	499	219	718	1·9	·8
Diarrhœa	1,249	49	1,298	3·5	1·5
Colic and Constipation	210	31	241	·6	·2
Hæmorrhoids	99	-	99	·2	—
Hernia	191	71	262	·7	·3
Worms	170	-	170	·4	·1
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	33	16	49	·1	—
Hepatitis	725	14	739	2·	·9
Jaundice	71	39	110	·3	·1
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	143	4	147	·4	·1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	111	-	111	·3	·1
Diseases of the Bladder	134	37	171	·4	·1
Gonorrhœa	1,193	-	1,193	3·2	1·4
Epididymitis	240	-	240	·6	·2
Stricture	282	403	685	1·8	·8
Orchitis	182	-	182	·4	·1
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	131	60	191	·5	·2

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	203	40	243	·6	·2
Diseases of the Joints	156	-	156	·4	·1
Diseases of the Bursæ	125	41	166	·4	·1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	4,406	381	4,787	13·1	5·9
Ulcer	5,026	632	5,658	15·5	7·
Erythema	53	-	53	·1	—
Scabies	14	-	14	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	515	251	766	2·	·9
Unclassed:					
Debility	1,657	937	2,594	7·1	3 2
Headache	210	37	247	·6	·2
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens	9	-	9	—	—
By Insect Bite	9	-	9	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	5,608	228	5,836	15·9	7·2
Burns and Scalds	483	-	483	1·3	·5
Submersion and Drowning	12	-	12	—	—
TOTALS	38,840	7,095	45,935	125·8	57·1

Table, No. 3.

Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship employed on the East India Station

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Briton.	Daphne (2nd Commission).	Flying Fish.	Glasgow.	London.	Nassau.	Nimble.	Philomel.	Rifleman.	Shearwater.	Thetis.	Undaunted.	Vulture.	Total.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:														
Ague	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3
Remittent Fever	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	9	2	1	–	18
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:														
Rheumatism	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
Syphilis, Secondary	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	2	–	1	2	–	1	–	3	–	2	3	–	14
Gout	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:														
Sunstroke	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Vertigo	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
Epilepsy	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	6
Neuralgia	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Insanity	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Diseases of the Eye	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	4
Diseases of the Ear	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:														
Diseases of the Heart — Functional	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	8
Diseases of the Heart — Organic	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	4
Aneurism	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:														
Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:														
Diseases of the Larynx	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bronchitis	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3
Asthma	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Pleurisy	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Briton.	Daphne (2nd Commission).	Flying Fish.	Glasgow.	London.	Nassau.	Nimble.	Philomel.	Rifleman.	Shearwater.	Thetis.	Undaunted.	Vulture.	TOTAL.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:														
Dyspepsia	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dysentery	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	6
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Colic and Constipation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hæmorrhoids	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hernia	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hepatitis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	5
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:														
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Stricture	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:														
Diseases of the Bones	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:														
Phlegmon and Abscess	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ulcer	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Other Diseases of the Skin	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Unclassed:														
Debility	1	2	6	1	10	4	4	2	–	2	5	1	7	45
Wounds and Injuries:														
Wounds, &c.	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	5
TOTAL	5	12	17	6	35	13	12	8	9	13	26	19	11	186

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each Ship employed on the EAST INDIA STATION.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Briton.	Daphne (2nd Commission).	Flying Fish.	Glasgow.	London.	Nassau.	Nimble.	Philomel.	Shearwater.	Thetis.	Undaunted.	Vulture.	TOTALS.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:													
Enteric Fever	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Simple Continued Fever	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Remittent Fever	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	4
Cholera	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
II. General Diseases, Section B.:													
Rheumatism	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:													
Sunstroke	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System;													
Pneumonia	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	4
Pleurisy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:													
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	4
IX. & X. Disease of the Urinary and Generative System:													
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Wounds and Injuries:													
Wounds, &c.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Submersion and Drowning	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3
Suicide by Drowning	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
TOTALS	1	4	1	6	3	3	2	1	2	4	4	3	34

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES - -

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Briton.	Daphne (1st Commission).	Daphne (2nd Commission).	Flying Fish.	Glasgow.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever	–	–	–	–	4
Simple Continued Fever	58	11	9	–	1
Ague	2	1	2	1	23
Remittent Fever	1	–	4	3	1
Cholera	–	–	–	–	5
Cholera Simplex	–	–	–	–	33
Erysipelas	–	–	1	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	12	2	8	11	20
Syphilis { Primary	13	9	3	2	13
Syphilis { Secondary	–	–	2	2	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	–	2	–	2
Gout	–	–	2	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy	–	–	–	–	–
Sunstroke	–	–	23	–	3
Paralysis	–	–	–	–	–
Vertigo	–	–	6	–	–
Epilepsy	3	–	1	–	–
Neuralgia	–	–	–	4	1
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	–	1	–	–
Diseases of the Eye	1	–	3	4	1
Diseases of the Ear	–	–	1	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	–	–	4	3	–
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	–	–	–	–	2
Varicose Veins	–	–	–	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	5	1	5	2	5
Other Diseases	–	–	2	1	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx	–	–	–	–	–
Catarrh	9	4	8	11	41
Bronchitis	1	–	1	–	1
Asthma	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	1
Pleurisy	1	–	1	–	–
Hæmoptysis	–	–	1	–	2

Table, No. 5.

\- - - in the Ships employed on the East India Station.

London.	Nassau.	Nimble.	Philomel.	Rifleman.	Shearwater.	Thetis.	Undaunted.	Vulture.	Totals.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
20	24	18	9	2	4	77	18	2	253
2	2	1	6	12	–	5	–	2	59
11	26	3	–	3	19	3	8	–	82
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
11	7	6	7	3	5	15	11	1	119
3	4	3	10	1	–	3	11	–	75
9	1	1	2	1	–	2	2	–	23
2	–	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	15
2	–	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
1	1	–	3	1	–	–	2	–	39
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
3	8	–	6	–	–	1	–	1	25
2	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	10
14	1	6	1	1	–	4	1	1	34
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
9	1	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	23
4	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	10
2	–	–	2	2	–	1	2	1	17
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
7	1	3	5	–	1	3	6	–	44
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
52	1	14	12	6	1	14	8	4	185
–	–	1	1	3	1	4	2	2	17
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	7
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7
–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	7

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and - -

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Briton.	Daphne (1st Commission).	Daphne (2nd Commission).	Flying Fish.	Glasgow.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	2	–	3	3	13
Dyspepsia	5	3	12	17	16
Dysentery	–	1	5	–	5
Diarrhœa	16	3	32	11	46
Colic and Constipation	–	1	6	2	12
Hæmorrhoids	–	–	4	–	–
Hernia	1	–	1	–	–
Worms	2	2	2	1	3
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	–	–	2	–
Hepatitis	6	–	4	–	16
Jaundice	–	–	–	–	2
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	–	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	1	–	1	–	3
Diseases of the Bladder	–	–	–	–	1
Gonorrhœa	3	9	–	1	10
Epididymitis	1	–	1	–	–
Stricture	–	–	–	5	–
Orchitis	1	1	–	–	1
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	–	–	1	–	2
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	1	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Joints	2	–	1	–	–
Diseases of the Bursæ	2	–	2	2	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	16	2	30	50	45
Ulcer	17	–	28	28	9
Erythema	–	–	–	–	1
Scabies	–	–	1	–	–
Other Diseases of the Skin	–	–	2	9	10
Unclassed:					
Debility	–	1	23	6	10
Headache	4	–	3	3	1
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens	1	–	–	–	–
By Insect Bite	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, &c.	34	18	43	45	79
Burns and Scalds	2	1	5	4	2
Submersion and Drowning	–	–	1	–	–
TOTALS	224	70	301	233	452

Injuries in the Ships employed on the East India Station—*continued.*

London.	Nassau.	Nimble.	Philomel.	Rifleman.	Shearwater.	Thetis.	Undaunted.	Vulture.	Totals.
12	1	8	1	–	1	7	7	2	60
41	10	16	–	3	–	23	5	1	152
5	–	3	3	4	–	2	2	2	37
94	1	31	6	13	6	23	23	4	309
16	–	–	4	–	2	2	2	1	48
1	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	9
1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	6
9	–	–	2	6	–	–	1	–	28
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	31
1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	6
–	–	–	4	2	–	–	1	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7
3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
12	–	2	8	3	1	1	9	3	62
1	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	8
3	–	–	2	–	–	3	2	1	16
3	1	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	13
–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	7
1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4
–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	7
–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	11
148	24	16	28	23	13	59	61	16	531
52	13	4	7	45	12	41	25	–	281
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	4
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
12	–	2	1	1	2	4	6	–	49
44	3	22	5	18	11	9	3	14	169
20	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	8	42
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
107	12	27	9	17	15	21	66	11	504
12	–	–	1	1	–	4	4	1	37
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4
763	150	204	164	176	99	359	315	80	3,590

Table, No. 6.

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided and

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 1,070.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 840.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers	1	·9	–	–	–	–	3	3·5	–	–	1	1·1
Continued Fevers	122	114·	–	–	1	·9	105	125·	–	–	–	–
Periodic Fevers	68	63·5	12	11·2	3	2·8	52	61·9	7	8·3	–	–
Other Diseases	12	11·2	–	–	1	·9	25	29·7	1	1·1	1	1·1
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism	55	51·4	2	1·8	–	–	38	45·2	–	–	1	1·1
Primary Syphilis	37	34·5	–	–	–	–	32	38·	–	–	–	–
Secondary Syphilis	12	11·2	4	3·7	–	–	10	11·9	3	3·5	–	–
Phthisis	12	11·2	8	7·4	1	·9	2	2·3	5	5·9	–	–
Other Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4·7	1	1·1	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	63	58·8	17	15·8	2	1·8	69	82·1	12	14·2	1	1·1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	12	11·2	6	5·6	–	–	8	9·5	6	7·1	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	35	32·7	1	·9	–	–	10	11·9	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	97	90·6	3	2·8	4	3·7	96	114·2	1	1·1	2	2·3
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	339	316·8	7	6·5	1	·9	277	329·7	9	10·7	2	2·3
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	76	71·	1	·9	–	–	38	45·2	3	3·5	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	10	9·3	1	·9	–	–	6	7·1	2	2·3	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	578	540·1	1	·9	–	–	241	286·9	3	3·5	–	–
Unclassed	68	63·5	13	12·1	–	–	96	114·2	19	22·6	–	–
Poisoning	1	·9	–	–	–	–	1	1·9	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	297	277·5	–	–	2	1·8	195	232·1	5	5·9	1	1·1
Totals	1,895	1771·	76	71·	15	14·	1,308	1557·1	77	91·6	9	10·7

Table, No. 6.

Dead, on the East India Station, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 240.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 50.)						Totals. (Mean Force, 2,200.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
1	4·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2·2	–	–	1	·4
25	104·1	–	–	–	–	1	20·	–	–	–	–	253	115·	–	–	1	·4
20	83·3	2	8·3	1	4·1	1	20·	–	–	–	–	141	64·	21	9·5	4	1·8
5	20·8	–	–	1	4·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	19·	1	·4	3	1·3
24	100·	1	4·1	–	–	2	40·	–	–	–	–	119	54·	3	1·3	1	·4
6	25·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	34·	–	–	–	–
1	4·1	1	4·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	10·4	8	3·6	–	–
1	4·1	1	4·1	2	8·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6·8	14	6·3	3	1·3
6	25·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4·5	1	·4	–	–
11	45·8	1	4·1	–	–	4	80·	2	40·	1	20·	147	66·8	32	14·5	4	1·8
2	8·3	1	4·1	–	–	1	20·	–	–	–	–	23	10·4	13	5·9	–	–
2	·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	21·3	1	·4	–	–
30	125·	2	8·3	1	4·1	5	100·	–	–	–	–	228	103·6	6	2·7	7	3·1
65	270·8	3	12·5	–	–	15	300·	3	60·	1	20·	696	316·3	22	10·	4	1·1
4	16·6	1	4·1	1	4·1	1	20·	–	–	–	–	119	54·	5	2·2	1	·4
6	25·	1	4·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	10·	4	1·8	–	–
42	175·	1	4·1	–	–	6	120·	–	–	–	–	867	394·	5	2·2	–	–
34	141·6	9	37·5	–	–	13	260·	4	80·	–	–	211	95·9	45	20·4	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	·9	–	–	–	–
39	162·5	–	–	2	8·3	14	280·	–	–	–	–	545	247·7	5	2·5	5	2·2
324	1350·	24	100·	8	33·3	63	1260·	9	180·	2	40·	3,590	1631·8	186	84·5	34	15·4

Table, No. 7.

Showing the Names of Ships; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship, and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

P. O. Paid Off. C. Commissioned. D. Returns defective.

Rate, &c.	NAMES OF SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	PERIOD.	Average Complements.	Average Complements Corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Fourth Rate -	Glasgow - -	Portsmouth	24 May 1871	28	3,037	S. 600	1 Jan. to 30 June	540	270	452	5,708	31·5	58·3	13
	Undaunted - -	Sheerness -	2 Mar. 1875	31	3,039	S. 600	1 July to 31 Dec.	540	270	315	4,132	22·4	41·4	8
Sixth Rate -	Briton - - -	Sheerness -	28 Nov. 1871	10	1,331	S. 350	Year - -	195	195	224	3,616	9·9	50·7	3
	Thetis - - -	Devonport -	1 Feb. 1873	13	1,322	S. 350	Year - -	240	240	359	4,456	12·2	50·8	28
Sloop -	Daphne - P.O.	Devonport -	12 Oct. 1871	5	1,081	S. 300	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	160	40	70	741	8·2	51·2	1
	Daphne - C.	Zanzibar -	1 April 1875	5	1,081	S. 300	1 April to 31 Dec.	200	150	301	2,563	9·3	46·5	4
Composite Sloop	Flying Fish - -	Chatham -	18 June 1874	4	727	S. 120	Year - -	140	140	233	2,753	7·5	53·5	15
Gun Vessel -	Nimble - -	Bombay -	3 Mar. 1874	5	428	S. 80	Year - -	75	75	204	1,345	3·6	48·	15
	Philomel - -	Sheerness -	22 Aug. 1873	3	664	SS. 160	Year - -	100	100	164	2,191	6·	60·	–
	Rifleman - -	Chatham -	18 Mar. 1873	4	462	SS. 100	Year - -	100	100	176	2,069	5·6	56·	1
	Vulture - D.	Sheerness -	15 Feb. 1872	3	664	SS. 160	1 Jan. to 30 Sept.	105	65	80	654	2·3	21·9	1
Surveying Vessel	Nassau - -	Malta -	25 Oct. 1873	4	695	S. 150	Year - -	110	110	150	1,505	4·1	37·2	14
	Shearwater - -	Sheerness -	20 July 1871	4	669	S. 150	1 Jan. to 30 June	130	65	99	1,607	8·8	67·6	16
Store Ship -	London - -	Devonport -	22 April 1874	2	2,687	–	Year - -	380	380	763	6,770	18·5	48·6	57

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The Squadron on the China station in 1875 comprised twenty-two vessels; viz., one iron-clad; three sixth-rate; one sloop; twelve gun-vessels; one surveying vessel; one despatch vessel; two gun-boats, and one receiving-ship permanently stationed at Hong Kong. There was also a marine detachment for some portion of the time in Japan. The Returns from twenty of these vessels were for the whole twelve months; from two of the others for nine months; and from the marine detachment for three months. The mean force corrected for time was 2,900, and the number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list 4,506, which is in the ratio of 1553·7 per 1,000, being an increase compared with the preceding year equal to 45·9 per 1,000. Of these, 128 were invalided, and thirty proved fatal, the former being in the ratio of 44·1, and the latter of 10·3 per 1,000. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the invaliding rate to the extent of 12·3 per 1,000, but a reduction in the ratio of mortality equal to 2· per 1,000.

The average number of men sick daily from General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 3·9 per 1,000; from Section B., or Constitutional Group16·7; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, ·8; of the circulatory system, ·5; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 1·8; of the respiratory system, 2·9; of the digestive system, 6·7; of the urinary and generative systems, 7·1; of the organs of locomotion, ·4; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 9·; from unclassed diseases, 1·9, and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 7·6. The average number of men daily sick was 183·1, which is in the ratio of 63·1 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the previous year equal to 1·4 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases. Section A., or Febrile Group.

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Under this head appear 316 cases of various forms of disease, of which two were invalided, and six proved fatal. Simple continued fever, ague, and remittent fever contributed 294 to the total number of cases.

Small-pox.—There was a single case of small-pox in the Audacious. It occurred in the person of a mess servant, a native of Ceylon. The disease appears to have been contracted at Shanghai, where it was prevalent when the Audacious was there, and where the man

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had on two occasions slept on shore. About three years previous to this he had been vaccinated, and he showed a good vaccination scar on his right arm. The disease was of the discrete form, and very mild. The man was treated on board and isolated from the rest of the ship's company until the ship arrived at Kobé, in Japan, when he was sent on shore to the small-pox hospital there.

A single case of modified small-pox occurred in the Growler, at Amoy. The man was sent at once on shore to the civil hospital, where the disease ran an uninterruptedly favourable course. Variola was prevalent on shore. No mention is made as to whether the man had been previously vaccinated or not.

There were five cases of small-pox in the marine detachment at Japan. The medical officer* in charge of the detachment says:—

"I stated in my Journal for 1874 that a severe epidemic of small-pox prevailed at Yedo, and at Yokohama towards the end of the year, and that several cases had appeared amongst the foreign community. On the 16th of January, 1875, the first case presented itself in the battalion. The patient, a private, had been twice vaccinated, and had, he stated, previously suffered from small-pox, the marks of which he showed on his person. The case, however, assumed a confluent form, but the patient made a good recovery in hospital, and returned to the battalion before it left Japan. Four other cases were subsequently admitted; they were all of a very mild type. They were all sent to hospital but one case, that of an officer who suffered from the usual constitutional disturbance in a very slight degree, and did not complain until a few papules appeared on his body. He was segregated for a period of eight days, and returned to his duty. All the men attacked had good vaccination cicatrices. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Before the disease appeared in camp a hut had been prepared, in which all the suspicious cases were treated, and on the appearance of the symptoms of small-pox the patient was at once removed to the small-pox hospital in charge of the staff surgeon of the naval sick quarters at Yokohama. The men were frequently medically inspected. All washing of clothes, &c. was done in the camp. On my recommendation the men were for a time confined to camp, but as this extreme measure caused some serious breaches of military discipline the colonel commanding thought it expedient to allow the men leave up to sunset within certain bounds, away from the settlement of Yokohama.

"On the whole it is a matter of congratulation that the disease ceased in the battalion prior to its embarkation on board the Adventure; for although the last case was entered only eight days before the marines went on board ship, no other case occurred in the battalion, nor was the disease communicated to the crew of the ship.

"There is no doubt that the officers and men of the battalion owed their comparative immunity from this most infectious disease, especially

* Fleet Surgeon J. Caldwell.

especially during a severe epidemic, and in a country like Japan, to their having been well vaccinated. Several of the foreign residents attacked died of the disease."

There were three cases of small-pox in the Midge, in connection with which the medical officer* observes:—"There were three cases of small-pox contracted at Tientsin during the months of January and February, that disease being very prevalent there during the months the river is frozen up. There were also cases of this disease in the French and American gunboats. One case was confluent and proved fatal. Two of the cases were sent to the French hospital; the third was very mild and was treated by me in a mud hut on the Bund, the inner compartment of which had previously been fitted up as a sick bay. No communication was permitted with the ship, and men who had suffered from the disease were told off to attend the patients, and before their return to the ship their clothes were burnt. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, the lower deck being scraped, fumigated, and whitewashed, and carbolic acid was freely sprinkled over both decks. Bedding and clothing were aired on lines outside the ship."

Two cases of small-pox appear in the returns of the Thalia. The medical officer† says:—"Two cases are returned, both occurring while the ship was on the Japanese coasts, and can be traced to contagion from the shore. . . . . Small-pox had been present as an epidemic amongst the Japanese during the winter months. I learnt that it had been very fatal in the garrisons of the capital (Tokio). One could see how generally the disease had affected the people from the numbers one met having marks of recent pitting on the face. As yet the Japanese authorities have not taken measures for isolating the cases as they appear; it consequently spreads rapidly. Vaccination is practised extensively, but is not compulsory; the Government is, however, alive to its importance as a means of protection, and encourages the native doctors in employing it. An American surgeon in private practice at Yokohama vaccinates the natives. He has the charge of a native small-pox hospital, where they bring their children, and where I had the excellent opportunity of sending those men of the ship who had not a well-marked vaccine cicatrix. The measures taken by the Japanese, at the instigation of the settlers in Yokohama, had the effect of soon eradicating the disease from the settlement. House to house visitation was established, and the natives, finding that they could not conceal their sick, voluntarily betook themselves away; hence Yokohama and its neighbourhood was speedily free from the epidemic. Nevertheless some sporadic cases occurred among the Europeans living there. The small-pox hospital, that had been permitted to fall into decay from non-usage for four years, was repaired and placed under the superintendence of the staff surgeon of the naval sick quarters. The necessary hygienic measures were adopted

* Surgeon James Simms. † Staff Surgeon R. L. B. Head.

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adopted to prevent the men contracting the disease, and it was not until the end of February, when the sickness had ceased, that general leave was again given to the crew. . . . . The winter and spring seasons of the year appear to be most favourable for the development of this disease. Various have been the reasons assigned for this, and the most rational is one given to me by an American surgeon at Yokohama, who attributed the rapid development of small-pox among the natives to the crowding together in their dwellings and a want of ventilation. The first appearance of small-pox in China, according to Dr. Dudgeon, of Pekin, was in the region known as Chien-wer, A.D. 317. In a medical work in Chinese, called Tung-I-pan Cheen, it is stated that the natives knew nothing of small-pox or measles, but it arose in the reign of Chen, A.D. 249.

"The disease seems to have taken a severe epidemic character during the past year. The east of Asia suffered severely, and the Emperor of China, aged 19, succumbed to a confluent form of the disease. The Europeans in Pekin and elsewhere in the empire are using every effort to make the Chinese practise vaccination, and the present Emperor, a small child, has been inoculated."

Varicella.—One case of varicella appears in the returns from the Charybdis, but no information is given in connection with it.

Measles.—There was a single case of measles in the Growler. It was of a very mild nature, and the patient was sixteen days under treatment for it.

Dengue.—One case of this singular form of disease is recorded in the returns of the Frolic. The real nature of the disease is, however, doubtful. The case is thus reported by the medical officer* of the ship:—" . . . . . quartermaster, æt. 50, was entered on the sick-list at Labuan on the 3rd of February 1875. He complained of slight pains in all his joints, and of severe headache. After a couple of days an erythematous rash made its appearance over the body. He also suffered from slight sore throat. The cephalalgia and pains in the joints became more severe. His hands and feet were most painful, and somewhat swollen. Pulse 90, and strong; bowels regular. I administered diaphoretics, as the skin was hot and dry; also cooling drinks. At night I ordered a sedative draught.

"7th February. He is much improved; sleeps well; has pain about the eyes. Quinæ sulph. gr. v. ter in die.

"I cannot account for the occurrence of this disease, unless it may have prevailed at one of the many ports we touched at during our cruise in the Lulu Sea. The patient had been a good deal exposed to a hot sun, and to this he attributed his complaint. He returned to duty on the 10th of February. The disease did not extend to any of the crew."

Enteric

* Surgeon Stewart F. Hamilton,

Enteric Fever.—Four cases of this fever appear in the returns of the force, two in the Audacious and two in the Hart. Of these, one in the Audacious proved fatal.

In the Audacious, the medical officer* says:—"Although only two cases are given under this head, I am of opinion that several of those returned as simple continued fever were cases of enteric fever. In the fatal case the examination after death revealed advanced enteric disease, numerous ulcers, with typhoid deposit in the lower part of the ileum. The patient was taken ill at Yokohama; when he contracted the disease is uncertain. In another case the patient suffered from diarrhœa at Hong Kong. Dr. Henderson, of Shanghai, writes:—'Typho-malarial fever has been lately invented in America as a useful term for including cases on the border-land between enteric and remittent fevers.' Fortunately most of these cases recover, and there are reasons against making post-mortem examinations in private houses, so that the pathological lesions of this new fever are not yet made out. I confess myself sceptical of the existence of a mongrel poison."

The two cases of enteric fever in the Hart are thus noticed by the medical officer† of that ship:—". . . . . of which we had two cases, both of which were no doubt contracted at Amoy, and were sent to the hospital on shore. Ultimately the two men recovered.

"The first to show signs of illness was a marine, on the 24th of August; but a fortnight previously he had complained of diarrhœa, had been treated for that disease and cured, and at his own request, 'feeling quite well,' had returned to duty. He did his duty for six days, and then applied to me again. Nausea, vomiting, and debility were the prominent symptoms. There was no diarrhœa then, nor for three days subsequently, when it came on. The temperatures were peculiar in the case. Spots never were observed, nor tenderness or gurgling in the iliac fossæ. Debility was extreme, however. It is to be remarked that this man had not been for a long period out of the ship, certainly not for from three to five weeks before his illness, and looking at the case now, it would seem that the diarrhœa on the 10th of August was the outset of this enteric fever, though then there was no exaltation of surface temperature, spots, or gargouillement.

"The second case, that of a marine artillery man, showed itself twenty-six days after the previous case. It was at once diagnosed, and subsequently a perfectly typical course was run. This man had been taking an active part in our athletic sports only four days previously, and had proved one of the winners. He had a fair share of ale that day, but was not a man given to great excess. Severe and long illness early in the year had given a warning not likely to be easily forgotten.

"The first patient was inclined to drink whenever he could get at liquor, but had of course little chance of a long bout, and rarely got into trouble.

"Sporadic

* Fleet Surgeon F. W. Davis. † Staff Surgeon W. H. Elmes.

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"Sporadic cases of enteric fever had been known to recur on the Island of Amoy, but none could I hear of in Koolungsur, where our men resorted to, a room being placed at their disposal by one of the missionaries, who was anxious and eager in the cause of temperance, and induced some of the ship's company to join the band, but only for a time. Other cases of the disease were in the hospital just then, but I could not determine, after careful and prolonged inquiry, how and where the two marines had contracted it."

Simple Continued Fever.—Two hundred and eight cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns from the squadron, the largest number of cases being in the Audacious, the Fly, the Modeste, the Thistle, and the Victor Emmanuel.

There were twenty-one cases of simple continued fever in the Audacious. The medical officer says:—"Six occurred in the first quarter of the year. These, like those in the last quarter, were the febricula or ephemeral fever of the Nomenclature . . . . . Loss of appetite, nausea or vomiting, sometimes with looseness and sometimes with constipation of the bowels, a white tongue, thirst, pains in the head and back, lassitude, ill-marked rigors, and slight rise in the temperature of the body, lasting for two or three days, and passing off with diaphoresis and free action of the kidneys. In one malaria might be the cause; the others were from exposure to the sun, arrest of perspiration by cold currents of air, errors in diet, &c. In the second quarter there were thirteen cases. Of these, six were febricula; the others set in with obscure chills, muscular pains or lassitude, and anorexia followed by frontal headache increasing in intensity, hot dry skin, nausea, a white-coated tongue, thirst and loss of appetite, deranged digestive functions; a quick weak pulse, an evening rise of temperature to 102°, 103°, or 104°; a morning fall to 101° or 102°, and a continued fever without remission for seven, ten, fourteen, or even twenty days. In none was there delirium; in none were the characteristic symptoms of enteric or typhus fevers recognised, although carefully and frequently looked for. The lesion of nutrition was the most prominent one, and this directed the treatment. In two cases, Warburg's tincture was given, and caused profuse purging and sweating, with reduction of strength, without corresponding improvement in the febrile state. In the third quarter a mild case occurred. . . . . In the fourth quarter a slight case of ephemeral fever occurred at Hong Kong, was sent to hospital, and soon returned."

There were fourteen cases of simple continued fever in the Fly, all of a mild type. The medical officer* says:—"Most of these cases occurred in the Midsummer quarter, when the ship was employed up the Malay River, in the hottest time of the year. The symptoms in all the cases were much alike, severe headache, a hot dry skin, and a full bounding pulse; and in five of the cases diarrhœa was present. The treatment consisted generally in giving diaphoretics

* Surgeon Edward T. Lloyd.

diaphoretics and salines, with plenty of cold drinks, and afterwards small doses of quinine. Each case averaged between four and five days under treatment."

In the Modeste there were sixty-one cases of simple continued fever, concerning which the medical officer* makes the following remarks:—"Under this head I have included the large number of sixty-one cases of febricula, the majority, of which occurring as they did in separate localities, and from different causes, I have to consider under the following three heads:—

A.—Cases attributable to malarious and local influence.

B.—Those of doubtful origin, and—

C.—Those comprising the large majority of cases which were clearly produced by exposure to the sun, and by work carried on in a high temperature.

A.—*Cases attributable to Malarious influence.*

Of these, three were contracted at Shanghai. They were all characterised by malaise, severe headache, foul tongue, and nausea. The temperature was high, but the pulse did not rise above 100. One case presented some suspicious looking vesicles about the alæ of the nose, and on the forehead, and as there had been considerable pain in the back, he was sent to hospital, as the case might have probably been one of variola, there being a good deal of it about on shore at the time. It turned out, however, ordinary slight fever and did well after a total of twenty-four days treatment; another case, with similar symptoms to the foregoing, presented an anomalous looking fugitive rash on the chest, which only remained there two days. This case did well after twelve days treatment. The third case was complicated with catarrh, and presented nothing worthy of note, and was eleven days on the sick-list.

These three cases were contracted whilst the men were on shore on leave, the weather at the time being cold and wet. They spent a night too on shore amongst the emanations from dirt in the Chinese quarters of the city, and probably drinking the bad water used there.

Whilst we were up the river Sangtai Kiang in May, two cases were contracted, one by an officer who suffered a rather prolonged attack by getting a wetting while on duty, followed by a cold. It was complicated by diarrhœa and gastric irritation which involved twenty-seven days treatment.

The other case presented the features of an irregular intermittent, without any great rise in temperature. He was well enough for duty after eight days treatment, continuing to take quinine still longer. The weather during the time was mild, but rain fell in large quantities daily.

* Staff Surgeon R. R. Siccama.

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B.—*Cases of doubtful Origin.*

Of these, five were contracted at Hong Kong and were as follows:—One occurred in the person of a sentry generally stationed in the steerage. There was no history of solar exposure or malaria, nor were there any defective sanitary circumstances in that part of the ship to account for the attack. Three was a good deal of nausea and stomach derangement without either very high temperature or pulse. He was sent to the Royal Naval Hospital where he suffered two relapses, and the attack was pronounced there to be remittent fever. He returned to the ship after sixty-eight days treatment.

The second case occurred in the person of a servant, a native of St. Helena, and was complicated with sub-acute bronchitis; he was sent to hospital and did well. No history of malaria or solar exposure.

The third case was a slight and anomalous attack occurring to an anæmic and worn out wardroom servant. He was sent to hospital. He also had later in the year, two more attacks in a much more severe form, which ended in his being left at Singapore Civil Hospital for treatment. In this case there was no history of malaria, or solar exposure.

The fourth was a severe attack with nausea and vomiting and much prostration. No history of exposure. Sent to the Royal Naval Hospital.

The fifth was a severe and sudden attack in the person of an under-grown, pale, gun-room servant, who had not been previously on the sick-list. There was much vertigo and nausea. He was treated in the Royal Naval Hospital, Hong Kong, and returned to the ship, grown several inches, and much improved in health and weight.

Besides these, a slight case involving twelve days sickness occurred after leaving Manila, but the man had had no communication with the shore, although privileged leave men were landed, and none suffered in consequence.

With regard to the first five cases, it may be remarked that Hong Kong was reported healthy all this time, and little if any fever present.

C.—*Cases of Febricula caused by Solar Exposure.*

The large number of forty-three cases occurred at Hong Kong, during the re-fitting of the ship there, and were caused by the exposure of the crew to the sun, and by hard work in the high temperature during the process of re-fitting by order of the Commander-in-Chief. The work was arduous, and although constant care was taken by the captain of the ship not to expose the men aloft after 9 a.m., whilst abundant use was made of the awnings, both on board ship and in the boats, yet the exposure going to and from the dockyard, in the dockyard itself (a most unsheltered spot), and then again to and from the Princess Charlotte—all this moving about in the heat of the day was sufficient to cause a number of men to succumb. Eight of these cases may be attributed to drill aloft in the sun, on the 25th of October, in the forenoon, when the sun, whose

whose power had been mild for the preceding fortnight, suddenly blazed out, and caused a return of hot weather for a few days. Out of the forty-three cases, thirteen were sent to hospital, twelve of whom have returned to their ship; all the others returned to their duty.

"The ranks of those attacked were:—

Officers	3
Marines	5
Stokers	3
Seamen	32
TOTAL	43

"The three stokers were employed in the steam cutter. I may mention that only the officers and marines had a proper protection for the head. I have been able to localise the exact occasion and nature of the employment, as well as time of attack, in thirty-three cases, which I here give in the following table, the remaining ten being caused by repeated exposure in different occupations about the ship and on shore:—

Exposure at drill aloft on the 25th October	8
„ in dockyard	6
„ on firing party at Kowloon, early, until past 9 a. m.	5
„ at work over the ship's side	1
„ „ „ in the afternoon, in a boat with diving apparatus	1
„ whilst on the poop, a single awning, worn out	3
„ on the 8th and 9th of August, aloft	2
„ on upper deck at general quarters; no awning spread	1
„ from playing cricket in the sun	2
„ on leave	2
General exposure	10
TOTAL	41

Remarks on other Febricula.

"This condition I would define as follows:— A short and suddenly occurring attack of fever, with high temperature, which suddenly falls again. No corresponding increased frequency of pulse. Dull frontal headache, vertigo, sometimes nausea, with or without vomiting. Tongue mostly white. Remissions frequent; relapses rare. Seldom complicated with visceral affections. Defervescence is of short duration, and recovery rapid and complete. The disease can generally be referred to a distinct act of exposure to the sun.

"The symptoms, considered in detail, I have found as follows:—

"1st. *General Malaise* is common in all cases. It is an ill-defined feeling of "pains all over," or pains in the back. Sometimes the

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patient would complain of having been unwell for two or three days previously, but generally it came on suddenly, with a feeling of "shakiness," a disposition to lie down and keep quiet. Rigors were not at all common.

"2nd. *Temperature* generally high, the ascent sudden, and the highest point attained at once, although there might succeed a few evening exacerbations. The subsequent fall of temperature was sudden and continuous. A few attained 105°, and several 103° and 104°.

"The convalescence was generally rapid, in direct proportion to the suddenness of the temperature fall, provided there was no following increased rise.

"3rd. *The Pulse* was seldom beyond 100 beats per minute; sometimes hard, always regular, and soon becoming soft and normal. Although its rise did not quite correspond with the temperature, its fall generally did, and was sudden, and in some instances fell to an unusually low point.

"4th. *Headache* was complained of, more or less, by all. Most commonly it was frontal, and of a dull and heavy character, often persistent and obstinate. It would sometimes recur for a day or two during convalescence, without any corresponding rise of temperature or pulse. A few cases only suffered from occipital headache. When threatening to prove persistent, it was invariably relieved by an increase in the dose of quinine.

"5th. *Vertigo and Cerebral Symptoms.*—Very few were free from vertigo, and in some there was a staggering gait. It was often the first symptom complained of, and was felt to come on suddenly, whilst the patient was exposed to the sun. Like the headache, it would sometimes re-appear, without increase of temperature, during convalescence. Only one case showed any appearance of delirium, and then it was but slight.

"6th. *Digestive System.*—The appetite always failed at first, but soon returned. A few complained of perverted sense of taste, like that in remittent; but it was not common.

"*The Tongue* presented what I consider a most characteristic symptom of sun exposure, and that is its whiteness. This was so with very few exceptions, and in these few cases it was loaded with brown fur, and there was nausea and gastric irritation. The tongue is not only white, but moist; and sometimes with a little creamy-looking fur. This condition never lasted long; but it cleaned immediately the temperature became normal.

"*Nausea and Vomiting* occurred sometimes, but did not last long, as both symptoms were amenable to treatment, either by emetics, or small doses of calomel and opium.

"*The Bowels* generally required purgatives. Abdominal tenderness was very rare; no enteric complications ever occurred; and only one case showed hepatic complication or tenderness; and here I think lies an important point of diagnosis between febricula, (malarious or solar), and the remittent fever of the tropics, where hepatic, and other visceral complications are common.

There

"There was no apparent morbid condition of the *Urine*, except that it appeared rather scanty at first.

"7th. *Miscellaneous Symptoms.*—The face and conjunctivæ were often congested, and the latter suffused. The skin generally hot and dry. Thirst always present. Sleep troubled; the nights at this time being exceedingly hot and sultry. As I before remarked, convalescence was rapid. As soon as the normal temperature was arrived at and secured, the appetite and strength quickly returned; patients, though still weak, would fancy themselves quite well again. No unpleasant sequelæ have been observed, except a tendency in a very few instances to another attack, on exposure. Pains in the back and limbs were sometimes present, but to a slight degree.

"*Relation of Solar Febricula to Insolatio Proper.*—As both conditions are produced by the same causes, insolatio, or coup de soleil, might be regarded as a more severe expression of the same disease, as solar febricula might be considered a mild form of insolatio.

"The two conditions, however, are really very different when closely examined. In sunstroke (in all the cases I have seen or read of), there is a violent and sudden disturbance of the respiratory function, expressed by an hysterical sort of sobbing and gasping, as well as spasmodic contractions of the extremities, temporary incoherence, and sometimes apoplectic heaviness; there is also the suddenness of the attack or coup. Not even an approach to any of the above symptoms has been noticed by me in cases of febricula.

"In the latter condition, vertigo is the only approach to the cerebral disturbance of insolatio. It would be hard to explain why, when both are exposed to the same condition, one should have insolatio, and the other febricula only.

"*Relations of Solar Febricula to Remittent Fever.*—In the latter disease, as its name implies, the remissions and exacerbations are more persistent and better marked than in the former. As is remarked by Dr. Aitkin, in febricula a few morning remissions only are observed. The chief diagnosis appears to me to lie in the presence in remittent of hepatic and other visceral complications, and their general absence in the former. Some of the symptoms common to both differ in their severity. For instance, the headache in remittent is more severe and persisting than in febricula. The nausea and vomiting, not common in febricula, and when they are present easily relieved by treatment, are often severe, intractable, and dangerous in remittent. The tongue, too, is generally foul, coated, and indicative of gastric or hepatic irritation in remittent; white, moist, and soon cleaning in the former.

"The convalescence in one is slow and tedious, in the other rapid and certain; and while there are no unfavourable sequelæ in one, lesions of important viscera are often left by the other.

"*Treatment.*—On first application the state of the bowels was attended to; and if necessary, a mild saline purgative given, combined with quinine. The quinine and saline mixture consisted of four

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grains of quinine and twenty grains of sulphate of magnesia, to two ounces of water, with five minims of dilute sulphuric acid. In the majority of cases no other medicine was required. Cold applications to the head were always grateful, sub-acid drinks, and, when procurable, ice. Low diet at first, milk or arrowroot, afterwards beef-tea, and during convalescence a bottle of stout daily. For the latter, when it was on board, porter from the canteen was prescribed. An increase of headache was generally relieved by an increased dose of quinine. I never gave a larger dose than ten grains, and that only twice a day as a rule. In solar febricula, without a trace of malarious influence, quinine still seems useful to a great degree, and it acts, I suppose, by reducing the temperature, and by its direct action as a nervine tonic. It is always best combined with sulphate of magnesia; headache is relieved, the temperature is reduced, and the bowels gently acted on. (I always found this combination in treating the fever on the West Coast of Africa and West India Stations most useful.) I have sometimes commenced with a diaphoretic mixture composed of sulphate of magnesia, spiritus ætheris nitrosi, and nitrate of potass, when the patient has come with an exacerbation already on him; and then gone on with the quinine the next day.

"After the temperature has been reduced, and defervescence is complete, a few days treatment with sulphate of iron, with bitter infusion, has completed the cure.

"*Stimulants* (alcholic) were not called for during the fever; but during the convalescence, porter or port wine did good.

"*Emetics* were very useful, where at the outset there was much nausea with a bad tongue occurring in a strong subject. Great relief to the stomach and headache always resulted after free emesis.

"*Nausea,* alone or combined with vomiting occurring afterwards, with a cleanish or white tongue, was invariably relieved by a few small pills of calomel, gr. ii., opii. gr. ¼ in each (made as small as possible), in which case they are easily swallowed and retained on the stomach. This is also of great benefit in the malarious febricula, or in remittent where there is troublesome nausea.

"In a case of the malarious form, merging into remittent, and where there was jaundice from suppression of bile, a combination of quinine gr. v., with hydrarg. c. Creta gr. ii. was useful.

"*Causes.*—As I have before remarked, these cases of solar febricula were caused by solar exposure and hard work in a high temperature. On what part of the frame or head the sun exerts its influence it is difficult to suggest. It is worthy of note that a very small percentage of persons who had their eyes well shaded, such as officers and marines, who wore peaks to their caps or wicker helmets, were attacked, although they were as much exposed to the sun as the blue jackets.

"The eyes being the most superficial, nerve-expansion in the body might possibly receive and conduct the solar influence, or whatever the poison may be, through the course of the optic nerves into the brain.

On

"On the other hand, since the superficial cutaneous circulation in the body is more active in a hot climate than in a temperate one, as is seen by the prevalence of boils, prickly heat, phlegmon, &c., the damp condition of the whole surface produced by continual perspiration, might cause the moist cuticle to play the part of a wet membrane, and permit a process of endosmosis to go on, of an external poison through it, and into the highly charged and exposed capillaries, and thence into the general circulation."

There were fourteen cases of simple continued fever in the Thistle, but they do not appear to have been of any importance.

In the Victor Emanuel there were thirty-two cases of simple continued fever, concerning which the medical officer* observes:—"With one exception these cases call for no comment, being principally of an ephemeral nature, and averaging 5·7 days each in duration; one was sent to hospital, and the man was rather a puzzle to me. . . . . The feverish state only lasted two days, but on the third day his mind seemed affected. He always presented a very sallow appearance, and I thought at first this might be caused by the circulation of retained bilious products in the blood. As he was very violent, and almost beyond control, I sent him to hospital, where I believe he required no special treatment, but slowly recovered his right senses. He assured me afterwards that he had no recollection of what occurred from the day after he was placed on the sick-list on board, till he had been ten days on shore."

Ague and Remittent Fever.—Fifty-one cases of ague, and thirty-five of remittent fever appear in the Returns, of which one case of ague, and one of remittent fever was invalided, and one of remittent fever proved fatal. The Dwarf, the Hornet, and the Thistle were the vessels in which the largest number of cases of these fevers occurred.

In the Dwarf there were six cases of ague and fourteen of remittent fever. Of the latter disease the medical officer† observes:—"There were fourteen cases entered on the list, two of which occurrred at Hong Kong in the spring, and were very severe and protracted; well marked congestion of both liver and spleen being present, they were both sent to hospital. The other twelve cases occurred while the ship was at Tientsin, during the last week of July and the first week of August, which was the period of the greatest heat. The average duration of the disease was about eight days. The following were the principal symptoms, which generally came on quite suddenly in the afternoon: listlessness, vertigo, nausea, intense frontal headache (always a constant and distressing symptom), unquenchable thirst, loss of appetite, tongue furred towards the centre, with the edges clean. These symptoms were always more intense towards the evening, when the pulse and temperature both went up, the latter reaching sometimes 103°. Towards

* Staff Surgeon C. J. Fennell. † Surgeon A. H. Kelly, M.B.

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Towards morning there was usually a complete remission. In none of these cases was there the slightest congestion of either liver or spleen, with one exception, and that occurred in the person of a man who had suffered from severe intermittent fever in Hong Kong, and had to be sent to hospital there. Besides these cases of fever entered on the list, there were many of the men who showed signs of malarious poisoning, and had to be treated accordingly. The following treatment was adopted: On the evening of the attack the bowels were well cleared out with Haust. Sennæ, and in the morning remission ten grains of quinine were administrated, followed in four hours afterwards by five more grains. This generally checked the fever at once, and there was very seldom again a complete exacerbation. During convalescence Guinness's stout was used with the best possible effect, tending greatly to hasten recovery. During the summer months the crew turned out at 5 a.m. and did not go to breakfast until 6.45 a.m., the interval being spent of course in working on empty stomachs. This I consider must render the system liable to receive the malarial poison, and could be obviated by having an issue of cocoa on turning out in the morning, and this not on the medical officers' suggestions to the commanding officer, who can if he chooses refuse to make the issue, but as a regular service ration. This, I think, would be a vast improvement in the dietary of seamen, and would prevent many diseases, especially among young men, in tropical climates. These remarks I have added, as it is a remarkable fact that, with two exceptions, none of the nine officers of the ship suffered from these fevers, and the exceptional cases occurred in the persons of the gunner and an assistant engineer, both of whom were obliged to turn out in the morning to see the men go to work, and were circumstanced like the men, viz., were subjected to exposure on an empty stomach."

There were ten cases of ague and eight of remittent fever in the Hornet. The medical officer* says of the cases of ague:—"All were very amenable to quinine, some of the mild cases yielding after a few doses, which, to be of any service, must be given in large doses of ten grains before the paroxysm is likely to occur, and be followed by small ones of three or four grains every fourth hour until all the symptoms have disappeared, and for two or three days afterwards, otherwise the disease is likely to recur.

"As I had warned the men to come for advice at once when any symptoms of this disease showed themselves, nearly all the cases I saw were taken in hand at an early date of this disease, during the first indications of approaching fever, such as lassitude, weariness, aching limbs, loss of appetite, and malaise. When such symptoms presented themselves, and were referred to their proper cause, the quinine did its work, and the cold stage was seldom developed. All the other stages were present, but in a subdued or suppressed degree, and the case was one of aborted or imperfect disease. All the

* Surgeon W. C. Sandys.

the stages were there, but in an imperfect manner; the cold stage being represented by a feeling of chilliness, creeping, and hypersensibility of the skin, followed by a harsh hot dry skin, and aching of the limbs (this feature of the disease being well marked in some of the cases, the pain being particularly referred to the back, shoulders and arms), but little or no diaphoresis. But in some cases all the stages were well marked, and were nearly all of the quotidian type.

"Both ague, remittent fever, and all forms of malarial fever, are nearly always followed by a certain amount of anæmia, which is in proportion to the severity of the attack, or the time the disease has been allowed to run its course. But, on the other hand, I have heard it given as an opinion founded on experience, that the aborted form, or that which is checked by treatment at an early stage, is more likely to be followed by anæmia than if the disease is allowed to run its course, or at any rate that this anæmic condition is likely to remain longer after an aborted case. At all events, it is a fact that the Chinese, who generally allow the disease to run its course, suffer less from the anæmic cachexia than foreigners do, which would seem to point to the fact that quinine only subdues and hides the symptoms, and that the disease remains latent in the system for a longer time after the regular disease has disappeared than it would if allowed to run its regular course.

"But I am happy to say that none of the cases treated on board this ship were followed by any serious after effects (excepting two cases of debility, one of which was invalided), except a small amount of anæmia which followed some of the cases, and which soon passed away, and at present there seems to be no traces of disease left among the men.

"There is no doubt that the immediate cause of malarious fevers is the absorption through the human body, particularly the lungs, of ground emanations, and it is most common in countries which abound in vegetation, and in districts which are surrounded by marshy lands. In the Island of Formosa malarial fever of all types is common, and most of the cases which occurred on board, I think originated there. The island in most parts is covered with dense vegetation, and a great amount of rain falls during the year.

"I may add, in conclusion, that in my experience the time of day in which the patient first complains of the approaching symptoms of the disease is towards evening, about sunset, and this remark also applies to heat apoplexy, heat malaise, and sunstroke. . . . . .

"Of remittent fever there were eight cases, two in the persons of officers, one of whom was invalided for debility after a bad attack of this disease; the other cases were not serious, with the exception of the other officer, who was sent to the Royal Naval Hospital at Hong Kong for treatment, and a stoker who was also sent there from Foo chow after an attack of debility. Some of these cases, as I have before remarked with reference to intermittent fever, were amenable to quinine, whilst others proved obstinate, showing very little yielding to the drug. Anæmia was present in most of the cases, and especially in the two officers."

There were seven cases of ague and three of remittent fever on

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board the Thistle. Of the latter form of fever the medical officer* says:—"There were three cases of this disease entered. They occurred in the first month of the last quarter, and were sent to the Naval Hospital at Singapore. Two were young men between 15 and 25 years of age; the other was somwhat older. I am unable to say at what particular place the poison was received. Every place in the Malay peninsula to which I have been, I consider malarious; but, strange to remark, in those places which looked most dangerous, no persons were attacked. This was notably the case in the Psodawar River (in Sumatra), and the Perak River. The banks of both these rivers from their opening into the sea to the ship's anchorage several miles up stream, were densely studded with mangroves. The soil was a black, offensive looking mud; this was, however, subject to tidal influence, being covered to some feet at the flood, but becoming exposed on the ebb. The sun was prevented from exercising its influence on it by large umbrageous trees; that those circumstances had some influence in conferring immunity it is reasonable to suppose.

"Each of these cases presented symptoms of weakness from the commencement; the symptoms were mild, no regularity was observed in either exacerbation or decline; anorexia and gastric irritability presented in all. In two cases the ordinary treatment was adopted, namely, a purgative of calomel and jalap when necessary, and on the first appearance of a remission, quinine, commencing with a dose of ten grains, to be followed by smaller doses at intervals until about thirty grains were taken, support being given in the mean time; I had at no time occasion to give it by enema. In one case Warburg's Tincture was given, the printed directions being followed. The first dose was rejected although every precaution was taken to prevent it; the second dose was retained, as was also a third, which was given at bed-time. Profuse sweating followed the last dose, all febrile symptoms disappeared, but alarming exhaustion followed. Early on the following morning the pulse was slow and very feeble, the extremities were cold, and the surface of the body was clammy; the voice weak; there was no fever nor headache; but soreness of the throat was complained of. He was ordered additional blankets, and some brandy and egg mixture. Circulation was easily restored completely. I took him to the hospital on the forenoon of the same day, not that there was any immediate danger, but as the ship was constantly cruizing I considered the convalescence would be accelerated by such a procedure.

"The effect of the tincture in this case was undoubtedly to arrest the course of the fever, but it occasioned a dangerous amount of exhaustion; almost a collapse. In future should I have occasion to use it, I should give the first dose according to the printed directions accompanying each bottle; the remainder I should give in divided doses at intervals, taking care that some nourishment should be taken between the doses. If the patient was unusually weak I should not use it at all. I also think that the medicine should be given

* Surgeon N. F. H. Fitzmaurice.

given only under immediate medical supervision; it should not be left to attendants, as the effects require to be carefully watched."

Cholera.—Two cases of this fatal form of disease appear in the Returns from the Fly, and both proved fatal. The medical officer makes the following remarks on them:—"Two cases are classed as malignant cholera. They occurred in the month of June while this ship was at anchor at Singapore. The first case occurred in the person of a marine. He came to me at 4 p.m. on the 11th of June complaining of diarrhœa, and was placed on the sick-list, and ordered some astringent medicine. No distinct choleraic symptoms appeared till 10 30 p.m., when vomiting commenced, and the stage of collapse set in. I then had the man placed in a cot abaft the mizen mast, and a screen put up across the deck to isolate him as much as possible, and allowed no one to go near him except myself and the sick-berth attendant, and on the following morning at day-light I had him removed to the General Hospital at Singapore.

"On the afternoon of the 13th of June, another man, the ship's cook, was attacked, and he was removed the same evening to the lazaretto, which is situated on an island close to Singapore. Two men, suffering from diarrhœa, were also sent to the lazaretto, as I thought they might become developed into cholera cases. I was also obliged to send two men with each cholera patient as nurses, as none were available at the hospitals. On the 14th of June the ship was moved out to the quarantine anchorage. Both the cases of cholera proved fatal on the morning of the 17th of June. They were of a decidedly malignant character. The first man attacked recovered from the stage of collapse, but died in the febrile stage; the other man, however, never rallied. Immediately after the nature of the first case was recognised, I took every possible precaution to prevent the spread of the disease, by isolating the men attacked and getting them out of the ship as quickly as possible. A notice was placed on the lower deck, and all men warned to present themselves before me if they suffered in the least from diarrhœa, and any who complained of looseness were isolated, and placed under close observation till all symptoms had disappeared; disinfectants were also used for the water-closets, &c. I recommended that a tent should be erected on an island close to where the ship was anchored, and in it were placed the men who had been in hospital with diarrhœa, and also the nurses, and they were kept there for a few days before they were allowed on board. All bedding and clothes that had been in contact with the cholera patients I had burnt, and the clothes of the nurses were fumigated, and afterwards well washed, before they were allowed on board. Both the men attacked evidently contracted the disease on shore at Singapore, as they had been on shore on leave for forty-eight hours, and only returned on board on the evening of the 9th June. When on leave they had been together during a part of the time, and had resorted to the same public house, but I was unable to trace their movements accurately. Cases of cholera are always to be found in Singapore, more especially in the native quarter, and

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at the time these men were attacked it was more prevalent than usual. On the 30th of June the ship was released from quarantine, and returned to her usual anchorage at Singapore. During the month of July, as cholera continued rather prevalent at Singapore, I advised the commander to limit the leave of the men, and not to permit them to sleep on shore."

II. General Diseases.—Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Class II. Sect. B.

Under this head appear 530 cases of various forms of disease, of which forty-two were invalided and two proved fatal. There was also an invaliding for tumour, in connection with which no case is shown.

Rheumatism.—There were 201 cases of this form of disease, which is in the ratio of 69·3 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the preceding year equal to 11·5 per 1,000. There was also a reduction in the invaliding rate, as compared with the previous year, to the extent of 1·6 per 1,000. The ships showing the largest number of cases were the Audacious and Charybdis, but little information is given in connection with the disease in either of them.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary. — One hundred and ninety-seven cases of primary syphilis, and 107 cases of secondary syphilis, were under treatment during the year, of which one case of primary syphilis and twenty-five of secondary syphilis were invalided. Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of primary syphilis to the extent of 38·4 per 1,000, and in the ratio of secondary syphilis of 26·8 per 1,000. There was also a reduction in the invaliding rate of the primary form of disease equal to ·4 per 1,000; but the invaliding ratio of secondary syphilis exceeded the previous year by 3·4 per 1,000.

The prevalence of syphilis on the China Station has frequently been brought under notice in these Reports, and little can be found in the Returns of the present year which can throw much additional light on this subject. The working of, and advantages derived from, the Contagious Diseases Acts, wherever they are thoroughly carried out, as at Yokohama and Hong Kong, are frequently referred to; but as this has been repeatedly noticed before, it does not appear necessary to comment upon it on this occasion.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Under this head appear 132 cases of various forms of disease, of which eight were invalided and three proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 10· per 1,000, and in the death rate of ·3 per 1,000. The ratio of invaliding was less by 1·4 per 1,000. Two of

of the deaths were caused by sun-stroke, and one by disease of the nervous system.

Sun Stroke.—There were fifteen cases of this affection in the squadron, of which two proved fatal. Of these, one occurred in the Audacious, and one in the Swinger.

The fatal case in the Audacious occurred in the person of a young seaman, and was a case of heat apoplexy. The heat at the time in the part of the ship where he had become insensible was 90°. The surgeon says:—"He was immediately carried to the lower sick-berth, and placed under a windsail, where he was fully exposed to a current of air. Cold water was dashed on his face and chest, and spirit. ammon. comp. administered by mouth, but it was not swallowed, the muscles of deglutition being in a state of paralysis. His face was pale and covered with perspiration, his pupils dilated, and the conjunctivæ responding to stimuli. The pulse at the wrist was small and weak; the cardiac sounds indistinct and prolonged; the surface of the body warm. He remained in this state for about five minutes, when the pulse became fuller and bounding, and the skin pungently hot, the pupils contracted, and the conjunctivæ insensible to any stimulus applied. Respiration became more rapid, but there was no paralysis of the muscles of the face, nor filling of buccinators. About this time he vomited, after attempts were made to get him to swallow some brandy-and-water. A quantity of viscid mucus was removed from the pharynx by a swab. He was placed in a cot, and cold water was poured over his head and spine, until the surface-heat was considerably reduced. After this he was again placed on his back under the windsail, ammonia being applied occasionally to the nostrils, and brandy-and-water given by the mouth and also injected per anum. The first injection was rejected, the second injection was retained, and after its exhibition the limbs, which were getting cold, became warm, respiration became easy (28), and pulse fuller (120). He was then placed in bed, and hot-water bottles were applied to the feet. He became rather violent, and struggled, there being spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the limbs and face. After midnight the surface-heat again was noticeable; cold sponging of the head and body was resumed, the windsail acting freely at the same time.

"During the middle watch he was unconscious, moaning loudly, unable to swallow, pulse weak and fluttering, and body rather cold. About 3 a.m. he appeared to improve, the breathing became easier and fuller, the pulse of fair volume, the skin warm, and he did not moan so loudly. At 3.45 a.m. he commenced to sink, the breathing became laboured and unfrequent, the pulse imperceptible. He expired at 4 a.m. The temperature of the body half an hour after death was 107°·6.

"*Sectio Cadaveris.*—Extreme rigor mortis; lividity of depending parts, also of face, neck, and upper part of chest; blood oozing from right nostril; scalp highly congested; great venous congestion of vessels on the surface and at the base of the brain; about four ounces of dark blood and serum at the base and around spinal cord;

 bloody

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Class III.

bloody fluid in left lateral ventricle; choria plexuses congested; the brain substance firm and healthy, except in the cerebellum, where slight hæmorrhagic effusions had occurred. The arteries were normal.

"Heart of usual size, and free from signs of disease. Muscular fibre rather pale. Two ounces of dark fluid blood in the right ventricle. Left ventricle and other cavities empty. Lungs healthy, congested posteriorly and inferiorly. Liver very large, with commencing cirrhosis, and a few scattered syphilitic nodules. Gall bladder rather distended. Stomach empty, distended with gas. Mucous membrane stained, of a dark colour. Spleen healthy. Kidneys congested. Bladder empty."

There was a fatal case of sun-stroke in the Swinger, at Hankow. It occurred in the month of August, when the heat was very great; two other cases occurred at the same time. The fatal case is thus reported by the medical officer* of the ship:—"On the evening of the 5th of August, ... carpenter's mate, asked me for a dose of medicine, as his bowels had been confined for three days. He stated that he was quite well otherwise, and his skin was moist and cool. He was given six drachms of castor oil. Next morning, at 6.20 a.m., I was called to see him, and found him in the following condition: skin hot and dry; temperature 104°·3; tongue covered with a white fur. He complained of pain in the stomach, which he attributed to the oil beginning to take effect. He stated that he had been sick two or three times during the night, and had slight shivering. Taking this into consideration, I concluded it was the beginning of a fever. Applied cold water to his head and chest, and gave him a half-ounce dose of Warburg's tincture. When seen again, at 8.30 a.m., he at once stated that he was much better. Skin slightly moist; temperature 103°. His bowels had been opened about 7.30 a.m. (when the pain in his stomach ceased), and again towards 9 a.m. Seeing this improvement, I thought it advisable to continue the treatment, and gave the patient another half-ounce dose of the tincture a little after 9 a.m. When seen again, at 10.30 a.m., he was sitting on the forecastle bathing his head and face. His skin was then still more noticeably moist, and felt quite the natural temperature to the touch. I did not then apprehend the least danger from his condition, and about 11 a.m. left the ship to make particular arrangements for the removal of the case in question to sick quarters on shore. Unfortunately the medical man in charge of sick quarters was out, and the covered chair I wanted could not be got, so I had to wait till his return. I was sent for from the ship to see the man, who had become suddenly much worse. I went on board at once, arriving there at little after 12.30 p.m. It was stated that about that time he suddenly became convulsed. The men had stripped him and poured the coldest water on his body, and also fanned him incessantly. A little brandy was forced between his lips, when he appeared to rally. On my arrival I ordered this treatment to be continued; however, the convulsive gasps became more

* Surgeon R. W. Brereton.

more and more feeble, and he died at 1 p.m. His body was cold immediately after death." No post-mortem examination was made.

Other Diseases of the Nervous System.—Under this heading there occurred a fatal case of tetanus. The patient was a marine of the "Victor Emanuel," who had been invalided at Hong Kong on the 29th of March for "loose cartilage." On his arrival in England he was sent as a patient to Haslar Hospital on the 5th of June, whence his case is thus reported by the medical officer* under whose professional care he was placed:—"The patient was kept quietly in bed for six days to favour the withdrawal of the foreign body by the usual operation by sub-cutaneous incision. The cartilage was situated on the inner side, and was not much larger than a pea, and it was unusually round and nodulated. On the 11th of June he suddenly discovered another loose cartilage on the exterior of the same knee; this was much larger, measuring more than half-an-inch, and likewise unusually round and nodular. Surprised at this unexpected visitor, he retained it in its new locality with his fingers; and as it was situated in a highly favourable position, and apprehensions were entertained that it might rapidly slip back, it was at once and very readily extruded by a valvular incision; the wound was at once sealed up by the antiseptic process, and healed by the first intention. No unfavourable symptoms occurred, and the patient was considered free from danger, and only retained in a recumbent position, in order to permit of the small remaining cartilage of the opposite side being likewise removed.

"On the evening of the 25th of June, fourteen days after the operation, he complained of pain in the occiput and neck, with much stiffness, and pain felt in moving the lower jaw; tetanus rapidly supervened. The treatment adopted consisted chiefly in the administration of chloral-hydrate with sub-cutaneous injections of morphia, and belladonna liniment to the spine, followed by the inhalation of ether and chloroform when deglutition became difficult. Under these means the symptoms were much alleviated. Wine and nourishment were taken readily, and hopes were entertained of recovery; when, on the 28th of June, the diaphragm and respiratory muscles became implicated, causing great congestion of the lungs; and in a few hours a recurring seizure of the same kind caused sudden death by asphyxia, within sixty hours of the premonitory symptoms referred to. On examining the joint, the cicatrix appeared firm and not involving any branches of nerve. The articulation was free from all traces of recent inflammatory action. Marks of old erosion, however, existed in the inner condyle of the femur; and it is possible that the small remaining foreign body may have again slipped into this position, and occasioned fresh nervous irritation. The other morbid appearances in the body were simply such as were to be expected from the immediate cause of death, asphyxia."

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* Fleet Surgeon J. Cotton.

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Class IV.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Under this head appear thirty-nine cases of various forms of disease, of which fifteen were invalided, and three proved fatal. The fatal cases were, two of organic disease of the heart, and one of aneurism.

Aneurism.—A death from aneurism appears in connection with the Kestrel. The disease was considered one of bronchitis on board the ship. "And," the medical officer* says, "no aneurism could be diagnosed." The rational signs of that disease were, however, very markedly present, and the attendant paroxysms of orthopnœa were very frequent and distressing, and ultimately proved fatal. No post-mortem examination of the body was made.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. and VI.

Under this appear sixty-four cases of various forms of disease, of which sixty-two were cases of sympathetic bubo. Each case of bubo was on an average between thirty-one and thirty-two days under treatment on board ship and in hospital.

Other Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.—Under this head appear two cases, both of which were interesting, and one proved fatal.

In the Lapwing there was a case of enlarged mammæ. The medical officer† says:—"A curious case of simple enlargement of both mammary glands was seen in a boy, in every respect healthy, well developed, and having no malformation of the genital organs. Each mamma attained the size of an orange, and was firm, but painful on pressure. The nipples were rough, prominent, and surrounded by an areola. No secretion was found. Iodide of potassium, administered internally, combined with the effect of linimentum iodi externally, reduced the organs to their natural size after ten days treatment."

In the Audacious, there was a case of morbus Addisoni, which proved fatal. The history of the case, with remarks upon it, is thus given by the medical officer of the ship:—"The case was early diagnosed by me, and carefully watched. The peculiar stains on the conjunctiva and sclerotic I have never seen allusions to; in my journal for the Alert, on the Pacific station, I mentioned a pearl-white spot in the same situation described by a French observer, as seen in cases of night blindness. Writing this at sea, and with a small library, I cannot now do more than call attention to the singular and peculiar staining of the eye observed in this case of Addison's Disease.

". . . aged

* Surgeon C. Davidson. † Surgeon J. W. Davis, M.D.

". . . . . aged 41, coxswain of barge, a temperate well-conducted petty officer, was placed on the sick-list at Aden, on December 19th, 1874, for general debility. He stated that he had been gradually getting weak of late; he was about five feet eight inches in height; muscular system well developed; there was no emaciation; his forehead, face, front of neck, back, hands, forearms, and feet were bronzed, but not more than I have seen in seamen from exposure to the sun; his hair was falling out, there was a bald patch, four inches by three, over the right ear; on his back were scattered freckles; on the chest, spots like chloasma; the penis and scrotum were dark as the skin of a negro, and the inside of the thighs of a dark brown colour; elsewhere the skin was fair and white; the conjunctival membrane was of a pearl-white colour; the mucous membrane of the lips and mouth, pale; the gums pale and firm, not spongy.

" In December, he suffered from irritability of the stomach, nausea and vomiting, with faintness, and occasional cramps in the muscles of the legs; the heart's action was tumultuous and weak, but free from abnormal sounds; the pulse small, 70 to 80; the urine always showed traces of albumen, giving a cloud on heat, and a slight flocculent precipitate, sometimes of a pale rose-pink hue, on the addition of nitric acid. There was excess of the white corpuscles in a drop of blood examined under the microscope with a high power. The eyes were examined with the opthalmoscope; the fundus in each was of a bright port wine colour, with two or three small hæmorrhagic spots; the discs were indistinct. He had never had venereal disease of any kind.

" Addison's Disease was diagnosed on the 26th of December, after careful observation, and exclusion of other possible causes of the debility, such as scorbutus, anœmia, constitutional syphilis, cancer, aneurism, &c.

" January 3rd. Feels better; wishes to have rum instead of wine; allowed 2oz. Mist. ferri ammonis citratis ℥ 1, (gr. v.) ter. die; beef tea; fowl and rice diet.

" 4th. Faintness, sickness of stomach, bowels act regularly.

" 10th. Feels very well; slight nausea in the mornings; troubled for the last few nights with cramps in the muscles of the legs.

" ℞ pot. iodidi, ʒ 1; ferri ammon. cit. ʒ 1; aquæ distillatæ, ℥ xvi; misce; ℥ 1 ter die. Continue good food, and grog.

" 12th. Sickness of stomach, cramps in legs, obliging him to rub the " lumps ", as he calls them; gums are pale; tongue moist, and rather coated; bowels are regular.

" 19th. Sickness has ceased; he is getting strong again, he thinks; this morning there was slight hæmorrhage from left nostril.

" 20th. Slight epistaxis; no pain; no sickness; says he feels very well. To have double allowance of lemon juice and grog, with a frequent and well-regulated dietary.

" 22nd. Does not feel so well; evidently getting weaker. I told him he would be sent home in the Iron Duke, from Singapore; but

China. Station.

Classes V. and VI.

he preferred to remain in the ship. Ordered a mixture of liq. bismuthi citratis c. sp. ammon. co. The urine gives a white cloud on heat; a rose-pink coloured flocculent precipitate on addition of nitric acid.

"24th. Slight epistaxis; no pain; tongue clean; bowels regular; thinks he could manage to go to duty. Besides the progressive feebleness of the patient, without any apparent known cause, excluding scorbutus, and his gums, though pale, are not spongy, the weakness of the heart's action, the irritability of stomach, and the peculiar change of colour of the skin, there is little to be noted. 'Neither the most diligent inquiry nor the most careful physical examination throws the slightest gleam of light upon the precise nature of the malady; nor do we succeed in fixing upon any special lesion as the cause of the gradual and extraordinary constitutional change,' to quote the words of Addison.

"26th. Says the sickness of stomach has not occurred for some days.

"30th. Wishes to get back to his duty, as he says he feels quite strong. Although I was certain he would soon return, I spoke to the captain and got him some light duty to perform.

"February 16th. He returned, unable to walk about, from simple weakness; a number of small boils on his legs. Ordered to bed, nourishing food, and tonic frequently. Mist. ferri. et quiniæ. cit. ℥ 1 ter die. Cataplasmata Lini.

"17th. Feels about the same, very weak.

"18th. 'Only weak.'

"19th. Weaker; unable to walk about without assistance; breathes heavily; skin hot; breath foul; several small phlegmons on left knee, poultices were applied, a small one in neck was opened. Respiration, 40; pulse, 104; temperature, 98·6. Vespere, temperature 99·4.

"20th. Pulse 64, small and intermittent; respiration, heaving, and interrupted; breathing harsh over both lungs, 32 per minute: temperature, 98·4; urine of a pale yellow, and showing traces of albumen; wine to be given every half hour.

"21st. 1.45. a.m., seized with a fit of coughing, vomited, and expired at 2 a.m.

Examination of the Body.—Rigor mortis present; body of a moderately tall, well-developed seaman, not emaciated; bronzed condition of skin of forehead, face, neck, and upper part of chest; irregular brown spots resembling chloasma over chest and belly; penis very dark, and mottled with stains of black pigment; scrotum a red brown; inside of thighs, and axillæ deeply bronzed; arms up to elbows, and legs up to above ankles, bronzed; back livid from hypostatic congestion; a phlegmon on back of left thigh, and one on left knee; a few scattered spots of ecchymosis; elsewhere a very white skin; mucous membrane of lips mottled, of mouth pale; conjunctival membrane of pearl-white. In the left eye two lines from the

the cornea, in the horizontal axis were two small circular stains, one on either side, of a dark slate or bluish black colour, appearing through the sclerotic; this had not been noticed during life; there was no arcus senilis.

"*Thorax.*—The lungs were crepitant throughout, and showed no signs of disease. Heart, pericardium normal; a large 'soldier's' white spot observed; the walls of the right ventricle were rather thin; a small white fibrinous clot was found in its cavity; the left ventricle, if anything, was hypertrophied; its muscular fibre free from fat; walls measured eight lines; it contained fluid blood; there was a fair amount of fat in the intermuscular septum and on the heart; the tricuspid and mitral valves were normal; the aorta and pulmonary artery, the same.

"*Abdomen.*—The liver was healthy, free from granular or amyloid degeneration; the gall bladder slightly distended; the pancreas normal. The coats of the stomach were normal; the omentum, and large and small intestines were the same; some hard fæces in the colon; bladder nearly empty. Spleen small and adherent to the diaphragm, of the usual colour, and of rather firm consistence; no reaction with iodine. The kidneys were small, one small cyst in the left, and two in the right kidney, in the cortical substance, which was otherwise normal, as were the tubular portions, calyces, and pelvis; no reaction with iodine.

"The supra-renal capsules were firmly adherent, the right to the under surface of the liver, the left to the spleen and pancreas. The right was of large size, and usual shape, with firm fibrous tissue externally; internally it had undergone the cheesy metamorphosis of Virchow. In the left, the external lamnia or cortex was lined by a calcareous deposit like cretified tubercle; inside of this only fat; no trace of parenchymatous structure; under the microscope yellowish white opaque matter, with fat globules in great abundance. Clear evidence of inflammation in the cellular envelope of the capsules was afforded by great proliferation of their connective tissue, and also by the adhesions to neighbouring organs; as Dr. Greenhow, in his lectures at the College of Physicians, remarks, 'Such extensive overgrowth of connective tissue around the capsules cannot fail to invest the nerves of both the supra-renal and solar plexuses with dense indurated tissue, and accordingly when the nerves have been thoroughly examined, their fibrous investment has been found to be hypertrophied.' Dr. Tuckwell, of Oxford (St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports for 1873), in three cases which he examined, found decided evidence of thickening, extending from the surface of the capsule to the supra-renal plexus, the semilunar ganglia, and thence up the great splanchnic nerve. A similar condition of these nerve plexuses, in cases of this disease, has been verified by Rindfleisch, Tigue Hertz, Wolf, Bartoch, Van Audel, and other foreign pathologists. The discolouration or pigmentation of the sclerotic and conjunctiva observed in this case after death, I have not seen described by Addison, Wilks, Hutchinson, or Greenhow.

China Station.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII. Under this head appear 364 cases of various forms of disease, of which four were invalided and two proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 302 to the total number of cases, each case being on an average between five and six days under treatment. The fatal cases in this class of diseases were, one of bronchitis and one of pneumonia.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII. Under this head appear 868 cases of various forms of disease, of which thirty-two were invalided and four proved fatal. Cynanche contributed seventy-nine, dyspepsia 152, dysentery fifteen, diarrhœa 471, and colic and constipation sixty-five, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average about seven days under treatment on board ship and in hospital; each case of dyspepsia between five and six days; each case of dysentery between forty-eight and forty-nine days; each case of diarrhœa between seven and eight days, and each case of colic and constipation six days.

Of the fatal cases three were the result of dysentery, and one of hepatitis.

Dysentery.—There was a fatal case of dysentery in the Hart. It occurred in the person of a petty officer, and was complicated with abscess of the liver. He was sent on shore to the Civil Hospital at Singapore, where he appeared to be going on well, when passive hæmorrhage from the bowels suddenly supervened, and rapidly carried him off. The medical officer says:—"There were some singular features in this case, viz., the short time which elapsed from his first complaining to the fatal termination, about sixteen days altogether, taken with the absence of any of the characteristic symptoms of dysentery, of pain, tenderness, or any uneasiness in the region of the liver, where two large abscesses were either forming or formed; the entire absence of a dysenteric character or odour in the stools from first to last, and the voiding within a few hours of death of large quantities of clotted blood, would be sufficient to render it interesting, but, besides this, the source of the hæmorrhage is a matter of speculation. It evidently did not come from the ulcerated intestinal walls. Careful examination throughout, revealed no vessel laid open, but the appearance of blood in the gall-bladder, and the clotted dark appearance of the sanguineous discharges, indicate a source high up, in or near to and communicating with the alimentary canal, probably the liver.

"The ship had only just returned from a cruize, during which we were

were forty miles up the Perak River, lying at anchor opposite a collection of miserable hovels known as Battar Rabbat. Swamps were on every side of us; the stewards alone were allowed to go on shore, and the unfortunate man of whom I write certainly did not land; but the river water was used for washing clothes, and what more probable than that the man took a drink of this water out of one of the buckets drawn up? I learned that the native population had among them 'fever and ague,' but that many deaths took place from 'diarrhœa,' and on our return from this region to Singapore we brought with us a young Government official who had been staying some four or five weeks up the River Perak, and he on return to Singapore was laid up with dysentery, and subsequently returned to England.

"In conclusion, I can only offer as conjecture that this man contracted dysentery from breathing the polluted atmosphere off Battar Rabbat, or, as I said before, by incautiously drinking some of the river water, or both. From the testimony of his messmates it would seem that he was in capital health up to the day before he came on the sick-list."

The following were the post-mortem appearances found in this case, which were certainly of a very aggravated nature, considering how comparatively trivial the active symptoms were during life: "Staining of the right rectus on its internal aspect high up; peritoneum throughout free from congestion or adhesion; liver enlarged; bulging, with lividity on its upper surface. On raising it gently, rupture took place at this part, a considerable quantity of thin pus gushing out; about thirty ounces at least, mixed towards the end with large flocculi. Another abscess was discovered on the under surface, encroaching on the posterior thick margin, the two abscesses being only separated in the centre of the viscus by a thin wall of liver substance. The contents of the second were much thicker than those of the first or upper one, and also less in quantity. The liver substance was pale on section, and devoid of vascularity throughout.

"The gall-bladder was in a measure distended, but not very much so. Its contents were several drachms of pure blood. On removing the bowels for examination, rupture of the duodenum and colon took place, though handled with great care. The duodenum was ashy pale, coat soft, tearing off very easily, as were the coats of the small intestines throughout; the lower third of the small intestine was much injected, the small glands in the ilium stood out prominently. Adjoining the valves (ileo colic and cœcal) ulceration had commenced, but from the cœcum downwards to the very anus was one mass of ulceration, and thick purulent product, the mucous membrane having almost entirely disappeared. The kidneys were large, and bloody on section, the peritoneal coat markedly adherent to them."

There was a fatal case of dysentery in the Ringdove. It occurred in the person of a petty officer, during the absence of the medical officer of the ship with the Naval Brigade; he was sent to Her

China Station.

Class VIII.

Majesty's ship Modeste, where he died. He had been sent back to Bhanja on the march to Kinta from the first jungle camp, suffering from diarrhœa. The medical officer of the Modeste who reports the case, says:—"This man was received on board Her Majesty's ship Modeste, on the 21st of December, having been transferred from the front (that is beyond Bhanja) down to the latter place, where he stated that he was under treatment nine days, and ill with dysentery. He was then sent down to his ship, the Ringdove, when, there being no medical officer, he was sent on in another steamer to Her Majesty's ship Modeste. He arrived on the 21st of December in the evening when he stated that he felt much better; bowels not very loose; two or three times during the day.

"22nd December. Slept well. Had one scanty watery stool during the night; no tormina or abdominal tenderness; tongue clean, and appetite fair. Ordered half diet; mutton broth or beef-tea; not solid meat. Port wine. Quinine and arrowroot.

"23rd December. Felt quite easy in the morning; bowels moved once; no blood. Continues diet and wine, &c., as yesterday. At 11h. 30 p.m. the same evening he was found to have fainted on coming out of the water-closet, and was in an alarming exsanguined state, with cold and clammy skin. He revived after a draught of spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus, and said he had been a long time at stool, and had passed a quantity of fluid. An hour afterwards I saw that since I left him he had passed a large mass of greyish, sloughy-looking shreds of membrane, as well as a quantity of sero-sanguineous fluid. A turpentine stupe was applied to the abdomen, a grain of opium given, and some weak brandy-and-water at intervals. At 4h. a.m. next morning he was sleeping quietly.

"24th December. Pallor and debility. No pulse at the wrist; perspiring profusely. Bowels not moved since the motion above mentioned. Said he felt comfortable; no pain or uneasiness about the abdomen. Took beef-tea, rice pudding, and milk freely during the day. Brandy at intervals. Had no stool at all this day.

"25th December. Had two scanty and watery motions during the night. Re-action setting in. Pulse weak, but perceptible again at the wrist. Rather incoherent; makes no complaint; took nourishment well, but could not take the brandy. Port wine ordered instead. One grain of opium at night in a pill. The temperature rose to 101°·4 in the evening.

"26th December. Passed a feculent motion this morning. Took quinine gr. v. twice a day, with one grain of opium at night. No tenesmus or tormina.

"27th December. A few scanty feculent stools during the day. Tongue now dry; skin hot. No tenderness. Takes his wine and food freely. Slight delirium. Repeat quinine and opium.

"28th December. Began to sink this morning, although he took food by spoonfuls to within an hour or two of his death, which took place at 10h. 45 p.m. He was quite unconscious after the forenoon.

"It

"It is probable that the system was poisoned by malaria in the jungle and wet, and that his relapse was occasioned by the sudden giving way of the large intestinal sloughs on the evening of the 23rd, and the consequent hæmorrhage." China Station. Class VIII.

A fatal case of dysentery appears in connection with the Victor Emmanuel. The man was a petty officer who had been invalided for the disease from Hong Kong, and was on his passage to England. From the urgency of his symptoms he was obliged to take refuge in the Naval Hospital at Malta. The disease was in an advanced stage on his entering there, and had a fatal termination on the sixteenth day after admission.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Under this head appear 393 cases of various forms of disease, of which seven were invalided. Gonorrhœa contributed 275; epididymitis, thirty-six; and orchitis, forty-two, to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was between seventeen and eighteen days on the sick-list; each case of epididymitis between twelve and thirteen days; and each case of orchitis about nineteen days. Classes IX. and X.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

This class is represented by eighteen cases of disease of the joints and their appendages, of which one was invalided. Each case of disease of the joints was on an average about thirty-nine days under treatment; and each case of diseases of the bursæ twenty-seven days. Class XI.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Under this head appear 930 cases of various forms of disease, of which one was invalided. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 684, ulcer 186, and different forms of skin disease sixty, to the total number of cases. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was, on an average, between seven and eight days under treatment; each case of ulcer between eighteen and nineteen days; and each case of skin disease sixteen days. Classes XII. and XIII.

China Station.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear eighty-two cases of debility, chiefly of climatic origin, of which thirteen were invalided, and nine of headache. Each case of debility was, on an average, a little over twenty-five days under treatment, and each case of headache between three and four days.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Delirium Tremens.—Five cases of this disease appear in the Returns, of which one proved fatal. In four of the cases the subjects were officers; the fifth was an engine-room artificer. Death occurred in the case of one of the officers.

Lead Poisoning.—Two cases of lead poisoning occurred in the Mosquito. The medical officer* of the ship says:—"They arose in different men, at different times, from the same cause, namely, mixing and stirring paint, (white lead), with their uncovered hands and forearms. One of them had previously been a painter on shore, and had to quit this occupation on account of his susceptibility to lead poisoning. Colic and constipation, with general malaise, and injected conjunctivæ, were the leading symptoms. No blue line was visible on the gums of either of them at any time. Counter-irritation and aperients, followed by solution of iodide of potassium, were the chief remedies required as antidotes."

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Under this head appear 704 wounds and injuries of various kinds, of which two were invalided, and three proved fatal. There were also four cases of submersion and drowning, but five deaths appear under this head.

Of the fatal injuries, one was the result of fracture of the skull, sustained by falling down an ash shoot; and two were caused by fractures of the spine, in one case by falling overboard into a boat alongside, but how the other occurred is not stated.

Of the five deaths from drowning, one was occasioned by the man falling overboard; one by the man falling over a pier. In two cases the cause of drowning is not stated; and in the death from drowning for which there is no corresponding case, the body of the man, who happened to be on leave at the time, was found lying mouth downwards in the mud at Singapore. There was nothing to show how it had come there.

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* Surgeon J. A. Robertson, M.B.

Cases.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of cases of the various classes of disease and injury to the total cases in those classes, on the China Station, at the different decennial periods :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A. :					
Eruptive Fevers	·31	·61	·42	–	·42
Continued Fevers	4·82	4·14	4·90	5·26	4·61
Periodic Fevers	1·34	2·58	2·98	–	1·90
Other Diseases	–	·20	–	–	·06
II. General Diseases, Section B. :					
Rheumatism	2·84	6·11	7·67	7·89	4·46
Syphilis { Primary	5·02	4·27	1·49	–	4·37
Syphilis { Secondary	2·45	2·64	1·27	–	2·37
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·15	·40	·42	–	·26
Other Diseases	·03	·61	·63	–	·28
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	2·33	3·39	3·83	13·15	2·92
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	·63	1·08	1·27	2·63	·86
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	1·89	·88	·63	–	1·42
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	6·13	10·46	11·30	5·26	8·07
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	17·33	19·56	26·86	42·10	19·26
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	10·68	6·92	4·26	2·63	8·72
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·39	·47	–	2·63	·39
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	25·08	16·30	11·51	5·26	20·63
Unclassed	1·38	2·30	4·47	2·63	2·01
Poisoning	·03	·27	·42	–	·15
Wounds and Injuries	17·05	16·71	15·56	10·52	16·73

It thus appears that over a fifth of all the cases entered on the sick-list came under the head of Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System, and that the majority of these occurred in the first decennial period. Diseases of the Digestive System also show a high per-centage; they were most frequent in the third and fourth decennial period.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, two persons were invalided; and under Section B. forty-three, viz., four for rheumatism; one for primary syphilis; twenty-five for secondary syphilis; eleven for phthisis pulmonalis; one for scrofula; and one for tumour. Eight persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; fifteen for diseases of the circulatory system; four for diseases of the respira-

China Station.

Invaliding.

tory system; thirty-two for diseases of the digestive system; seven for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; one for diseases of the organs of locomotion; one for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; thirteen for unclassed diseases; and two for wounds and injuries. The total number invalided was 128, which is in the ratio of 44·1 per 1,000, being an increase compared with the preceding year equal to 12·3 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids at the different decennial periods to total invalids for the various classes of disease:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Periodic Fevers	–	1·85	2·77	–	1·56
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	–	–	11·11	–	3·12
Syphilis { Primary	–	1·85	–	–	·78
Syphilis { Secondary	20·	25·92	11·11	–	19·53
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2·85	14·81	5·55	–	8·59
Other Diseases	2·85	1·85	–	–	1·56
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	2·85	5·55	8·33	33·33	6·25
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	17·14	7·40	13·88	–	11·71
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	5·71	3·70	–	–	3·12
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	22·85	22·22	30·55	33·33	25·
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	11·42	3·70	2·77	–	5·46
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	–	1·85	–	–	·78
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	–	–	2·77	–	·78
Unclassed	11·42	7·40	11·11	33·33	10·15
Wounds and Injuries	2·85	1·85	–	–	1·56

This shows that a fourth of all the invaliding on the Station arose from diseases of the digestive system, and that the third and fourth periods furnished the largest per-centage of invalids for these affections; secondary syphilis also showed a high per-centage in the first three decennial periods. There was also a high per-centage in the invaliding for unclassed diseases, chiefly among the older men.

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was thirty, which is in the ratio of 10·3 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 2· per 1,000.

The

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths at the different decennial periods, to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A. :					
Eruptive Fevers	–	13·33	–	–	6·66
Periodic Fevers	–	–	14·28	–	3·33
Other Diseases	14·28	13·33	–	–	10·
II. General Diseases, Section B. :					
Phthisis Pulmonalis	14·28	6·66	–	–	6·66
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	28·57	–	14·28	–	10·
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	–	13·33	–	100·	10·
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	–	6·66	–	–	3·33
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	14·28	–	14·28	–	6·66
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	–	13·33	28·57	–	13·33
Unclassed	14·28	–	–	–	3·33
Wounds and Injuries	14·28	33·33	28·57	–	26·66

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, and the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Small-pox	12	4·1	—	—	1	·3
Varicella	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Dengue	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	4	1·3	—	—	1	·3
Simple Continued Fever	208	71·7	—	—	—	—
Ague	51	17·5	1	·3	—	—
Remittent Fever	35	12·	1	·3	1	·3
Cholera	2	·6	—	—	2	·6
Erysipelas	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	1	·3
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	201	69·3	4	1·3	—	—
Syphilis { Primary	197	67·9	1	·3	—	—
Syphilis { Secondary	107	36·8	25	8·6	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	12	4·1	11	3·7	2	·6
Gout	10	3 4	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	3	1·	1	·3	—	—
Tumour	—	—	1	·3	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy	2	·6	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke	15	5·1	1	·3	2	·6
Paralysis	2	·6	—	—	—	—
Vertigo	24	8·2	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	3	1·	1	·3	—	—
Neuralgia	22	7·5	—	—	—	—
Insanity	3	1·	2	·6	—	—
Other Disease of the Brain	1	·3	1	·3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	4	1·3	—	—	1	·3
Diseases of the Eye	39	13·4	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	17	5·8	3	1·	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart - Functional	25	8·6	2	·6	—	—
Diseases of the Heart - Organic	7	2·4	11	3·7	2	·6
Aneurism	—	—	—	—	1	·3
Varicose Veins	6	2·	2	·6	—	—
Other Diseases	1	·3	—	—	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	62	21·3	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	2	·6	—	—	1	·3
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx	1	·3	1	·3	—	—
Catarrh	302	104·1	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	35	12·	—	—	1	·3
Asthma	6	2·	1	·3	—	—
Pneumonia	10	3·4	—	—	1	·3
Pleurisy	7	2·4	1	·3	—	—
Hæmoptysis	3	1·	1	·3	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	79	27·2	1	·3	—	—
Dyspepsia	152	52·4	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	15	5·1	3	1·	3	·1
Diarrhœa	471	162·4	9	3·1	—	—
Colic and Constipation	65	22·4	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	14	4·8	—	—	—	—
Hernia	18	6·2	12	4·1	—	—
Worms	16	5·5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	17	5·8	3	1·	—	—
Hepatitis	16	5·5	2	·6	1	·3
Jaundice	4	1·3	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	1	·3	2	·6	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	5	1·7	2	·6	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder	10	3·4	2	·6	—	—
Gonorrhœa	275	94·8	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	36	12·4	—	—	—	—
Stricture	11	3·7	1	·3	—	—
Varicocele	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	42	14·4	1	·3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	13	4·4	1	·3	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Joints	7	2·4	1	·3	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	11	3·7	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	684	235·8	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	186	64·1	1	·3	—	—
Erythema	4	1·3	—	—	—	—
Scabies	9	3·1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	47	16·2	—	—	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	82	28·2	13	4·4	—	—
Headache	9	3·1	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	5	1·7	–	–	1	·3
By Lead	2	·6	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	704	242·7	2	·6	3	1·
Burns and Scalds	46	15·8	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning	4	1·3	—	—	5	1·7
TOTALS	4,506	1553·7	128	44·1	30	10·3

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small-Pox	84	470	554	1·5	·5
Varicella	1	-	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	16	-	16	—	—
Dengue	7	-	7	—	—
Enteric Fever	69	36	105	·2	—
Simple Continued Fever	1,553	841	2,394	6·5	2·2
Ague	367	91	458	1·2	·4
Remittent Fever	286	565	851	2·3	·7
Cholera	2	9	11	—	—
Erysipelas	97	44	141	·3	·1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	2,059	603	2,662	7·2	2·4
Syphilis (Primary)	4,940	2,862	7,802	21·3	7·3
Syphilis (Secondary)	2,863	3,488	6,351	17·4	6·
Phthisis Pulmonalis	301	674	975	2·6	·8
Gout	105	24	129	·3	·1
Scrofula	12	150	162	·4	·1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy	59	-	59	·1	—
Sunstroke	73	69	142	·3	·1
Paralysis	20	27	47	·1	—
Vertigo	82	24	106	·2	—
Epilepsy	27	-	27	—	—
Neuralgia	193	-	193	·5	·1
Insanity	8	134	142	·3	·1
Other Diseases of the Brain	24	18	42	·1	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	31	-	31	—	—
Diseases of the Eye	375	83	458	1·2	·4
Diseases of the Ear	134	-	134	·3	·1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart (Functional)	268	133	401	1·	·3
Diseases of the Heart (Organic)	71	109	180	·4	·1
Varicose Veins	141	2	143	·3	·1
Other Diseases	22	-	22	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	1,255	688	1,943	5·3	1·8
Other Diseases	15	-	15	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx	20	46	66	·1	—
Catarrh	1,718	35	1,753	4·8	1·6
Bronchitis	337	711	1,048	2·8	·9
Asthma	43	-	43	·1	—
Pneumonia	133	293	426	1·1	·3
Pleurisy	70	104	174	·4	·1
Hæmoptysis	54	34	88	·2	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	439	121	560	1·	·5
Dyspepsia	737	49	786	2·1	·7
Dysentery	238	490	728	1·9	·6
Diarrhœa	2,747	957	3,704	10·1	3·4
Colic and Constipation	356	46	402	1·1	·3
Hæmorrhoids	175	160	335	·9	·3
Hernia	199	61	260	·7	·2
Worms	107	32	139	·3	·1
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	142	295	437	1·1	·3
Hepatitis	236	104	340	·9	·3
Jaundice	54	18	72	·1	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	2	72	74	·2	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	65	595	660	1·8	·6
Diseases of the Bladder	405	77	482	1·3	·4
Gonorrhœa	4,319	506	4,825	13·2	4·5
Epididymitis	365	91	456	1·2	·4
Stricture	139	325	464	1·2	·4
Varicocele	5	38	43	·1	—
Orchitis	537	255	792	2·1	·7
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	68	122	190	·5	·1

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness.			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	3	18	21	—	—
Diseases of the Joints	75	183	258	·7	·2
Diseases of the Bursæ	132	165	297	·8	·2
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	5,136	270	5,406	14·8	5·1
Ulcer	2,983	464	3,447	9·4	3·2
Erythema	36	65	101	·2	—
Scabies	89	- -	89	·2	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	380	393	773	2·1	·7
Unclassed:					
Debility	1,232	829	2,061	5·6	1·9
Headache	32	- -	32	—	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens	28	46	74	·2	—
By Lead	14	- -	14	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	6,311	1,403	7,714	21·1	7·2
Burns and Scalds	489	19	508	1·3	·4
Submersion and Drowning	3	- -	3	—	—
TOTALS	46,213	20,636	66,849	183·1	63·1

TABLE No. 3. - - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each Ship - - - -

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Audacious.	Charybdis.	Curlew.	Dwarf.	Egeria.	Fly.	Frolic.	Growler.	Hart.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:									
Ague	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remittent Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:									
Rheumatism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Syphilis { Primary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syphilis { Secondary	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Scrofula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tumour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:									
Sunstroke	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Ear	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:									
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Varicose Veins	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:									
Diseases of the Larynx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asthma	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pleurisy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

- - - - - - - - - Table, No. 3.

- - - - - - employed on the China Station.

Hornet.	Kestrel	Lapwing.	Midge.	Modeste.	Ringdove.	Swinger.	Sylvia.	Thalia.	Thistle.	Victor Emanuel.	Vigilant.	Marine Detachment.	Total.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	1	- -	- -	1
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	5	-	-	1	3	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Audacious.	Charybdis.	Curlew.	Dwarf.	Egeria.	Fly.	Frolic.	Growler.	Hart.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:									
Cynanche	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diarrhœa	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hernia	3	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative System:									
Diseases of the Kidneys	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Bladder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stricture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:									
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:									
Ulcer	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unclassed:									
Debility	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries:									
Wounds, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	18	15	1	1	4	4	3	2	4

Ship employed on the China Station—*continued.*

Hornet.	Kestrel.	Lapwing.	Midge.	Modeste.	Ringdove.	Swinger.	Sylvia.	Thalia.	Thistle.	Victor Emanuel.	Vigilant.	Marine Detachment.	Total.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	12
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
2	1	3	3	5	5	3	11	14	3	10	6	10	128

TABLE, No. 4. - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each - - - -

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Audacious.	Charybdis.	Egeria.	Fly.	Hart.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever	1	–	–	–	–
Remittent Fever	–	–	–	–	–
Cholera	–	–	–	2	–
Pyæmia	1	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Sunstroke	1	–	–	–	–
Tetanus	–	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Disease of the Heart, Organic	–	–	–	–	–
Aneurism	–	–	–	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Morbus Addisoni	1	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Bronchitis	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	1
Hepatitis	–	1	–	–	–
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens	–	–	1	–	–
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, &c.	–	1	–	–	–
Submersion and Drowning	1	–	–	1	–
TOTALS	5	2	1	3	1

TABLE, No. 4.

Ship employed on the CHINA STATION.

Hornet.	Kestrel.	Midge.	Ringdove.	Swinger.	Sylvia.	Thalia.	Thistle.	Victor Emanuel.	Marine Detachment.	TOTAL.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	5
1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	7	1	30

TABLE, No. 5. - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and - - -

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Audacious.	Charybdis.	Curlew.	Dwarf.	Egeria.	Fly.	Frolic.	Growler.	Hart.
I. General Diseases, Section A:									
Small-pox	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Varicella	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dengue	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Enteric Fever	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Simple Continued Fever	21	–	5	1	–	14	9	3	7
Ague	–	7	1	6	–	2	1	–	–
Remittent Fever	–	–	–	14	4	2	–	–	1
Cholera	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B:									
Rheumatism	24	21	6	1	4	12	12	5	11
Syphilis { Primary	24	28	9	5	4	10	3	4	4
Syphilis { Secondary	20	20	–	4	–	8	2	–	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	1
Gout	1	2	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Scrofula	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:									
Apoplexy	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sunstroke	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
Paralysis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Vertigo	–	10	1	1	–	1	7	–	–
Epilepsy	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Neuralgia	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Eye	5	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Diseases of the Ear	6	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:									
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Varicose Veins	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:									
Bubo (*Symp.*)	4	6	1	–	2	4	3	3	5
Other Diseases	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:									
Diseases of the Larynx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Catarrh	20	37	20	1	19	4	8	3	15
Bronchitis	1	3	2	4	6	–	–	2	1
Asthma	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pleurisy	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

Table, No. 5.

Injuries in the Ships employed on the China Station.

Hornet.	Kestrel.	Lapwing.	Marine Detachment.	Midge.	Modeste.	Mosquito.	Ringdove.	Swinger.	Sylvia.	Thalia.	Thistle.	Victor Emanuel.	Vigilant.	Total.
–	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
4	6	2	–	2	61	7	6	4	2	8	14	32	–	208
10	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	3	2	1	7	–	3	51
8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
2	2	11	7	4	9	1	12	6	8	16	5	13	9	201
2	2	4	12	2	10	4	6	1	11	20	10	8	14	197
3	1	–	9	–	4	5	1	–	1	8	3	5	2	107
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
3	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	3	–	1	1	22
–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
1	1	5	–	2	–	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	39
–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	17
–	–	2	–	–	1	9	–	1	–	–	2	4	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	–	7
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	3	7	1	2	4	6	1	2	–	4	–	1	3	62
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
3	5	3	14	21	12	7	14	4	15	42	4	11	6	302
2	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	1	3	1	–	35
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	10
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	7
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Audacious.	Charybdis.	Curlew.	Dwarf.	Egeria.	Fly.	Frolic.	Growler.	Hart.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:									
Cynanche	23	12	6	5	–	–	1	–	2
Dyspepsia	25	14	4	7	1	3	3	–	–
Dysentery	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
Diarrhœa	87	95	18	6	16	12	11	8	15
Colic and Constipation	12	2	7	1	2	1	2	–	13
Hæmorrhoids	1	–	3	–	1	1	1	–	–
Hernia	5	4	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Worms	2	3	–	–	1	1	2	1	1
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	4	3	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Hepatitis	–	6	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Jaundice	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:									
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1
Diseases of the Bladder	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gonorrhœa	35	53	14	5	3	1	12	2	8
Epididymitis	2	4	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Stricture	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Varicocele	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orchitis	8	1	3	1	1	–	1	–	1
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:									
Diseases of the Joints	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of the Bursæ	2	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:									
Phlegmon and Abscess	118	106	37	19	48	25	20	8	21
Ulcer	28	41	5	2	8	9	2	3	4
Erythema	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scabies	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Skin	9	1	–	–	2	3	1	–	6
Unclassed:									
Debility	24	–	3	–	2	1	6	–	4
Headache	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Poisoning:									
Delirium Tremens	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
By Lead	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries:									
Wounds, &c.	143	90	32	16	26	11	26	7	23
Burns and Scalds	8	7	5	1	4	2	–	–	–
Submersion and Drowning	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
TOTALS	727	602	188	110	163	149	149	62	160

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

Hornet.	Kestrel.	Lapwing.	Marine Detachment.	Midge.	Modeste.	Mosquito.	Ringdove.	Swinger.	Sylvia.	Thalia.	Thistle.	Victor Emanuel.	Vigilant.	TOTAL.
–	2	2	3	–	6	1	–	3	1	–	3	7	2	79
11	4	1	–	6	11	2	9	3	–	21	3	12	12	152
–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	1	1	15
33	2	8	–	9	7	9	19	14	14	34	8	33	13	471
–	–	2	–	2	1	3	3	3	–	4	1	1	–	65
1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	14
–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	18
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	16
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	17
–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
5	4	3	2	9	29	5	20	5	–	10	1	18	31	275
–	–	–	1	1	3	2	–	1	–	11	1	5	2	36
–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	2	–	1	–	7	2	3	–	5	2	2	1	1	42
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	13
–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	7
1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
38	4	12	9	25	40	3	16	6	21	42	16	34	16	684
7	1	9	3	2	15	1	7	3	3	11	6	10	6	186
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	9
1	5	1	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	3	6	47
3	1	1	1	2	10	2	–	2	–	5	–	11	4	82
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
19	13	22	3	17	41	11	29	13	16	55	20	64	7	704
–	1	4	–	1	1	–	4	–	2	4	2	–	–	46
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4
159	66	113	77	123	292	97	180	90	112	315	123	300	149	4,506

Table, No. 6. - - - - - -

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 1,540.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 1,030.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers	8	5·1	–	–	–	–	9	8·7	–	–	2	1·9
Continued Fevers	122	79·2	–	–	–	–	61	59·2	–	–	–	–
Periodic Fevers	34	22·	–	–	–	–	38	36·8	1	·9	–	–
Other Diseases	–	–	–	–	1	·6	3	2·9	–	–	2	1·9
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism	72	46·7	–	–	–	–	90	87·3	–	–	–	–
Primary Syphilis	127	82·4	–	–	–	–	63	61·1	1	·9	–	–
Secondary Syphilis	62	40·2	7	4·5	–	–	39	37·8	14	13·5	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	2·5	1	·6	1	·6	6	5·8	8	7·7	1	·9
Other Diseases	1	·6	1	·6	–	–	9	8·7	1	·9	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses	59	38·3	1	·6	2	1·2	50	48·5	3	2·9	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	16	10·3	6	3·8	–	–	16	15·5	4	3·8	2	1·9
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	48	31·1	–		–	–	13	12·6	–	–	1	·9
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	155	100·6	2	1·2	1	·6	154	149·5	2	1·9	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	438	284·4	8	5·1	–	–	288	279·6	12	11·6	2	1·9
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	270	175·3	4	2·5	–	–	102	99·	2	1·9	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	10	6·4	–	–	–	–	7	6·7	1	·9	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue, and Cutaneous System	634	411·6	–	–	–	–	240	233·	–	–	–	–
Unclassed	35	22·7	4	2·5	–	–	34	33·	4	3·8	–	–
Poisoning	1	·6	–	–	1	·6	4	3·8	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	431	279·9	1	·6	1	·6	246	238·8	1	·9	5	4·8
Totals	2,527	1640·9	35	22·7	7	4·5	1,472	1429·1	54	52·4	15	14·5

Table, No. 6.

and Dead, on the China Station, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 300.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 30.)						Totals. (Mean Force, 2,900.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
2	6·6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	6·5	–	–	2	·6
23	76·6	–	–	–	–	2	66·6	–	–	–	–	208	71·7	–	–	–	–
14	46·6	1	3·3	1	3·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	29·6	2	·6	1	·3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1·	–	–	3	1·
36	120·	4	13·3	–	–	3	100·	–	–	–	–	201	69·3	4	1·3	–	–
7	23·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197	67·9	1	·3	–	–
6	20·	4	13·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	36·8	25	8·6	–	–
2	6·6	2	6·6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	4·1	11	3·7	2	·6
3	10·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	4·4	2	·6	–	–
18	60·	3	10·	1	3·3	5	166·6	1	33·3	–	–	132	45·5	8	2·7	3	1·
6	20·	5	16·6	–	–	1	33·3	–	–	1	33·3	39	13·4	15	5·1	3	1·
3	10·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	22·	–	–	1	·3
53	176·6	–	–	1	3·3	2	66·6	–	–	–	–	364	125·5	4	1·3	2	·6
126	420·	11	36·6	2	6·6	16	533·3	1	33·3	–	–	868	299·3	32	11·	4	1·3
20	66·6	1	3·3	–	–	1	33·3	–	–	–	–	393	135·5	7	2·4	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	33·3	–	–	–	–	18	6·2	1	·3	–	–
54	180·	1	3·3	–	–	2	66·6	–	–	–	–	930	320·6	1	·3	–	–
21	70·	4	13·3	–	–	1	33·3	1	33·3	–	–	91	31·3	13	4·4	–	–
2	6·6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2·4	–	–	1	·3
73	243·3	–	–	2	6·6	4	133·3	–	–	–	–	754	260·	2	·6	8	2·7
469	1563·3	36	120·	7	23·3	38	1266·6	3	100·	1	33·3	4,506	1553·7	128	44·1	30	10·3

TABLE, No. 7. - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Names of the SHIPS; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship;

Rate, &c.	NAMES of SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Iron-clad - -	Audacious - - -	Chatham -	1 Sept. 1874	14	3,774	S. 800
Sixth Rate - -	Charybdis - - -	Sheerness -	24 Sept. 1873	17	1,506	S. 400
	Modeste - - -	Devonport -	1 Jan. 1874	14	1,405	S. 350
	Thalia - - -	Devonport -	26 Mar. 1872	6	1,459	S. 400
Sloop - -	Egeria - - -	Devonport -	2 Nov. 1874	4	727	S. 120
Gun Vessel -	Curlew - - -	Hong Kong	1 Dec. 1874	3	665	SS. 160
	Dwarf - - -	Hong Kong	18 July 1871	4	465	SS. 120
	Fly - - - -	Devonport -	25 June 1874	4	464	SS. 120
	Frolic - - -	Sheerness -	8 Jan. 1873	4	462	SS. 100
	Growler - - -	Malta -	10 Sept. 1873	4	464	SS. 120
	Hart - - -	Malta -	12 Feb. 1874	4	464	SS. 120
	Hornet - - -	Hong Kong	8 Nov. 1871	4	464	SS. 120
	Kestrel - - -	Sheerness -	8 Jan. 1873	4	462	SS. 100
	Lapwing - - -	Devonport -	15 Sept. 1874	3	663	SS. 160
	Midge - - -	Hong Kong	1 Feb. 1873	4	464	SS. 120
	Ringdove - - -	Hong Kong	1 Feb. 1873	3	666	SS. 160
	Thistle - - -	Hong Kong	1 Dec. 1874	4	465	SS. 120
Surveying Vessel -	Sylvia - - -	Sheerness -	13 Nov. 1873	3	695	SS. 150
Despatch Vessel -	Vigilant - - -	Portsmouth	1 Sept. 1874	2	835	P. 250
Gunboat - -	Mosquito - - -	Devonport -	30 Oct. 1872	4	295	S. 60
	Swinger - - -	Devonport -	29 Sept. 1873	4	295	S. 60
Receiving Ship -	Victor Emanuel - -	Hong Kong	1 Dec. 1874	2	3,087	S. 600
Marine Detachment, Japan - - -	- -	- - -	-	-	-	

- - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 7.

Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

PERIOD.	Average Complements.	Average Complements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Year - -	490	490	727	9,139	25·	51·	53
Year - -	280	280	602	4,475	12·2	43·5	50
Year - -	230	230	292	2,865	7·8	33·9	42
Year - -	225	225	315	2,834	7·7	34·2	32
1 April to 31 Dec.	140	105	163	1,493	5·4	38·5	23
Year - -	95	95	188	1,698	4·6	48·4	18
Year - -	75	75	110	1,199	3·2	42·6	10
1 April to 31 Dec.	70	50	149	1,809	6·5	92·8	15
Year - -	85	85	149	1,172	3·2	37·6	13
Year - -	70	70	62	891	2·4	34·2	8
Year - -	85	85	160	1,647	4·5	52·9	20
Year - -	80	80	159	1,165	3·1	38·7	10
Year - -	75	75	66	759	2·	26·6	7
Year - -	90	90	113	1,439	3·9	43·3	6
Year - -	75	75	123	1,284	3·5	46·6	14
Year - -	90	90	180	1,584	4·3	47·7	18
Year - -	75	75	123	1,144	3·1	41·3	15
Year - -	100	100	112	1,884	5·1	51·	14
Year - -	95	95	149	1,461	4·	42·1	23
Year - -	55	55	97	1,180	3·2	58·1	3
Year - -	50	50	90	903	2·4	48·	13
Year - -	250	250	300	2,649	7·2	28·8	31
1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	300	75	77	1,480	16·4	54·6	5

AUSTRALIAN STATION.

Australian Station.

THE Squadron employed on the Australian Station in 1875 comprised seven vessels, viz.: five sixth-rates and two sloops. The Returns from three of these vessels were for the whole year, and from the remainder for periods varying from six to nine months. The mean force, corrected for time, was 1,000, and the total number of cases of disease and injury placed on the sick-list 1,377, which is in the ratio 1377· per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 36·8 per 1,000. Of these, twenty-four were invalided, and twenty proved fatal, the former being in the ratio of 24· per 1,000, and the latter of 20· per 1,000. Compared with the previous year, there is an increase in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of 3·3, and in the death rate of 12·7 per 1,000.

The average daily loss of service from General Diseases, Section A., was in the ratio of 8·8 per 1,000; from Section B., 7·1; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, ·6; of the circulatory system, ·5; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, ·4; of the respiratory system, 2·6; of the digestive system, 2·6; of the urinary and generative systems, 2·3; of the organs of locomotion, ·5; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 16·4; from unclassed diseases, ·4; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 9·. The average number of men sick daily was in the ratio of 53·7 per 1,000, which is an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 4·6 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases.—Section A., or Febrile Group.

Class I. Sect. A.

Under this head appear ninety-three cases of various forms of disease, viz.: one of measles, forty-one of enteric fever, thirty-eight of simple continued fever, and thirteen of ague; and of these, one of enteric fever was invalided, and three of enteric fever proved fatal.

Measles.—There was a single case of this form of eruptive fever in the Pearl, the medical officer* of which says:—"One case only of this disease appeared on board early in the second quarter of the year, in the person of one of the officers. The disease was very prevalent

* Staff Surgeon A. B. Messer, M.D.

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AUSTRALIAN STATION.

prevalent in Sydney and its neighbourhood during the beginning of 1875, and caused a great amount of mortality among the younger individuals attacked. This officer, along with a companion, having missed a train while on a short excursion in the neighbourhood of Sydney, was obliged to spend the night of the 24th of March in a small hut, where, it was afterwards discovered, some of the children were just recovering from measles. Six days after this exposure he felt ill, but did not make any complaint till the 2nd of April, when the characteristic eruption was faintly visible on the forehead. He was at once strictly isolated until arrangements could be made for his removal from the ship. After considerable difficulty, private lodgings were obtained for him in Sydney, whence he was removed on the 5th of April. His clothes and cabin were fumigated and disinfected, and no one allowed to enter the latter until it had also been painted. No more cases appeared on board, and he made a good recovery without any complication; but not being completely well by the 10th of April, on which date the Pearl left Sydney, he was transferred to Her Majesty's ship Barracouta. This ship, however, being placed in quarantine on account of typhoid fever, he was attended on shore by the naval medical agent, and rejoined his ship on her return to Sydney on the 22nd of May 1875. In this case the period of incubation seems to have been six days; but as numbers of cases of measles were occurring in all parts of Sydney at the time, it is not quite certain that some other exposure to contagion may not have occurred unawares to this officer."

The great prevalence of measles at Sydney at this time, and the fatal importation of the fever from thence to the Fiji group of islands, is thus commented upon by the medical officer* of the Dido, which ship has been generally charged with conveying the infection:—

"The Dido sailed from Sydney for Fiji 22nd December 1874, having on board the ex-king of Fiji, his two sons, European secretary, and four native servants, the captain of the Dido having received orders to return these personages to their homes.

"The ex-king and suite had been in Sydney on a visit to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, since the 29th of November 1874, on which date they were landed from Her Majesty's ship Dido, having been conveyed by her from Fiji. The commodore had also ordered a passage in Her Majesty's ship Dido for two natives of Norfolk Island, who, with a quantity of stores they had purchased at Sydney, were to be dropped at their island on the way to Fiji. I may state that measles was at this time epidemic over all the Australian colonies and New Zealand, but especially at Sydney, where there was hardly a house with children, either in the city or neighbourhood, exempt from the disease. Fortunately it was then of a mild type.

"The ship arrived at Norfolk Island on 23rd January 1875, and landed the natives and their stores. A good deal of rough weather

* Staff Surgeon Godfrey Goodman.

Australian Station.

Class I. Sect. A.

ther was experienced on the passage, and the ports had to be kept constantly barred in, so the captain determined to remain for a day or two at this place, in order to have the ports out and the ship aired before proceeding on the voyage. Norfolk Island has fortnightly communication with Auckland, New Zealand, by trading schooners, and occasionally by means of the mission schooner Southern Cross. The island was healthy up to the time of our arrival, and we left Norfolk Island on 5th January.

"On 6th January, Ratie Timothy, the ex-king's third son, was found to be suffering from measles, on my daily visit to the natives. He had been under treatment on the voyage from Sydney for a local affection, which necessitated confinement to his bunk for some days previously, and the slight constitutional symptoms from which he suffered were attributed to this cause; thus it was not till the eruption appeared that measles was suspected, the slight catarrhal symptoms being attributed to a cold he had caught during the bad weather experienced on the voyage.

"On the following day one of the Fijian servants was found to be suffering from the same disease. In both these cases the premonitory fever was of a very mild nature, amounting to little more than a state of general malaise. The eruption was rather sparse, but extended over face, trunk, and extremities. The catarrhal symptoms consisted of some hoarseness, slight coryza, and lachrymation, with injection of conjunctivæ. There were no complications.

"On 12th January the ship arrived at Levuka, Fiji; by this time the patients were out of bed, and quite free from complaint. She was immediately boarded by the Administrator of the Government, Mr. E. H. Layard, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. B. Thurston. The captain hailed these personages before their arrival on board, and informed them of the existence of measles in the ship; this warning was ignored, and they boarded the ship without any demur. After the captain had received them at the gangway, he informed the Administrator that I had a communication to make, and I immediately gave him the particulars of the nature and extent of the disease; this information I subsequently repeated to both the Administrator and Colonial Secretary, in the captain's cabin.

"In about twenty minutes after the arrival of the Administrator, a boat was ordered to convey the ex-king and suite to the shore. I may here state that my concurrence was not requested in the measures taken, and no reference was made to me as to the detention of the natives on board the ship. In consulting with the captain, prior to arrival in port, I gave it as my opinion that the ship ought to, and probably would, be placed in quarantine; but I also said that the matter rested with the Colonial authorities, as it was for them to take what steps they thought fit in each particular case, according to their existing regulations. The Fijian Government had a properly qualified medical man in their employment, who might easily have been consulted in a few minutes by the Administrator, if he had considered it necessary.

"A short time previous to the ship leaving Sydney, thirty boys were received on board, who had just arrived from England. I naturally felt anxious lest measles should spread amongst them, so every

every means was taken to prevent any intercourse between them and the natives.

"As soon as the natives left, the temporary cabin they had occupied on the port side of the quarter deck was removed, and all the articles of ship's bedding, &c. that had been used by them were destroyed. These precautions were attended with good results, and not a single case occurred amongst the ship's company. I may here add, that I strongly advised the ex-king's son, and his European secretary, to take similar precautions with regard to the articles used by these people.

"A few days after the ship's arrival at Levuka, I heard that the ex-king's youngest son was ill, at the village of Endrimba, about two miles from Levuka. I walked out to see him, as I took an interest in the lad, and found him suffering from measles. He was occupying a large one-roomed house, and I found about twenty natives, at the time of my visit, sitting round the patient; there were not the slightest means taken to prevent communication between the healthy and the sick. In another house I found two of the native servants who had been on board, also suffering from the disease, and a number of healthy natives sitting with them. I, at the time, remarked on the danger of this state of things, but no one seemed to concern himself about it.

"From this centre the disease extended to the native police stationed at Nasoon, about a mile from the last-named place. Some of the native officers and men of the corps were in constant communication with Endrimba. On the appearance of the disease amongst them, Lieut. Olive, R.M.L.I., their superintendent, was most assiduous in limiting, as much as possible, the communication between the sick and healthy, and in seeing that the sick were provided with suitable treatment, &c. Unfortunately, about this time the Government authorities thought it necessary to pay a visit to the Reva, an important and extensive district in Vete Leon (the Great Island), for the purpose of holding a conference with the chiefs of the mountain tribes, who were to assemble in a large village in the Reva. To make the display as imposing as possible, and perhaps for the sake of precaution, the native police under Lieut. Olive were ordered to attend the Administrator and Government officials on the occasion. Captain Chapman, in his capacity of senior officer, and a boat's crew from the Dido, were also in attendance. During the time this conference was going on (two days) the native police were in intimate connection both with the Reva people and also with the hill tribes who had come down with their chiefs.

"After the conclusion of the conference, about forty chiefs and others of the hill tribes from the interior of the great island, were taken to Levuka and landed at Endrimba, where measles first took root, and where cases of the disease were still occurring. These chiefs visited the Dido on one occasion to witness shot and shell practice, and remained on board about an hour; to this visit the shore authorities attributed the subsequent infection of these men, though they themselves had placed them in the very centre of an infected district, in constant communication with people just recovering from the disease.

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"Fijians are a very sociable, you might say a most gregarious people; they look on it as a right to enter each other's houses at will. The larger houses, the property of the village chiefs, are the places where they usually assemble, and they use them very much as we do our clubs, to smoke, hear, and give the news, and discuss matters of social and political interest. Owing to these sociable habits, a man who was excluded from intercourse with his friends would feel it very much, and I question, no matter how much a Fijian of good birth might appreciate the danger of contact with an infected person, if he would not rather run that risk than inflict pain on his inferior by debarring him from his society; particularly if he thought the inferior could in any way attribute it to fear on his part. On this account interference from without was necessary to prevent intercourse. The floors of all the better sorts of Fijian houses are covered with mats, sometimes in two or three layers, and the part of the room used as a sleeping place has a number of mats piled up in the form of a couch, to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches. To the best of my knowledge these mats are not removed, under ordinary circumstances, when soiled, but are covered over with clean ones; thus the infecting principle of any contagious disease would be held by these articles of furniture for almost an indefinite time. Mats are frequently given as presents by one chief to another, in fact they are the principal portable property of the Fijians; by means of these, infection might be carried from one end of the Group to the other, and distributed to an almost unlimited extent. I, on one occasion, saw Thackumbau make a present of (as I was told) 500 mats to the chief of Tavinui.

"On the return of the mountain chiefs the disease spread far and wide over the 'big island,' and, I regret to say, caused dreadful ravages.

"On June 23rd the ship left Levuka for the Mucuattia coast (Island of Vanna Levu), a distance of about 108 miles, to see about some disturbances that were going on there among chiefs. We took with us the Administrator of the Government, the Colonial Secretary, and the ex-king's third son, the same who had suffered from measles on the way from Sydney. On arriving at Mucuattia, we found that the son of the principal chief of the place (Tui Ratuon) had shot a man belonging to another tribe. This young chief, together with his father and brother, were taken on board the Dido and conveyed to Levuka, to have the matter investigated. Ratie Timothy was left in charge, as chief of the district.

"These chiefs, their servants, and subsequently the female part of their establishments, were landed at Endrimba; thus communication was fully established between Levuka and that part of Vanna Levu. Chiefs and their emissaries were passing backwards and forwards from Endrimba to all parts of the Group without the slightest restriction. In this manner the disease was spread far and wide. The ship returned to Levuka 3rd of February, and sailed for the New Hebrides, 7th of February, having received on board, by order of the Commodore, at the instance of the Fijian government, 100 natives for return to their own islands, after the expiration of their three years' engagements as labourers on Fijian plantations. Most of these men had for some time been under the immediate control

trol of the immigration agent, and were accommodated in a sort of depôt, on an estate some distance from Levuka. All these natives were in a healthy state when taken on board, and were subsequently landed at their several homes in the same condition. I afterwards heard from Lieutenant Morgan, in command of Her Majesty's schooner Alacrity, that he had come across several labour vessels from Queensland, in the New Hebrides, that had measles on board about this time. Some were lying at Havannah, Sandwich Island, unable to proceed to sea, their crews and passengers being laid up with this complaint. A rumour that this disease was introduced into the New Hebrides by the natives returned by the Dido, is, I think, without foundation. The ships referred to by Lieutenant Morgan had been getting and returning natives to the several islands visited by the Dido. Even at Fiji it has been since shown that a case of measles was landed at Levuka (I think from the Wentworth steamer), prior to the arrival of the Dido at that port, and no notice had been taken of it. These was regular monthly communicatinn between Sydney and Fiji *viâ* Naumea, New Caledonia. This latter port was also suffering from an epidemic of measles, and the health officer of that place informed me that the disease had been introduced from Sydney by one of the steamers trading between that port and Naumea, *en route* for Fiji. A week's quarantine had been imposed; but, as he said, it was not long enough, and the disease had been introduced. Sydney, it would appear, was the centre from which measles extended itself over all the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the South Sea Islands."

Enteric Fever.—Forty-one cases of this insidious and dangerous form of fever appear in the returns from the squadron, of which thirty-two occurred in the Barracouta; seven in the Pearl, and two in the Sappho. Of the deaths, one occurred in the Barracouta, and two in the Pearl.

In the Barracouta there were thirty-two cases of enteric fever. The medical officer* says:—"On the 20th of February, when the ship was lying in Sydney Harbour, a seaman was placed on the sick-list with febrile symptoms, but of no great severity; indeed, from the sore throat and pain in the back complained of, I at first diagnosed the disease from which the patient was suffering to be catarrh. After a few hours the febrile symptoms increased in intensity, and had reached their highest point on the 25th, from which date they gradually subsided. The fever pursued a continued course without exacerbations or remissions, and was not marked by specific characters beyond a certain drowsiness and stupor, and a slight tendency to diarrhœa. The prostration was not great; there was no rash or eruption of any kind, nor any evidence of gastro-intestinal irritation.

"On the 25th of February, the engineer's cook, a tall, thin, delicate-looking lad, with light chesnut-coloured hair, and fair complexion, was placed on the list. When he presented himself, he volunteered the statement that he was a native of Sheerness, and had

* Staff Surgeon E. B. Broster.

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had often suffered from similar attacks of (what he considered) ague. Knowing that intermittent fever was endemic at Sheerness, I thought the patient's diagnosis of the disease was probably a correct one; and I had no reason to doubt its correctness until the morning of the 28th of February, when—although up to that time the febrile phenomena had occurred in paroxysms—the symptoms which were present aroused my suspicions that the case was really one of enteric fever. These symptoms were the peculiar raw appearance of the tongue, the sordes on the teeth, the circumscribed blush on each cheek, the abdominal pain and tenderness, and the diarrhœa. On the following day the fulness, resonance, and tenderness of the belly still further confirmed these suspicions. The diagnosis became certain on the appearance of the characteristic symptom of typhoid when the patient was in Sydney Infirmary.

"On the 3rd and 8th of March respectively, two other cases of fever of a suspicious nature were placed on the sick-list, and at once removed to the Sydney Infirmary as a precautionary measure. I was subsequently informed that both these patients suffered from severe attacks of typhoid fever, one case ending fatally on the 17th of March, eight days after his admission into hospital.

"It being now evident that a disease of an infectious and contagious nature had made its appearance on board the ship, it became necessary to adopt measures for stopping its spread. As a first step to this end the ship was ordered to be got ready for sea, in order, in the first place, that the men might be removed from any external local causes which might have originated the disease; and in the second place, that the hot and relaxing climate of Sydney, at that time of the year, might be exchanged for the cooler and more invigorating one of Hobart Town. Accordingly, on the 12th of March, there having been no fresh case since the 8th of the month, and after satisfying myself, as far as was possible, by a minute examination of the ship's company, that there were no signs of disease among them we proceeded to sea.

"Unfortunately, on the evening of the 13th of March, the first man who was placed on the sick-list, and who, up to this time, had been making a slow but satisfactory convalescence—indeed, had it not been that I wished to exercise control over his diet he would have been discharged to light duty—was attacked by severe abdominal pains, accompanied by diarrhœa. These symptoms were quickly followed by others of a more serious nature, leaving no doubt but that the patient was suffering from a relapse of typhoid fever. He was ultimately discharged to the Colonial Hospital at Hobart Town, for the treatment of debility following that fever. He had been seen to eat a number of unripe apples a few days previous to his complaining of the abdominal pains, and there is no doubt in my mind but that this imprudence was the cause of the relapse. Meteorism was a marked symptom during the later stages of this case. Shortly after his admission into hospital an abscess opened into the rectum discharging a large quantity of pus. This was no doubt the result of extreme debility. He was ultimately discharged cured, after being eighty days under treatment in hospital.

"On

"On the 23rd of March, eleven days after the discharge of the fourth case to Sydney Infirmary, a boy was placed on the list with severe febrile symptoms. These symptoms gradually increased in intensity, and on the 30th of March, although the characteristic eruption had not appeared, I considered that the typhoid condition was fully established.

"Between the 30th of March and the 2nd of April three fresh cases of fever were placed on the list, besides two others of a suspicious nature. It now became a necessity that each case as it arose should be removed from the ship as quickly as possible; and, as it appeared on inquiry that the hospital accommodation at Hobart Town was limited, I considered it my duty to represent the advisability of the ship's return to Sydney, in order that fresh cases might be landed immediately they presented themselves. This suggestion was acted upon, and we left Hobart Town as soon as sailing orders to that effect were received from the commodore, viz., on the 6th of April.

"On our arrival at Sydney on the 10th of April there were twenty-five cases of fever on the sick-list, five of which showed decided enteric symptoms. The whole of these patients were landed on the quarantine ground at Port Jackson, and placed in a special building provided for the accommodation of the sick, where they were completely segregated. On the following day, the 11th, the rest of the ship's company were landed, and housed in large barracks situated about a quarter of a mile from the hospital, but within the quarantine boundary . . . . . Three fresh cases occurred among the healthy portion of the ship's company in barracks; one on the 20th of April, one on the 29th of April, and one on the 12th of May. They were removed to the fever hospital immediately they presented themselves. On the appearance of each fresh case I deemed it my duty to represent to the captain the necessity for keeping the healthy portion of the crew in barracks for a further period of fourteen days, pointing out to him the probability of the fever again spreading among the ship's company by contagion and infection, should another case occur amongst them when living on board.

"The ship remained in quarantine at Spring Cove, Port Jackson, for a period of twelve days, and during this time the following preventive measures were taken: 1st. The ship's side was scraped bare. The head used by the ship's company was also scraped bare, then sprinkled thickly with chloride of lime moistened with water, then scrubbed with soap and water, and then whitewashed, the whitewash being mixed with a strong solution of carbolic acid. 2nd. Everything was cleaned off the lower and troop decks; then the hatchways being battened down, and the ports closed, sulphurous acid was evolved by burning sulphur. Afterwards the beams and the lining of the ship's side were scraped clean, and then whitewashed, the whitewash being mixed as before with a strong solution of carbolic acid. Chloride of lime mixed with water was then thrown over the decks, and into every nook and corner. Shallow vessels containing the same mixture were also distributed in convenient places, as low down as possible. 3rdly. The whole of the bedding belong-

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ing to the ship's company was picked, and then thoroughly ventilated. The bed covers and blankets were washed with soap and water, as were also the clothes which the men had been wearing. The sick berth bedding was burnt.

"Shortly after the ship was moved up to Sydney, I was led to consider what measures of precaution might be taken for checking the spread of typhoid fever, in case it should again unfortunately be introduced into the ship. Taking then into account the well-established fact that the intestinal discharges in this fever are the media of propagating the disease, my attention was necessarily directed to the latrine accommodation provided for the ship's company, and I found that it was both insufficient and faulty in construction. On my suggestion, and with the sanction of the commodore commanding the station, the head was considerably enlarged, and the means of outlet for the impure air both enlarged and improved.

"The men living in barracks were released from quarantine on the 22nd of May, and returned to the ship on the same day. With these were five men who had been discharged cured from the hospital from time to time previous to this date, and who since their discharge had been living in a separate building. On the 3rd of June the convalescents in the hospital, twenty-three in number, were also discharged to the ship; and on the following day those patients in whom convalescence did not warrant their being immediately placed under the conditions of life, diet, &c. on board ship were distributed as follows, viz.: six to the Liverpool Convalescent Hospital, and two to the Sydney Infirmary. . . . . The Government of New South Wales having appointed a commission to inquire into the water supply of Sydney, its sources, purity, &c., during the early stages of its investigation, the rather astounding discovery was made that a large number of water closets were connected directly by percolation with the water main. If the specific poison of typhoid is bred in the diseased intestine of the human being, and thence disseminated by the diarrhœal discharges, nothing more would be wanted for the propagation of the disease than this communication between the water-closets and the water main. The disease being once imported, its rapid spread on board ship, where all the men use a single and common latrine, is also accounted for."

There were seven cases of enteric fever in the Pearl, concerning which the medical officer* makes the following remarks:—

"Seven cases of this severe form of fever are returned during the year, five of which were sent to hospital for treatment at different periods of the disease, two of them proving fatal there. The other two were treated on board, one of which was invalided; the other returned to duty. The total sickness on board from these seven cases was 116 days, a little over sixteen days to each, giving, however, a very imperfect idea of the actual amount of service lost; owing to incomplete information received from the different hospitals in which these men were treated, an accurate return on this point

* Staff Surgeon E. B. Messer, M.D.

point cannot be obtained. The cases occurred in a scattered manner during the first six months of the year, at the same time, and intercurrent with the above-mentioned cases of febricula and simple continued fever.

"The first case, in the person of an A. B., aged twenty-two, was of an exceedingly obscure and ill-marked nature; the leading features being the severe headache, followed by deafness, loss of co-ordinating power over the muscles of the extremities, clouding of the intellectual faculties, without paralysis of motion, sensibility, or of any of the special senses, except that of hearing, the absence of abdominal symptoms until the twenty-seventh day, when diarrhœa set in, but without the ochre-coloured stools, iliac tenderness, or gurgling, and the presence only of some tympanitis during convalescence. These, taken in connection with the prevailing form of disease at the time, and the want of symptoms characteristic of any other disease, while there were present many of those of enteric fever, all render it probable that it was really a case of this disease.

"The second case, in the person of an ordinary seaman, aged eighteen, was also a very deceptive one; the head symptoms and constipation being so marked, while the almost complete absence of abdominal suffering so misled his medical attendants, both on board and in Adelaide Hospital, that the case was considered one of meningitis; its real nature not being detected till after death, when an examination revealed the characteristic ulceration of the intestines, and complete absence of any encephalic inflammation.

"This case illustrates well the not unfrequently recurring problem of the differential diagnosis between meningitis and typhoid fever.

"The third case, in a stoker, aged thirty-eight, was one of intense severity, and very marked in character. He was sent to hospital as soon as its real nature was clearly defined, dying there of profuse diarrhœa on the ninth day.

"The fourth case, in the person of a private marine, aged twenty-four, was also very characteristic, but not so severe as the last one. On the eighth day of the fever, its type being manifest, and the ship having two days before started for a cruise among the islands, we advised her immediate return to Sydney in order to land this man. This was at once done.

"The fifth case, in the person of a private marine, aged twenty-four, was a clear but not very severe one. It occurred among the New Hebrides Islands, and was of necessity treated on board, the patient returning to duty after thirty-seven days. In this case only one rose spot was found, on the twelfth day, and the chief complication was pulmonic.

"The sixth case, in the person of a corporal Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged twenty-two, was also a very severe and clear one. The eruption did not appear till the twelfth day, and, like the preceding case, it unfortunately happened at sea, and could not be landed till the tenth day of the fever; the thermometric signs were very characteristic; the convalescence long and uncertain.

"The seventh and last case was in a marine, aged twenty-eight, and was only two days sick on board, but turned out a well-defined

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and rather severe example. The eruption was plentiful on the seventh day, and the thermometric range well marked. Convalescence, in this and in the previous case, was delayed greatly by the hot climate of Fiji, from which they could not be removed for a long time.

"These cases illustrate well the great variety which is so often found in the features of this form of fever, and show how difficult and puzzling a diagnosis may be. In those cases in which an accurate record of morning and evening temperature was kept, the peculiar range pointed out by Wunderlech was generally well marked, and afforded most valuable assistance in early defining the real type of fever. In some, however, it was probably interfered with to some extent by the surrounding influences, such as the extremely hot and close atmosphere of a ship under steam, and in the tropics. It would doubtless be of the utmost value to decide how far such external causes may influence the thermometric range in cases of enteric or other fevers, and perhaps no place is so well adapted for such an inquiry as on board a man-of-war, where, among other advantages, the exact period of the accession of the fever is generally to be found out pretty accurately. No where either would it be of greater importance to be able very early to distinguish between the milder forms of simple fever and the dangerous disease under consideration. The latter advantage can only, however, be safely depended on when the influence of external temperature on the thermometry of disease is more fully known.

"If the early diagnosis of enteric fever is of great importance on board ship, of equal, if not greater value is the discovery of its origin when it does occur; for if this be clearly made out, the prevention of the disease in the future becomes more or less simple according to the circumstances under which a ship may be.

"In attempting to trace the cases which occurred in the Pearl to their source, we are at once met by the problem as to what are the media through which enteric fever is conveyed from one person to another. Is it communicable through the air, or through the water drunk, or through the food eaten? There are advocates for each and all of these means, who have apparently proved beyond doubt, by the most convincing series of cases, that enteric fever may be transmitted in any of these ways. If the most recent views be correct, that the essential elements of contagion consist of bacteria, and other forms so minute, and so highly endowed with vitality, and so capable of pervading every form of organised matter, we can readily believe that the poison germs of enteric fever may be introduced in either of these ways, and therefore we ought to be careful not to overlook the possibility of its production in each or all of them, during an investigation of the circumstances attending any case.

"Presuming then that the germs of enteric fever may be conveyed from one person to another: 1st. through the air, by exhalations from sewers, cesspits, latrines, &c.; 2nd. through the water drunk; and 3rd; through the food eaten, it becomes a difficult question to decide by which of these means the different men became affected on board the Pearl. To assist us in doing so, we shall take it for granted that the period of incubation in this disease does not exceed fourteen

fourteen days, although we think it far from proved that that period may not be exceeded, as is seen in the case of Her Majesty's ship Doris in 1873, where the medical officer makes it appear that seventeen days is nearer the limit.

"The Pearl had been stationed at Sydney from the 25th October 1874 to the 3rd of January 1875, the date of the occurrence of the first suspicious case of fever on board. During all this time the ship lay at the flag ship's buoy in Farm Cove, 400 yards from the mouth of the main sewer at Fort Macquarrie, which discharges into the harbour by a very large high aperture, partially covered by water at high tide, but entirely uncovered at low water. Farm Cove is also a '*cul de sac*,' projecting from the main line of the harbour, and consequently out of the force of the strong currents which sweep up and down the centre at each tide. In it silt and deposits from the neighbouring drains accumulate, and impregnate the water and the air by any emanations they may give off. (*See* Plan I., *on following page.*)

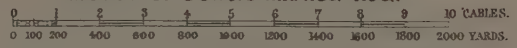
"The effluvia from this drain have been considered a cause of this fever for many years by the medical officers of the different ships which have lain much at this anchorage, while Captain Nares reported to the Admiralty in November 1874, that he attributed the sickness in the Challenger to the same cause. This report, together with a strong representation on this subject by the late Commodore Goodenough, in April 1875, elicited the following opinion from the Government Health Officer of Sydney, viz.:—'That merchant ships lying close up to the mouth of other sewers, in far less airy situations, did not suffer at the same time as the men-of-war; and an examination of the bottom of this anchorage showed that it did not differ from that of other parts of the harbour, out of reach of sewage;' but he acknowledges that the dredgings taken from Farm Cove, 'after being kept for a day or two, became slightly offensive, but no indication of sewage contamination could be detected.' This description of the dredgings is the same as that given by Professor Leveridge, who, however, points out the 'difficulty of separating the sewage matter from the decaying organic substances usually present in such situations.' The health officer accordingly dismissed this as a possible cause of the fever in the present case, and attributed it entirely to the water used for drinking. However this may be, there is no doubt that sewer emanations of the most offensive nature are always most evident in the neighbourhood of the mouth of this sewer, and we have ourselves, along with the other officers of this ship, constantly been forced to close the nose and mouth with a pocket handkerchief while passing it at night on the way from the shore to the ship, so disgusting and powerful is the stench from this drain. On board the ships too, anchored in different parts of Farm Cove, the smell is very evident, especially at night and early morning, while the residents at Government House about the same distance off, in another direction, are often in the same way disagreeably reminded of this nuisance. Here then is one possible source of the fever; but it is to be remarked that the officers have entirely escaped, although they have been considerably more exposed to the full force of these smells than the men, the former having slept

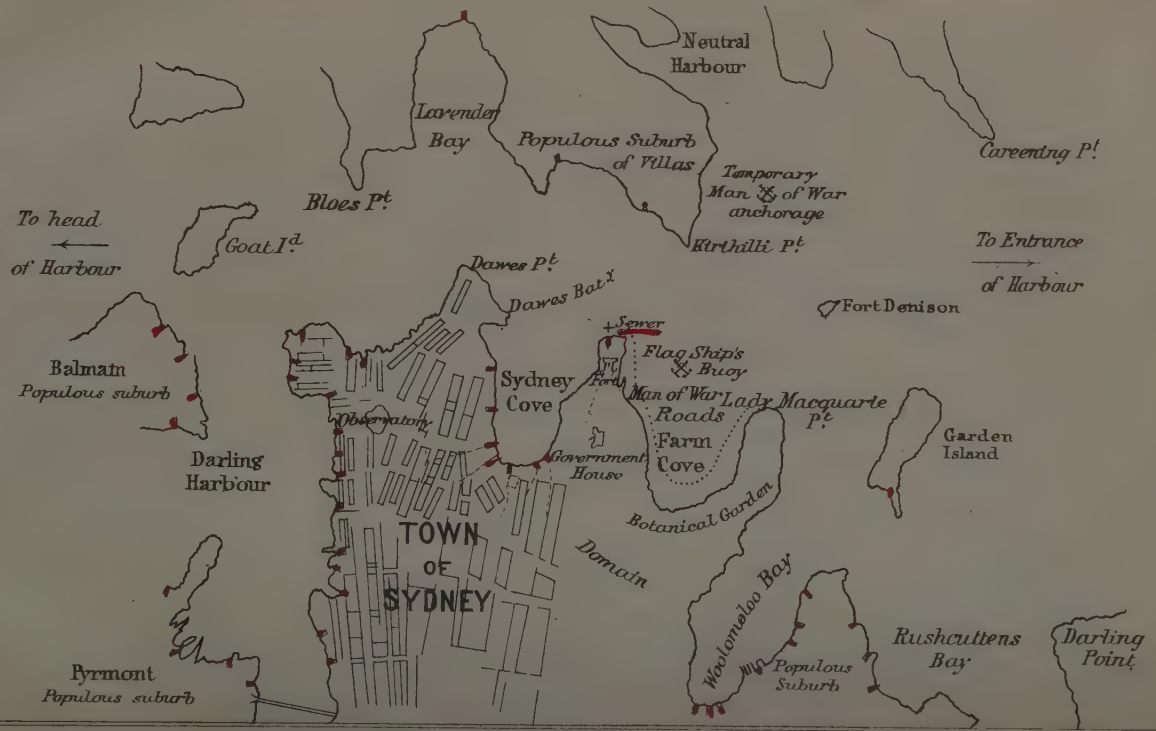
PLAN I.

Tracing from Admiralty Chart, 1871.

SHOWING RELATIVE POSITION OF MAN OF WAR, ANCHORAGE TO TOWN OF SYDNEY, & ITS SEWERS.

Mouths of Sewers marked Red.





almost constantly on board, while the men have on numerous occasions passed the night in the less healthy parts of the town. Without being able clearly to attribute any of these cases to this cause alone, independently of any other, I think that such is not altogether improbable, and at least it is almost certain that it may be looked upon as a very strong predisposing cause.

"Under the head of contagion by sewer and other emanations through the air, it is necessary to bear in mind that the possibility of those affected having been exposed to this cause, not only from the drains near the ship, but also from similar emanations while they were absent from the ship, spending their leave in different parts of the town of Sydney. At the time of the occurrence of our cases this fever was prevailing to a considerable extent in and around Sydney, and although we traced some of the cases to the houses where they had slept, eaten, and drunk, yet we were unable to hear of any evidence of the disease being present in these houses at that time, although in more than one instance the houses were situated in low poisonous parts of the town, where zymotic diseases are almost endemic. This point of inquiry is always full of difficulty, on account of the owners of the public-houses where sailors resort throwing every obstacle in the way of any inquiry which might bring the blame home to them, and, consequently, damage their trade; while, in other cases, although the sanitary condition of a given house may be in the very worst state, yet the constant inhabitants of it may not suffer, but a stranger or a casual visitor may be at once struck down by disease, and the cause is attributed, in all honesty, to some other source.

"While looking for the origin of these cases of fever in the surroundings of the ship, we must not neglect their possible causes of production and propagation in the ship itself. Recollecting the well-known liability of enteric fever to spread through isolated communities, such as villages, schools, barracks, &c., so satisfactorily pointed out by Dr. Budd, we find on board many of Her Majesty's ships some conditions most favourable for this happening. The construction of the latrines in the older class of ships is so defective, the accommodation so inadequate, and the situation often so exposed, that they are without doubt the frequent cause of much serious disease, not to mention distress, to the sick, and discomfort to the men, From a sanitary point of view, and more directly as a most probable cause of the spread of enteric fever, the 'heads' or latrines of such ships as the Pearl and Barracouta cannot be too strongly condemned. In the Pearl the arrangement consists of a long, narrow trough, inclined at a very slight angle, and drained by a shoot, tapering from a wide mouth to a narrow exit at the water line. This can only be flushed by pumping water by hand into the upper end of the trough, and it is needless to point out how certain this arrangement is to permit fæces to adhere to the bottom of the trough and the sides of the shoot; consequently, if men suffering from the diarrhœa of enteric fever use this place, the risk of the disease spreading to others is at once evident. A somewhat similar arrangement existed

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in the Barracouta, and in her case it appears almost beyond a doubt that the disease spread from man to man entirely through this cause.

"The general hygienic state of the Pearl has during this commission been fairly good, considering the age of the ship. The cubic space for her crew has been shown in a previous journal (1873) to be very small, the men having only eighty-two cubic feet, while the officers have 256 cubic feet for each, without deducting, in either case, the space occupied by fittings, clothes, and the bodies of the crew. The much larger space which the officers have may, in some measure, account for their freedom from this fever.

"The bilges and lower parts of the ship have been kept scrupulously clean, yet strong and heavy "bilge" smells have frequently been noticed ascending through the hatchways, and through the ventilators which open between the ribs into the lower deck and cabins, more especially when the awnings are sloped in hot weather. Fortunately the ventilating space of the lower deck is good, being in the proportion of one square foot to every ten cubic feet of contained space, which doubtless has diminished the evil resulting from this overcrowding, and consequent impure air. It is difficult to estimate the full effect of these defects on the health of the crew, but it cannot be doubted that such arrangements do seriously undermine the resisting powers of the body to disease, and they may fairly be blamed, as well as the sewer emanations, as predisposing causes in the present case.

"At the same time that the Pearl was lying in Farm Cove exposed to these sewer emanations, both officers and men on board were using Sydney water for drinking and cooking.

"This brings us to the consideration of the second possible source of the fever, and one which is so generally blamed as the real source, that we must carefully weigh all the evidence for and against it.

"It had long been known that the water supplied to the town of Sydney was frequently of very bad quality, and the cause of this was often attributed to the refuse soil from the town having been laid down on the water shed from whence the water is collected, and some of the embankments constructed to form reservoirs were composed of similar refuse material. These I believe were the causes of slight contamination, but the frequent occurrence of virulent cases of typhoid fever in circumscribed parts of the town led, at the beginning of 1875, to more searching inquiries, and the appointment on the 12th of April of that year, of 'the Sydney Sewage and Health Board' to inquire into the best means of disposing of the sewage of the town, and protecting the health of the inhabitants. The state of affairs brought to light by this inquiry was very horrible, and showed as fearful a state of wholesale poisoning of a community by sewage as has ever been published, and fully accounted for much of the serious sickness prevalent in Sydney and its suburbs. A few extracts from the Board's first report will be sufficient to show how, and to what an extent, the Sydney water becomes contaminated.

contaminated. At pages 5 and 6 it is stated: 'We find that of 5,400 closets supplied with water from the Sydney water mains, 4,700 are directly connected with the mains. The certain consequences of this most unusual arrangement is that the water supplied to the inhabitants for household purposes is polluted with matter which some high authorities consider too offensive to be admitted into the public sewers.' In May 1874 the inspector of nuisances discovered in a house in Sydney, 'the discharge pipe of the water closet completely choked up, the pan full of liquid and solid matter, the supply cock open, and that there was a free and direct communication between the pan of the closet and the water pipe which supplied several houses;' 'the water from a tap in an adjoining yard, used for household purposes, he found to contain solid fæcal matter.' . . . . . 'The water pipe was partly choked up with similar matter, and the water supplied to several adjoining houses was found to be polluted. The inspector is of opinion that some of the contents of this closet must have found its way into the mains.' It appears that this was not an accidental case, 'but a necessary and obvious result of the existing arrangements. There was nothing exceptional in this case but its magnitude; similar accidents, (if they can be called such) must be of frequent if not daily occurrence. They form part of the regular routine of the Sydney water supply; the water mains of Sydney are daily sucking with all their might at the water closets. It appears in evidence that almost one hundred cases have occurred within the last year in which the contamination of the water in this way has been actually observed, and it is probable that a much larger number have occurred which have not come under the notice of the public officers, and a still larger number in which deadly contamination has been produced without any apparent taint or discolouration."

"From the published reports of the analysis of the water supplied to the different parts of Sydney, it appears evident the quality of the water, as collected in the reservoirs distant from the town, is fairly good, but on its way to the town reservoirs, and during its distribution by the various mains, it becomes seriously contaminated, and, as might be expected from the foregoing account of the method of communication between the closets and the mains, the pollution, although pretty constant, is liable to great variations; so that water taken from any given pipe may be comparatively pure at one time, and dangerously impure at another. This uncertain and intermittent state is fraught with great danger, as an examination of the water, when it happens to be at its best, may throw people off their guard, and induce them to use it when it may be in its worst state. A knowledge of this peculiarity in the Sydney water is of great importance to officers responsible for the health of Her Majesty's ships, as, these visits to Sydney being only periodical, they may be misled by the result of one visit into trusting to the purity of the water on other occasions.

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"I subjoin (in Table D.) a few of the analyses of the water made by Professor Liversedge, of Sydney University, which I have extracted from his very able and complete Report presented to the Sydney Sewage and Health Board.

TABLE D.

TABLES of ANALYSES of the different WATERS supplied to *Sydney*. May 1875.
Parts per 1,000,000, or Milligrammes per Litre.

Different Supplies of Water.	No. of Sample.	Name of Place Water was taken from.	Total Solids.	Loss.	Fixed Residue.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrites.
Table I. Tunnel or bore supply. 11 May 1875	1	Lachlan swamp	97·00	65·00	32·00	24·00	·06	·20	·62	Absent.
	5	Goulbourn-street	89·00	54·00	35·00	25·40	·02	·26	1·06	In quantity.
	7	Windmill-street	84·00	44 00	40·00	24·50	·03	·18	·62	Traces.
Table II. Low Level Supply. 26 May 1875	8	Botany pumps -	124 00	40 00	84·00	26·40	·03	·10	·13	Absent.
	9	Crown-street reservoirs.	124·00	44·00	80·00	28·00	·10	·40	·18	Traces.
	18	Bridge-st. Apr. 3	250·00	100·00	150·00	30·50	·15	1·22	·71	In quantity.
	19	York-st. May 31	120·00	60·00	26·00	60·00	·33	1·48	·35	Ditto.
Table III. High Level Supply. 31 May 1875	20	Botany pumps -	76·00	40·00	30·00	23·00	·02	·11	·13	Absent.
	21	Paddington reservoir.	100·00	40·00	60·00	23·50	·05	·15	·13	Absent.
	26	Duke-street -	132·00	80·00	52·00	29·00	·20	1·32	·40	In quantity.
	28	Princes-street -	140·00	80·00	60·00	26·00	·18	·70	·27	Present.

The three tables are extracted from Professor Liversidge's Analysis and Report, presented to the Sydney Health and Sewage Board, dated Sydney, 6 July 1875.

"In the three different tables the samples are arranged respectively from their source to their distribution in the various parts of the town. As this examination of Sydney water was made about the time that the cases of enteric fever were occurring among our men, it is most valuable, as bearing directly upon the origin of some of our cases, if not of all of them. The different analyses show

show most serious contamination of the water, and, when we know that fair wholesome water should not contain more than ·08 parts of albuminoid ammonia in a million, and find some of these samples showing as much as 1·32 and even 1·48 per 1,000,000, we have abundant proof of the water being in many cases most grossly contaminated with fæcal matter. The accompanying analysis (Table E.) of the water taken from the pipe at Macquarrie Fort, where Her Majesty's ships get their supply, shows a considerable amount of impurity on the occasion it was examined, viz., when the cases of enteric fever began to appear on board this ship. It was made by Mr. Corrie, surgeon.

TABLE E.

ANALYSIS of WATER supplied to Men of War, taken from Pipe at Macquarrie Fort, *Sydney*.

Physical Properties.

Water turbid, colour brown after filtration, taste normal, no characteristic smell, contains some infusoriæ, and much decayed vegetable matter.

Qualitative Analysis.

Nitrites, Ammonia, and Nitrates present.
Chlorides present in large quantity.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen absent.

Quantitative Analysis.

Inorganic solids	- - - -	5·32 grs. per gallon.	
Organic	„ - - - -	2·80	„ „
Total Solids	- - -	8·12	„ „

On evaporating to dryness a white residue with brown patches was left. On ignition this was much blackened, decrepitated slightly, and defligated slightly. The residue after ignition again became white with brown patches of Ferr. Oxid.

"It was known for certain (although official statistics have not been appealed to) that typhoid fever was prevailing to a considerable extent at this time, so that not only the possibility, but the extreme probability of typhoid germs being present in this water becomes evident. The consequent risk of enteric fever being thus introduced into a body of men, more or less predisposed to disease by overcrowding and exposure to foul air, not only in the ship but by sewer emanations surrounding them from the contiguous drain, is also abundantly apparent.

"It is necessary to bear in mind that all the water used for drinking and cooking on board this ship is supposed to be first

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passed through a Crease's filter tank, but as the Pearl's tank holds only 200 gallons, there is never more than about 50 gallons on the filtered side of it, so that in hot weather this is soon consumed, and the men, to save trouble and time, at once draw the water from the non-filtered side. They consequently drink most of their water unfiltered; the officers, on the other hand, rarely do so, as their messes are supplied with Atkin's moulded carbon filters, which, if properly looked after, act well. These filters should have spare blocks of carbon supplied. Crease's filters are also very good and useful, but they require, like all filters, care to prevent their becoming dangerous receptacles of contagion. A one-ton tank of this description appears to be much too small for the requirements of a ship with 300 men, during summer or tropical service on this station. Two, if not three tanks of this size, should be in a ship of 300 men, and the possibility of the men getting unfiltered water to drink should be strictly prevented, by a key tap on the unfiltered side of each tank; while the addition of a rough filter bag, made of folds of bunting, to the mouth of the tank has been found in this ship most useful in preventing rapid fouling of the bed of charcoal.

"The third means mentioned by which enteric fever may be introduced among individuals, was through their food; although several striking cases of this source of danger have been published, especially when milk has been a chief article of diet, yet in the present instance there do not appear to be grounds for suspecting any of the articles of food usually consumed by our men as having been to blame. Milk is very dear in Sydney, and consequently little used by the men, while the beef, mutton, and pork, which form the chief articles of consumption, are here unusually cheap and good, and not being supplied by a contractor, but bought by the different messes from any butcher they choose to employ, the men being sufficiently acute in their own interests, run little risk of eating bad meat. Even supposing that this was at all a common source of enteric fever in some places, it must be remembered that at Sydney nearly all the animals supplied to the markets are fed many miles away from any town, free from all irrigation, or possible source of sewage contamination. The immediate neighbourhood of Sydney is unfitted for feeding fattening stock, while nearly all the sewage of the town is poured into the harbour, and little, if any of it, is used as manure upon the land or gardens.

"Having thus, at considerable length, examined the different possible sources from which the fever in the Pearl may have originated, let us now endeavour to trace each case to one or other of these sources. In the accompanying Table F., all the cases of simple continued fever, which were more than four days sick, have been arranged chronologically, besides those of undoubted enteric fever; while the dates on which each case occurred, and when each man attacked had last been on leave, together with the dates on which the different kinds of water were used on board, are also shown.

Table F.

TABLE F.

Showing CASES of SIMPLE CONTINUED and ENTERIC FEVER in 1875, arranged Chronologically; also Dates of using different kinds of Water, position of Ship, and Places where Men were on Shore.

Dates on which different kinds of Water were used.	Movements of Ship. Dates of Arrival and Departure.	Movements of Ship. Place.	Number of Case.	DATE. Put on Sick-List.	DATE. Put off Sick-List.	Number of Days Sick on board	Result.	Diagnosis. Simple Continued.	Diagnosis. Enteric.	Place, Date, and Duration of last Leave.
Sydney water used from 25 October 1874 to 20 January 1875.	25 Oct. 1874 arr.	Sydney.	1	3 Jan. -	12 Jan. -	9	Duty - -	Simple Continued	- -	Sydney, 3 November; 7 hours.
	15 Jan. 1875 dep.	Sydney.	2	5 „ -	21 „ -	16	Duty - -	Simple Continued	- -	No leave.
	21 „ „ arr.	Portland.	3	26 „ -	10 March	43	Invalided -	- - -	Enteric -	Sydney, 6 January; 36 hours.
Distilled from 21 January to 3 March.	26 „ „ „	Walaroo.	4	27 „ -	6 Feb. -	10	Hospital (dead)	- - -	Enteric -	Sydney, 4 January; 36 hours.
	2 Feb. „ „	Adelaide.	5	3 Feb. -	9 „ -	6	Hospital (dead)	- - -	Enteric -	Sydney, 10 January; 36 hours.
Sydney; from 4 March to 13 April.	13 „ „ dep.	Adelaide.	6	4 „ -	14 „ -	10	Duty - -	Simple Continued	- -	Sydney, 6 December; 3 days.
	23 „ „ arr.	Sydney.	7	7 „ -	4 March	25	Duty - -	Simple Continued	- -	No leave.
	10 April „ dep.	Sydney.	8	8 „ -	15 Feb. -	7	Duty - -	Simple Continued	- -	Sydney, 5 January; 9 hours.
Distilled from 14 April to 2 July.	13 „ „ arr.	N. Hebrides.	9	4 April -	13 April -	9	Hospital -	- - -	Enteric -	Adelaide, 10 Feb.; 12 hours.
	22 May „ „	Sydney.	10	29 „ -	25 May -	26	Duty - -	Simple Continued	- -	No leave.
Levuka water on 2 and 3 July.	14 June „ dep.	Sydney.	11	4 May -	10 June -	37	Duty - -	- - -	Enteric -	No leave.
	26 „ „ arr.	Fiji.	12	20 June -	30 „ -	10	Hospital -	- - -	Enteric -	Sydney, 9 June.
Distilled from 3 July till end of year.	23 Aug. „ „	Sydney.	13	1 July -	2 July -	2	Hospital -	- - -	Enteric -	Sydney, 10 June.
	Till end of year 1875	Sydney and Melbourne.								

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"From this it will be seen that the first suspicious case of fever (No. 1 in Table) appeared on board, at Sydney, on the 3rd of January, at which date the ship had been at anchor there for seventy days, exposed to all of the above-described influences. This case proved to be of the simple continued type, but was followed, on the 5th of January, by the second case (No. 2 in Table), which has also been returned in the same category, although, as pointed out in the remarks on this form of fever, it bore a more suspicious character. As neither of these men had been on leave in Sydney for at least two months, they could not have contracted the disease on shore there.

"Having filled up with water at Sydney, the ship left that place on 15th January, and arrived on the 21st at Portland, Victoria, and at Walaroo, South Australia, on the 26th of January, the last of the Sydney water being used on board on the 20th of that month.

"The third case (No. 3 in Table) appeared on the 26th of January, and although somewhat obscure in some of its characters, was classed as enteric fever, the first of this type on board. This man complained of slight illness for two or three days before he was put on the sick-list, and, having spent thirty-six hours in Sydney, twenty days previous to this date, he may have contracted the disease on shore, or from the water or air on board.

"The fourth case (No. 4 in Table) was a decided case of enteric fever, and the patient was ten days sick on board. He had slept one night in Sydney, twenty-three before he was attacked on the 27th of January, at Walaroo, so could hardly have contracted the disease there, and this case being contemporaneous with the previous one, could not have been infected by it, so he must have received the poison from the air or water of Sydney, the latter having been used by him up to the 20th of January, seven days before he became ill.

"The fever having now undoubtedly occurred in the ship, a fresh source of contagion must be taken into account, viz., the fomites from the fourth case, which, not being of a marked character, precautions as to the disposal of the discharge from it were not observed so stringently as they would otherwise have been. On the 5th of February, three days before the fourth case left the ship, the fifth case occurred (No. 5 in Table), and soon proved to be a well-marked example of enteric fever. He had slept in Sydney one night, twenty-five days before his attack, but he used Sydney water within twelve days of his illness, and being a stoker working in very hot weather, he probably drank it in large quantities. At the same time there is the possibility of his having contracted the disease from the previous case, although he was not more exposed in this respect than others in the ship, and not so much as some. This patient was six days sick on board, but the utmost care was taken to prevent any of his discharges getting into the ship's latrine.

"Distilled water only, was used on board from the 21st of January till the 3rd of March.

"Three cases of simple continued fever followed the last case of enteric (Nos. 6, 7, and 8 in the Table), appearing respectively on the 4th,

4th, 7th, and 8th of February, and, as some of these had been on leave within fourteen days of their illness, shore contagion is excluded, while the effect of the water must have extended over nineteen days, if it is blameable for the production of fever of this type.

" The ship returned to Sydney on the 23rd of February, and anchored at the usual place in Farm Cove to the 10th of April. (*See* Plan 1.)

" Sydney water was used from the 4th of March to the 13th of April.

" On the 4th of April the ninth case occurred (No. 9 in Table), and, being of enteric type, was sent to hospital after being nine days sick on board. He had been on leave in Adelaide twenty-two days before the attack, but used Sydney water for thirty-two days preceding his illness, and, as there had been no cases of this form of fever in the ship for nearly two months, it would appear that the air or water is alone to be blamed in this case.

" On the 10th of April the ship left Sydney for the South Sea Islands, and on the 13th the last of the Sydney water was used on board.

" On the 20th of April, while among the New Hebrides Islands, the tenth case occurred (No. 10 in Table), and, appearing to be of simple type, was returned as such. He had not been on leave, but had used Sydney water within sixteen days of his illness.

" On the 14th of May, still amongst these islands, the 11th case appeared (No. 11 in Table). The man had not been on shore for over two months, while the last case of enteric fever had left the ship twenty-one days, and the last of the Sydney water had been used also twenty-one days previous to his attack; the ship also had been twenty-five days away from Sydney. This was a clear case of enteric fever, and it follows, either that the preceding case was really of the same type, and filled up the link of contagion on board, or the period of incubation in this fever extends over twenty-one days. The ship being at sea, this case was unavoidably treated on board, confined to the sick bay, where no one else slept, and the discharges were carbolised and thrown overboard.

" Distilled water only, was used on board for drinking and cooking, from the 14th of April till the end of the year, except on two days, when some water, taken from the shore at Levuka, was used on the 2nd and 3rd of July.

" The ship arrived at Sydney on May 22nd, and anchored in Neutral Bay, 1,000 yards off the mouth of the main sewer at Fort Macquarrie (*see* Plan 1), and having the full force of the tide sweeping between it and the ship. Here the smell from the drain was not perceptible. Sydney water was not used.

" On the 14th of June, the ship left Sydney for Fiji, and on the 20th of June the twelfth case of fever appeared (No. 12 in Table). This was a well-marked case of enteric type, and the patient was ten days sick on board. He had frequently been on shore at Sydney, between the 22nd of May and the 14th of June, so that he was exposed to this source of contagion up to six days of his attack, while no Sydney water had been used on board for over sixty days. The previous

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case, however, may have been the source of contagion, for No. 12 had slept just outside the sick-bay where No. 11 had been treated, and as the latter became convalescent, he doubtless mixed with the other marines, and probably used the ship's latrine. He was seized ten days after the previous case was discharged to duty, and at least twenty days after all fever had disappeared from that case.

"While at Levuka, on the 1st of July, the thirteenth case occurred (No. 13 in Table). He was sent to hospital the following day, when it proved to be a well-marked case of enteric fever. This man had last been on leave in Sydney, eighteen days before his attack; but, like the previous case, he had been exposed to the infection from No. 11 case, as well as the infection from No. 12. The water in this case could not be blamed, as only distilled water had been used since the 14th of April. The ship returned to Farm Cove, Sydney, on the 23rd of August, and has continued to use distilled water ever since. Up to the present time (March 12th, 1876) no more cases of fever of any type have appeared on board.

"From the preceding history of all the circumstances connected with the occurrence of these different cases of fever on board this ship, the following conclusions may be fairly drawn:—

"1. In this, as in many similar instances, the occurrence of decided cases of enteric fever has been attended by a simultaneous appearance of other cases of contined fever, presenting more or less suspicious symptoms, rendering it difficult to definitely separate the two forms of disease, if indeed they are really distinct.

"2. Enteric fever was prevalent in Sydney previous to, and at the time of, its occurrence on board the Pearl.

"3. The fever did not originate in the ship, but was brought from the shore in one or more of the ways already mentioned.

"4. The disease, being once introduced into the ship, may have spread from man to man in some of the cases.

"5. That the period of incubation in some of these cases probably extended beyond fourteen days.

"6. The deficient cubic space allowed to the men on board probably predisposed them, more than the officers, to disease.

"7. There is abundant proof that the air and the sea surrounding the ship while at Sydney were almost constantly contaminated, to a very great extent, by sewer emanations.

"8. There is overwhelming evidence that the water used for drinking, &c., taken from the pipe at Fort Macquarrie, Sydney, was very frequently contaminated by sewage to an unusual extent, about the time of the occurrence of some of these cases.

"9. The men used this water, unfiltered, very frequently; the officers rarely.

"10. The food used by the men does not seem to be blameable as a cause of production.

"11. The first very suspicious case was that (No. 2 in Table) in which the man could only have contracted the disease from the water or the air on board.

"12. Of the seven decided cases of enteric fever, the first may have contracted it either on shore or from the water or air on board,

or

or from case No. 2 in Table, if this was really enteric fever; the second, from water or air; the third from the water, or from the previous case. The fourth case seems to have been of fresh origin, either from the water or from the air on board; the fifth also appears to have been either of fresh origin, or the period of incubation extended over fourteen days; or the case No. 10 in the Table, which occurred between the fourth and fifth cases, and is returned as simple continued fever, was really a marked case of enteric. The sixth case must have got it from the previous one; and, in like manner, the seventh was probably infected from the previous cases.

"13. The evidence then shows the possibility of the disease having been caused by the Sydney water in five of the cases; by the air in four; contracted on shore in three; and communicated from one to another on board in six of the cases.

"14. The cases ceased to appear after case No. 5 left the ship on February 9th, and the use of Sydney water was discontinued at the end of January; while they reappeared on the 4th of April, after Sydney water had again been used during the whole of March and the beginning of April, and they finally disappeared after the last case left the ship on the 2nd of July, when Sydney water had been adandoned from the 14th of April.

"15. Finally, we may safely infer, that the air surrounding the ship being contaminated by the sewer emanations, acted at least as a predisposing cause, together with the crowded state of the men's sleeping place on board, thereby rendering them very liable to infection; and that the germs of enteric fever were present in the water drunk, and acted as the immediate cause in the earlier cases, originating the disease on at least two separate occasions, while the later cases were most probably derived from the previous ones.

"These conclusions are, I think, also borne out by the facts elicited in connection with the outbreak of this fever on board Her Majesty's ship Barracouta, which occurred at Sydney about the same time.

"As an additional proof that the foul air and water of Sydney affected the crew injuriously about this time may be mentioned the prevalence of diarrhœa among them, which will again be referred to under that disease."

There were two cases of enteric fever in the Sappho. In both cases the disease seems to have been contracted at Adelaide, where it is said to be endemic. Both cases made good recoveries. The medical officer* has, however, the following observations on the water supply at Sydney:—

"A consideration of the system of the Sydney water supply discloses the mode in which it may become contaminated with sewage; the service of the drinking water, and that for flushing the water closets, are derived from the same branch of the main, and in the latter case there is, in the majority of instances, no intervening tank, consequently the pipe for conveying the water dips into

* Staff Surgeon Patrick Keelan.

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into the pan, and whenever it becomes necessary to cut off the supply at the main for repairs or other purposes, a vacuum is caused by the withdrawal of the water, by which the foul air, and in many instances the sewage matters (where these have been allowed to accumulate), are sucked up, and passed into the general circulation of the water supply, not only in the particular house wherein lies the "fons et origo mali," but of the surrounding neighbourhood; indeed this has been proved by actual experiment. I quote a few extracts from Professor Liversedge's analyses of the Sydney water, made at the instance of the New South Wales Parliament: 'First, one of the specimens of water taken from a pipe supplied by the Bore was exceptionally bad, and had evidently been contaminated by direct communication with a closet, or other source of impurity; second, another sample taken from a tap in the yard of a house in York Street, was contaminated with fæcal matter, as was shown by chemical analysis, and further corroborated by microscopical examination made of the sediment, which not only teemed with various animalculæ and small worms (probably entozoa), but it also showed the remains of partially digested food, in the shape of muscular fibre, vegetable tissue, fibres, &c., and much structureless decaying matter; third, out of six samples taken from the mains fed by the high level service, three were contaminated with the fæces from the pans of closets, and the microscope showed the sediment to consist of decomposing organic matter, containing the remains of undigested food, such as particles of muscular fibre, vegetable tissue, and what appeared to be empty potato starch cells, together with numerous animalculæ, small worms, (probably entozoa), and other organisms; one of the samples, in addition, contained human hairs attached to the fæces; the smell given off by these specimens was of that peculiar faint and deadly character which is emitted by decomposing sewage matter.' The remedy is, of course, the separation of the drinking water supply from the closet supply, and this can readily be effected by the interposition of a tank to each closet, governed by a ball-tap; and I am informed that a firm of plumbers in Sydney have offered to supply one to each house in the city at a uniform rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* Advantage was not taken of this offer. By the directions of the late Commodore Goodenough, the anchorage of the squadron was changed from Farm Cove to Neutral Bay on the north side of the harbour, and I believe with benefit to health."

Simple Continued Fever.—There were thirty eight cases of simple continued fever in the squadron, the average duration of each case being between twenty-one and twenty-two days. The protracted nature of these cases, and in many instances their occurring coincidently with cases of enteric fever, lead to the suspicion that not improbably they were closely allied in their source to that form of fever, "although," as the medical officer of the Pearl says, "from the want of some of the diagnotic features of that disease, it has been returned as simple continued fever. . . . . As to the cause of this fever, as well as of the milder form returned as febricula, it would appear from the frequency which examples of all these forms occur about the same time, as well as the close similarity which often exists between

between the severer cases of the two former and the milder and less marked cases of the latter, that some very close relation exists, not only in the different forms of fever, but also in their producing causes." Somewhat similar remarks are made by the medical officer of the Dido, in which ship there were fifteen cases of simple continued fever.

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II. General Diseases, Section B.,—or Constitutional Group.

Under this head appear 137 cases of various forms of disease, viz., eighty-four of rheumatism, twenty-three of primary and twenty-one of secondary syphilis, five of phthisis pulmonalis, and four of gout; and of these, one of rheumatism and three of phthisis were invalided, and one of phthisis proved fatal.

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Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases of this form of disease to the extent of 18·2 per 1,000. There was nothing of particular interest in any of these cases. In several instances two or three cases occurred as relapses in one patient.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—There was a reduction in the ratio of cases of the primary form of disease to the extent of 17·2, and of secondary syphilis of 3·3, compared with the preceding year. The disease did not, in fact, exist in any great degree in any ship. The medical officer of the Pearl, in which ship six cases of primary syphilis and seven of secondary syphilis are returned, says: "Considering the length of time spent by the ship at Sydney, and the very large amount of leave granted to the men, wonderfully little venereal disease has been contracted, seeing that no legislation as yet affects prostitution and its results in these colonies. An Act for this purpose is now before the House, but it seems doubtful if it will become law for some time to come. During two short visits to Melbourne, including twenty-two days in the last quarter of the year, two cases of syphilis and four of gonorrhœa were contracted by our men. Whether these diseases are more prevalent there than in Sydney I am unable to say."

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Thirty-one cases of various forms of disease appear, under the head of which four were invalided, and one proved fatal.

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Spinal Meningitis.—The fatal case was one of spinal meningitis. It occurred in the person of a seaman of the Pearl, æt. 23, whose previous history throws no light upon the origin of the disease. The medical officer of the ship says:—"The presence, however, of a deformed sternum may have indirectly predisposed him to spinal disease, especially as the existence of pain of an obscure nature in the sternal region preceded the attack of meningitis; it was, how-

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Class III.

ever, only at the second occurrence of this sternal pain that it appeared to be associated with the latter disease. For the first twenty days of his last illness the symptoms were very obscure, after which they gradually became more and more characteristic, and ultimately presented a most typical example of a moderately acute case of uncomplicated spinal meningitis. The fits of pain along the spine and in the extremities occurring on any movement, accompanied by the marked stiffness of the muscles of the painful part; the intervals of complete freedom from pain and spasm, the absence of paralysis, and spinal tenderness, together with the increased sensibility of the general surface of the body, the want of fever or constitutional disturbance and head symptoms, the profuse perspiration after the fits of pain, and the want of trismus or priapism, all clearly pointed to the real nature of the attack. The total illness lasted fifty days, but the period during which the spinal symptoms were clear was about thirty-three only. Unfortunately, the notes of the post-mortem examination were very meagre, but satisfactory so far as clearly establishing the presence of inflammation of the membranes, of the spinal cord, and the healthiness of the thoracic organs. This was a most interesting case when compared with the three cases of traumatic tetanus which will be mentioned later on, and together they form a most instructive group, and illustrate most perfectly the differential diagnosis of these two diseases, which possess many points in common, and yet are so distinct."

As the case is one of considerable interest, it is given here in detail, with the pathological appearances found on post-mortem examination. The history of the cases of traumatic tetanus will be found in the Appendix.

". . . . æt. 23, ordinary. On the 22nd September 1874, at Fiji, first complained of pain in the chest, when it was discovered he had the following deformity:—The upper third of the sternum curved sharply forward, the middle and lower thirds deeply curved inwards; spine and other bones normal. He stated that he had been born thus deformed, but that it also increased as he grew, at first gradually, and during the last two years more rapidly, and he had suffered more or less pain in the chest for the last ten years, about mid-sternum, becoming more severe with the increase of the deformity. His father and one brother had similar malformations; the former died æt. 27; cause unknown. This man was entered on board the St. Vincent in September 1868, at the age of 16, and has served in the East and West Indies, always having good health except occasional diarrhœa.

" At first he complained only of pain in the right breast, and soon afterwards in the left, of a rheumatic nature, which afterwards became constant, severe, and fixed in the centre of the sternum, and increased on any muscular exertion. The heart's sounds were normal, and loudest over ensiform cartilage; pulse and respiration natural; there was no difficulty in swallowing, and in other respects he was healthy. He was able to resume his work on the 11th October 1874, continuing at it till the 13th April 1875, when he was again put on the sick-list suffering from the old pain in the centre of the

the sternum, with some dyspeptic symptoms, vomiting, and a feeling of oppression in the stomach after taking food.

"On the 22nd he had occasional pain running down the arms on deglutition and on moving; the tongue was coated, and he had a dull heavy expression; the appetite was fair.

"On the 29th he first complained of pain in the back, most about the lumbar region, and not constant; the urine was high coloured, and contained a slight deposit of lithates.

"On the 7th May the pain in the lumbar region had become much worse, occurring in severe paroxysms on moving the body, shooting mostly down the course of the sciatic nerves as far as the knees, and more slightly upwards into the dorsal vertebræ. There was no distinct tenderness on pressure of the spine, but a superficial soreness over most of the back, and deep pressure in epigastrium caused pain there. He had very little constitutional disturbance beyond the exhaustion from the pain and the loss of sleep; the temperature was normal, and the pulse about 100.

"During the next seven days these fits of pain recurred about every eight hours, and became gradually more and more severe, and attended by stiffness in the muscles of the back and neck; also a great dread on the part of the patient of any movement. Hypodermic injections of morphia were the only things that gave any relief, and they did so most effectually, but for a time only.

"On the 14th of May the chief seat of pain had moved higher up into the lower dorsal vertebræ, and he complained of pain at the point of the penis on making water, and slight difficulty in passing it; bowels confined, thirst urgent, appetite fair, strength and flesh much reduced; suffered much from profuse sweating after the fits of pain; no other signs of fever. On the 18th he was seized with an unusually severe attack of pain in the whole spine, and marked stiffness of the muscles of the back and neck, not amounting to opisthotonos, lasting about half an hour, and followed by extreme collapse, coldness of surface, faintness, and clammy sweat. After this he passed a very restless night, suffering frequent attacks of pain in back, epigastrium, and right hypochondrium.

"On the 19th he vomited a large quantity of dark coffee-coloured fluid, of a strongly vinous smell, which, under the microscope, presented granular matter, epithelium, and starch granules, but no blood discs, or other recognisable structure. The pain and tightness in the epigastrium were considerably relieved, and the bowels being moved by an enema, he felt altogether easier.

"On the 20th, he slept three or four hours during the night, after an injection of morphia. Temp. normal; pulse, 110.

"21st. Fits of pain came on about every six hours, but were at once relieved by morphia injections. The pain extended from the lumbar region into the cervical, and occasionally down the arms, round the diaphragm, and into thighs, with stiffness of the muscles; a very marked change of expression, being at times quite free from pain, and appearing like another person, but on making the least movement the pain returns; appetite falling off, much emaciation and weakness, with soreness and tenderness of the whole surface.

Australian Station.

Class III.

"On the 22nd there was more difficulty in passing water; bowels very sluggish; pain and fulness over stomach; temp. normal; pulse 110, weak; respiration 36.

"23rd. No paralysis of sensibility or motion; pressure over spinous processes of vertebræ produced very little pain; no difficulty of breathing or of swallowing; no priapism at any period; no head symptoms; pupils only slightly contracted; mind quite clear; fever absent. On the 23rd of May he was sent to Sydney Hospital.

"The few following notes of the termination of the case were received from the house physician:—

"The injections of liquor morphiæ were continued for a few days, when a draught consisting of chloral hydrate and bromide of potassium was given every four hours; and, a week after admission, the galvanic cautery was applied on each side of the spine. The latter seemed to afford relief for a time, but he gradually got weaker, and died on 3rd June, 1875.

"A post-mortem examination revealed the membranes covering the spinal cord in the lower dorsal and lumbar regions congested, and some fluid of a sanguinolent nature was detected. The organs of the chest healthy; the liver contracted somewhat, and mottled with patches of a whitish substance of a fatty nature, which pervaded the whole organ; the stomach was healthy; so were also the other abdominal organs. The brain was not examined."

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

Under this head appear eleven cases of various forms of disease, of which four were invalided, and two proved fatal. There were, in point of fact, three deaths, one from organic disease of the heart, and two from aneurism, but one of the aneurismal cases is entered on the Case Table under the head of organic disease of the heart, which it was suspected to be.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. and VI.

These classes are represented by fifteen cases of sympathetic bubo, the duration of each case being a little over eleven days.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 131 cases of various forms of disease, of which three were invalided, and three proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 113 to the total number of cases, the average duration of each case being exactly six days.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

One hundred and seventy-three cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which two were invalided, and two died. Cynanche contributed thirty-nine, dyspepsia forty-one, and diarrhœa sixty-nine, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche

cynanche was on an average between five and six days under treatment, each case of dyspepsia between five and six days, and each case of diarrhœa a little over six days.

Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.—Both of the fatal cases occur under this head, one from peritonitis and one from intus-susceptio.

Intus-susceptio.— This distressing and fatal form of disease occurred in the person of a seaman of the Blanche. The history of the case, as detailed by the medical officer* of the ship, presents no particular feature differing from other cases of this disease, excepting almost constant diarrhœa up to the day of his death. The following report is made :—"The only relief experienced is from opium; much weaker and more restless to day; will take nothing but tea; is reduced to a skeleton, but his strength is good; bowels relaxed day and night, on an average every two minutes; motions not so offensive, clear and less copious; urine normal. At 11 a.m. fæcal vomiting set in, and at 4 p.m. also; pulse 122, feeble; sordes on teeth; less abdominal pain, but a hard distended state of the abdomen all over continues; tongue black and moist. . . . . "21st April.—During the night stercoraceous vomiting frequent, and to-day it is constant, with excessive tenderness in the iliac and pubic regions, and great distension of the gastric region. Facies Hippocratica present; fluid not retained by stomach; pulse 124, very feeble; diarrhœa with thin watery stools, and tenesmus. Paroxysms of intense abdominal pain. At 2 p.m. commenced to sink, the first symptom being a failing pulse; intellect clear up to within three-quarters of an hour of dissolution, which occurred painlessly at 7.45 p.m.

"Post-mortem examination ten hours after death; weather tropical.—Cadaveric rigidity well marked; emaciation great; skin colourless, no eruption; over sacrum slight inflammatory patch from pressure; no œdema; expression life-like. On inspection of the abdomen, the parietal peritoneum and mesentery were in a healthy condition; the descending layer of the great omentum was considerably thickened, and the peritoneum covering the ascending and descending colon thickened and injected. The small intestines were healthy, except eight inches of the ileum near its termination, which was about the size of the little finger, forming a small delicate straight tube of a pinkish colour invaginated in the intestine above (for three inches), which formed a sheath around it, but maintaining a channel pervious to a very small stream of water, the narrow tube being simply a continuation of the upper one.

"On inspection of the cæcum, a portion, the size of a dollar, was thinned so much as to resemble a spider's web, was of a black green hue, and horribly fœtid. The descending colon bore traces of softening and of inflammatory action, and on following up the colon with care, it gave way at the commencement of the arch, leaving an irregular jagged edge. The descending colon separated from the arch in a similar manner, and with the ascending layers of the great omentum and transverse mesocolon, formed a dense soft brittle mass, through which the cavity of the bowels could not clearly be

* Staff Surgeon W. H. Adam.

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Class VIII.

be traced. This portion of the intestine must also have been the seat of intus-susceptio, and no adhesion taking place at the seat of the constriction, it became gangrenous, and poured its contents into the abdominal cavity. The other organs were healthy."

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs.

Classes IX. and X.

Fifty-nine cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which one proved fatal. Gonorrhœa contributed thirty-five to the total number of cases, epididymitis seven, and orchitis seven. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average nearly seventeen days under treatment; each case of epididymitis between twenty and twenty-one days; and each case of orchitis a little over eleven days. The fatal case was one of Bright's disease.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

This class is represented by one case of disease of the bones, and one case of disease of the joints. The case of disease of the bones, which was invalided, was 153 days under treatment on board ship and in hospital; the case of disease of the joints was seventy-two days.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII.

Under this head appear 443 cases of various forms of disease, of which one was invalided. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 300 to the total number of cases; ulcer, 129; and of skin diseases of various kinds, fourteen. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was, on an average, between ten and eleven days under treatment; each case of ulcer, between twenty and twenty-one days; and each case of skin disease, between fourteen and fifteen days.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

This class is represented by fifteen cases of debility, chiefly climatic, of which one was invalided. Each case was a little over ten days under treatment.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

One case of delirium tremens, of three days duration, appears in the Returns of the squadron. It occurred in the person of a stoker.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Under this head appear 258 cases of wounds and injuries, seven of burns and scalds, and one of submersion and drowning. Five cases of wounds and injuries and the case of drowning proved fatal.

Wounds and Injuries.—Of the five fatal cases, one was a fracture of the skull, inflicted by a blow with a sleeve-board; one was fracture of a cervical vertebra, sustained by a fall while wrestling; and three were the result of tetanus, following arrow wounds inflicted by the natives of Santa Cruz, one of the South Sea Islands. These arrows were supposed to be poisoned, and a full account of them, with an epitome of the cases, will be found in the Appendix.*

Drowning.--

* *See* Appendix, p. 149.

Drowning.—One man was drowned among the New Hebrides Islands, while engaged seining. Australian Station.

Cases.

Cases.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of cases of the various classes of disease and injury to the total cases in those classes, at the different decennial periods:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	3·35	3·03	1·39	–	3·05
Continued Fevers	2·89	1·65	4·89	–	2·75
Periodic Fevers	·80	·55	2·79	–	·94
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	3·35	9·94	11·88	28·57	6·10
Syphilis { Primary	1·84	1·93	–	–	1·67
Syphilis { Secondary	1·96	1·10	–	–	1·52
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·23	·55	·69	–	·36
Other Diseases	–	–	2·79	–	·29
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	2·31	2·48	1·39	–	2·25
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	·34	1·38	2·09	–	·79
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	1·27	1·10	–	–	1·08
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	6·82	14·91	12·58	–	9·51
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	10·40	15·46	16·78	42·85	12·56
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	6·01	1·38	1·39	–	4·28
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·11	–	·69	–	·14
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	38·49	22·09	20·27	14·28	32·17
Unclassed	·80	1·38	2·09	–	1·08
Poisoning	–	–	·69	–	·07
Wounds and Injuries	18·95	20·99	17·48	14·28	19·31

Invaliding.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., one person was invalided; and under Section B., four persons, viz., one for rheumatism and three for phthisis pulmonalis. Four persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; four for diseases of the circulatory system; three for diseases of the respiratory system; two for diseases of the digestive system; one for diseases of the organs of locomotion; one for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; one for unclassed diseases; and three for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was twenty-four, which is in the ratio of 24· per 1,000 of force, being an increase compared with the preceding year equal to 3·3 per 1,000.

Australian Station.

Invaliding.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids on the Australian Station, at the different decennial periods, to total invalids for the various classes of disease :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.: Eruptive Fevers	6·66	–	–	–	4·16
II. General Diseases, Section B.: Rheumatism	6·66	–	–	–	4·16
Phthisis Pulmonalis	13·33	20·	–	–	12·50
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	20·	–	25·	–	16·66
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	20·	20·	–	–	16·66
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	6·66	20·	25·	–	12·50
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	–	20·	25·	–	8·33
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	–	–	25·	–	4·16
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	6·66	–	–	–	4·16
Unclassed	6·66	–	–	–	4·16
Wounds and Injuries	13·33	20·	–	–	12·50

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was twenty, which is in the ratio of 20· per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, equal to 12·7 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths at the different decennial periods, to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.: Eruptive Fevers	25·	14·28	–	–	15·
II. General Diseases, Section B.: Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	14·28	–	–	5·
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	12·50	–	–	–	5·
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	–	42·85	–	–	15·
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	–	–	60·	–	15·
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	25·	–	–	–	10·
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	–	14·28	–	–	5·
Wounds and Injuries	37·50	14·28	40·	–	30·

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Measles	1	1·	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	41	41·	1	1·	3	3·
Simple Continued Fever	38	38·	—	—	—	—
Ague	13	13·	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	84	84·	1	1·	—	—
Syphilis { Primary	23	23·	—	—	—	—
Syphilis { Secondary	21	21·	—	—	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	5·	3	3·	1	1·
Gout	4	4·	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Vertigo	2	2·	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	3	3·	2	2·	—	—
Neuralgia	9	9·	—	—	—	—
Insanity	1	1·	1	1·	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain	2	2·	1	1·	1	1·
Diseases of the Eye	7	7·	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	2	2·	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	5	5·	2	2·	—	—
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	4	4·	1	1·	1	1·
Aneurism	1	1·	1	1·	2	2·
Varicose Veins	1	1·	—	—	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	15	15·	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Catarrh	113	113·	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	4	4·	1	1·	3	3·
Asthma	8	8·	1	1·	—	—
Pneumonia	2	2·	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	2	2·	1	1·	—	—
Hæmoptysis	2	2·	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	39	39·	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	41	41·	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	3·	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	69	69·	—	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation	11	11·	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	2	2·	—	—	—	—
Hernia	2	2·	1	1·	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	4	4·	1	1·	2	2·
Jaundice	2	2·	—	—	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	2	2·	—	—	1	1·
Gonorrhœa	35	35·	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	7	7·	—	—	—	—
Stricture	2	2·	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	7	7·	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	6	6·	—	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones	1	1·	1	1·	—	—
Diseases of the Joints	1	1·	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	300	300·	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	129	129·	1	1·	—	—
Erythema	2	2·	—	—	—	—
Scabies	3	3·	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	9	9·	—	—	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	15	15·	1	1·	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	1	1·	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	258	258·	3	3·	5	5·
Burns and Scalds	7	7·	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning	1	1·	–	–	1	1·
TOTALS	1,377	1377·	24	24·	20	20·

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease and from Injuries, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

Disease or Injury.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	Total.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Measles	1	19	20	—	—
Enteric Fever	1,524	834	2,358	6·4	6·4
Simple Continued Fever	715	107	822	2·2	2·2
Ague	103	-	103	·2	·2
Erysipelas	19	-	19	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	1,010	96	1,106	3·	3·
Syphilis — Primary	660	24	684	1·8	1·8
Syphilis — Secondary	729	-	729	1·9	1·9
Phthisis Pulmonalis	145	10	155	·4	·4
Gout	27	-	27	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Vertigo	21	-	21	—	—
Epilepsy	130	-	130	·3	·3
Neuralgia	42	-	42	·1	·1
Insanity	2	8	10	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain	54	10	64	·1	·1
Diseases of the Eye	56	-	56	·1	·1
Diseases of the Ear	7	-	7	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart — Functional	92	-	92	·2	·2
Diseases of the Heart — Organic	52	63	115	·3	·3
Varicose Veins	7	-	7	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	166	-	166	·4	·4
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh	678	-	678	1·8	1·8
Bronchitis	47	38	85	·2	·2
Asthma	42	-	42	·1	·1
Pneumonia	17	89	106	·2	·2
Pleurisy	76	67	143	·3	·3
Hæmoptysis	16	11	27	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	225	-	225	·6	·6
Dyspepsia	232	-	232	·6	·6
Dysentery	37	24	61	·1	·1
Diarrhœa	415	-	415	1·1	1·1
Colic and Constipation	28	-	28	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	18	-	18	—	—
Hernia	12	-	12	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	43	-	43	·1	·1
Jaundice	55	-	55	·1	·1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	15	-	15	—	—
Gonorrhœa	607	-	607	1·6	1·6
Epididymitis	144	-	144	·3	·3
Stricture	48	-	48	·1	·1
Orchitis	79	-	79	·2	·2
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	56	-	56	·1	·1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	2	151	153	·4	·4
Diseases of the Joints	72	-	72	·1	·1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	3,131	47	3,178	8·7	8·7
Ulcer	2,605	52	2,657	7·2	7·2
Erythema	14	-	14	—	—
Scabies	42	-	42	·1	·1
Other Diseases of the Skin	149	-	149	·4	·4
Unclassed:					
Debility	153	-	153	·4	·4
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens	3	-		—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	3,121	123	3,244	8·8	8·8
Burns and Scalds	97	-	97	·2	·2
TOTALS	17,841	1,773	19,614	53·7	53·7

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each Ship employed on the AUSTRALIAN STATION.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Barracouta.	Blanche.	Dido.	Nymphe.	Pearl.	Rosario.	Sappho.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:								
Enteric Fever - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:								
Rheumatism - - - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	3
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:								
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Insanity - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:								
Diseases of the Heart - - { Functional	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
Diseases of the Heart - - { Organic	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Aneurism - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:								
Bronchitis - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Asthma - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Pleurisy - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:								
Hernia - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Fistula in Ano - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:								
Diseases of the Bones - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous Systems:								
Ulcer - - - - - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Unclassed:								
Debility - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Wounds and Injuries:								
Wounds, Injuries, &c. -	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	3
TOTALS - - -	5	5	1	2	6	2	3	24

Table, No. 4.

Showing the Number of Deaths in each Ship employed on the Australian Station.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Barracouta.	Blanche.	Dido.	Nymphe.	Pearl.	Rosario.	Sappho.	Total.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:								
Enteric Fever	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	3
II. General Diseases, Section B.:								
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:								
Meningitis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:								
Diseases of the Heart, Organic	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Aneurism	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:								
Bronchitis	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:								
Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:								
Bright's Disease	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wounds and Injuries:								
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	5
Drowning	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Totals	1	5	1	1	10	1	1	20

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES in the Ships employed on the AUSTRALIAN STATION.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Barracouta.	Blanche.	Dido.	Nymphe.	Pearl.	Rosario.	Sappho.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:								
Measles	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Enteric Fever	32	–	–	–	7	–	2	41
Simple Continued Fever	5	–	15	4	9	1	4	38
Ague	–	1	5	–	3	–	4	13
II. General Diseases, Section B.:								
Rheumatism	8	6	21	6	28	–	15	84
Syphilis Primary	5	3	1	4	6	–	4	23
Syphilis Secondary	1	1	6	2	7	4	–	21
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	5
Gout	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:								
Vertigo	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Epilepsy	5	1	–	–	2	–	–	8
Neuralgia	2	2	4	1	–	–	–	9
Insanity	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Other Diseases of the Brain	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
Diseases of the Eye	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	7
Diseases of the Ear	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:								
Diseases of the Heart Functional	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	5
Diseases of the Heart Organic	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	4
Aneurism	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Varicose Veins	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Barracouta.	Blanche.	Dido.	Nymphe.	Pearl.	Rosario.	Sappho.	TOTAL.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:								
Bubo (*Symp.*)	8	1	3	3	–	–	–	15
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:								
Catarrh	34	5	37	3	22	9	3	113
Bronchitis	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	4
Asthma	1	–	6	–	–	–	1	8
Pneumonia	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Pleurisy	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Hæmoptysis	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:								
Cynanche	6	4	17	4	6	–	2	39
Dyspepsia	9	5	13	10	1	–	3	41
Dysentery	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
Diarrhœa	19	8	17	8	4	5	8	69
Colic and Constipation	2	4	2	–	–	–	3	11
Hæmorrhoids	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
Hernia	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	4
Jaundice	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:								
Diseases of the Kidneys	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Gonorrhœa	6	2	6	4	8	2	7	35
Epididymitis	–	–	1	–	3	–	3	7
Stricture	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Orchitis	1	3	1	1	1	–	–	7
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	6

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Barracouta.	Blanche.	Dido.	Nymphe.	Pearl.	Rosario.	Sappho.	TOTAL.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:								
Diseases of the Bones	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Diseases of the Joints	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:								
Phlegmon and Abscess	43	52	46	38	92	5	24	300
Ulcer	34	14	7	11	59	1	3	129
Erythema	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Scabies	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3
Other Diseases of the Skin	1	1	2	4	–	–	1	9
Unclassed:								
Debility	4	2	2	1	5	–	1	15
Poisoning:								
Delirium Tremens	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Wounds and Injuries:								
Wounds, &c.	66	34	48	23	51	5	31	258
Burns and Scalds	–	1	2	2	1	–	1	7
Submersion and Drowning	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
TOTALS	299	163	275	140	336	35	129	1,377

Table, No. 6. - - - - - - -

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers per 1,000 of Force

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 560.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 320.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - - -	29	51·7	1	1·7	2	3·5	11	34·3	–	–	1	3·1
Continued Fevers - - - - -	25	44·6	–	–	–	–	6	18·7	–	–	–	–
Periodic Fevers - - - - -	7	12·5	–	–	–	–	2	6·2	–	–	–	
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - - - -	29	51·7	1	1·7	–	–	36	112·5	–	–	–	–
Syphilis, Primary - - - -	16	28·5	–	–	–	–	7	21·8	–	–	–	–
Syphilis, Secondary - - - -	17	30·3	–	–	–	–	4	12·5	–	–	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	2	3·5	2	3·5	–	–	2	6·2	1	3·1	1	3·1
Other Diseases - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	20	35·7	3	5·3	1	1·7	9	28·1	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	3	5·3	3	5·3	–	–	5	15·6	1	3·1	3	9·3
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - -	11	19·6	–	–	–	–	4	12·5	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	59	105·3	1	1·7	–	–	54	168·7	1	3·1	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	90	160·7	–	–	2	3·5	56	175·	1	3·1	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - -	52	92·8	–	–	–	–	5	15·6	–	–	1	3·1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	1	1·7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - -	333	594·6	1	1·7	–	–	80	250·	–	–	–	–
Unclassed - - - - - - - -	7	12·5	1	1·7	–	–	5	15·6	–	–	–	–
Poisoning - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries - - - - -	164	292·8	2	3·5	3	5·3	76	237·5	1	3·1	1	3·1
Totals - - -	865	1544·6	15	26·7	8	14·2	362	1131·2	5	15·6	7	21·8

TABLE, No. 6.

Invalided and Dead, on the AUSTRALIAN STATION, between certain Ages, with the Ratio at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 110.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 10.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 1,000.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
2	18·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	42·	1	1·	3	3·
7	63·6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	38·	–	–	–	–
4	36·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13·	–	–	–	–
17	154·5	–	–	–	–	2	200·	–	–	–	–	84	84·	1	1·	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23·	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	21·	–	–	–	–
1	9·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5·	3	3·	1	1·
4	36·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4·	–	–	–	–
2	18·1	1	9·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31·	4	4·	1	1·
3	27·2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11·	4	4·	3	3·
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15·	–	–	–	–
18	163·6	1	9·	3	27·2	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	131·	3	3·	3	3·
24	218·1	1	9·	–	–	3	300·	–	–	–	–	173	173·	2	2·	2	2·
2	18·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	59·	–	–	1	1·
1	9·	1	9·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2·	1	1·	–	–
29	263·6	–	–	–	–	1	100·	–	–	–	–	443	443·	1	1·	–	–
3	27·2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15·	1	1·	–	–
1	9·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1·	–	–	–	–
25	227·2	–	–	2	18·1	1	100·	–	–	–	–	266	266·	3	3·	6	6·
143	1300·	4	36·3	5	45·4	7	700·	–	–	–	–	1,377	1377·	24	24·	20	20·

Table, No. 7.

Showing the Names of the Ships; the Average Complement; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days Sickness on Board; and the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship.

Rate, &c.	NAMES OF SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	PERIOD.	Average Complement.	Average Complement Corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Sixth Rate -	Barracouta - -	Sheerness -	10 Mar. 1873	5	1,053	P. 300	Year - -	190	190	299	4,679	12·8	67·3	15
	Blanche - -	Sydney -	12 Oct. 1871	6	1,268	S. 350	1 Jan. to 30 June	190	95	163	1,847	10·2	53·6	1
	Dido - - -	Portsmouth	20 April 1871	8	1,277	S. 350	Year - -	200	200	275	2,928	8·	40·	-
	Nymphe - -	Sheerness -	5 Jan. 1875	9	1,084	S. 300	1 July to 31 Dec.	140	70	140	1,121	6·	42·8	1
	Pearl - - -	Portsmouth	22 May 1873	17	1,469	S. 400	Year - -	290	290	336	5,261	14·4	49·6	10
Sloop - -	Rosario - -	Sydney -	12 Oct. 1871	6	1,268	S. 350	1 Jan. to 30 June	130	65	35	724	4·	30·7	1
	Sappho - -	Chatham -	26 Aug. 1874	4	727	S. 120	1 Apr. to 31 Dec.	120	90	129	1,281	4·6	38·3	7

IRREGULAR FORCE.

Irregular Force.

FIFTY-FOUR vessels constituted the Irregular Force in 1875, viz., three iron-clads, nine fourth-rates, two fifth-rates, eight sixth-rates, nine sloops, nine gun-vessels, nine troopships, one surveying vessel, one store-ship, two gun-boats, and one yacht. Besides these, there was a marine battalion on its passage home from Japan, the relief crews for schooners on the Australian Station, the relieved crews of these schooners on their passage home, and a considerable number of supernumeraries on their passage to the China Station. The returns of thirteen of the ships were for the whole year; and from the rest of the force for periods varying from two to nine months. The ships engaged in the Arctic Expedition have not been taken account of in the Force, as the returns had not been received from them when the tables were prepared. The mean force corrected for time was 7,600, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list 9,750, which is in the ratio of 1282·8 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 196·7 per 1,000. Of these, 205 were invalided, and fifty-nine proved fatal, the former being in the ratio of 26·9, and the latter of 7·7 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding year, there was a reduction in the invaliding rate equal to 5·4, and in the death rate equal to 2·3 per 1,000.

Under General Diseases, Section A., the average number of men sick daily was in the ratio of 1· per 1,000; and in Section B., 10·; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 1·4; of the circulatory system, ·5; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, ·7; of the respiratory system, 3·8; of the digestive system, 3·; of the urinary and generative systems, 4·3; of the organs of locomotion, ·3; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 11·5; from unclassed diseases, 1·; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 9·6. The average number of men sick daily from all causes, was 386·5, which is in the ratio of 50·8 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 3·9 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group.

Class I. Sect. A.

Under this head appear 255 cases of various forms of disease, viz., four of measles, three of scarlet fever, eight of enteric fever, 156 of simple continued fever, twenty-six of ague, thirty-one of remittent fever, three of cholera, three of mumps, and twenty-one

Irregular Force.

Class I. Sect. A.

of erysipelas. Of these, one of remittent fever, and four cases of erysipelas, were invalided; and two cases of enteric fever, three of simple continued fever, three of cholera, and two of erysipelas, proved fatal; and there was a death from pyæmia, with no corresponding case.

Measles.—Of the four cases of this eruptive fever, two occurred in the Euphrates, and two in the Malabar, Indian troopships, which, from the class of passengers they carry, are liable to outbreaks of eruptive fevers. It does not appear necessary to go at length into the history of these cases.

Scarlet Fever.—Three cases of this disease occurred in the Force, two in the Euphrates, and one in the Topaze.

In the Topaze the case of scarlet fever occurred in the person of an officer, who contracted the disease on board the Sultan, at Gibraltar. He was at once sent to hospital, where he made a good recovery, but not in sufficient time to rejoin his ship, his skin being still in the stage of desquamation at the time she sailed for the Cape of Good Hope.

Enteric Fever.—There were single cases of this form of fever in the Challenger, Crocodile, Malabar, Raleigh, Sapphire, and Serapis, and two cases in the Volage. Two deaths occurred, one in the Newcastle, and one in the Volage.

The death in connection with the Newcastle occurred in the Military Hospital at Gibraltar, in the person of a petty officer, who was supposed to be suffering from typhoid pneumonia. After a few days it was evident that the pneumonic symptoms were merely secondary, and that he was labouring under enteric fever of a very severe type. The abdominal symptoms were well marked, the temperature was as high as 104·4, the rose-coloured eruption was present, and the stools were characteristic. He died six days after his admission to hospital. The pathological appearances found after death were pathognomonic of the disease.

The death in connection with the Volage took place in Haslar Hospital. It occurred in the person of a petty officer, and it is thus reported by the medical officer* of that Establishment, under whose care he was placed:—"This patient whose attack terminated fatally was received from Her Majesty's ship Volage. He had joined that ship at Malta on the 29th of May, and was seized while on deck on the afternoon of the 13th of June with faintness, headache, and vertigo. From the report of the medical officer it appears that the patient fell into a state of stupor on the following day, and complete unconsciousness existed on the 16th of June, and continued up to the time of his being sent to hospital on the 18th. When received he presented the dusky appearance

* Deputy Inspector General T. R. Pickthorn.

pearance of a case of typhus. He had passed a watery stool in the cot on his way to hospital, and there was evident tenderness in the right iliac fossa. It was impossible to arouse him either to protrude his tongue, open his eyes, or make any attempt to answer questions, His lips were covered with dark sordes; pulse, 116; respirations, 32; temperature, 102°·6; moist rales were heard at the base of the left lung, but the lung sounds were otherwise normal. No eruption could be seen, but the hands and arms were of the same dusky hue as the face.

"A blister was immediately ordered to the nape of the neck, sinapisms to the calves of the legs, and cataplasms to the abdomen and left chest. Beef-tea and stimulants were given at short intervals, but it was extremely difficult to get him to swallow even a teaspoonful at a time. No return of consciousness took place; he remained in much the same state, moaning constantly, but not uttering a word. During an apparent remission on the forenoon of the 21st of June, a full dose of quinine with spirits of chloroform was given, and enemata of beef-tea and brandy were ordered. These latter were not retained for any time. Death by coma took place on the 22nd of June, the tenth day of the disease.

"As his friends were averse to an autopsy, any doubt about the exact nature of this fever could not be cleared up; but from the presence of abdominal tenderness and diarrhœa, I regard it as one of enteric fever."

Simple Continued Fever.—One hundred and fifty-six cases of this form of fever appear in the returns, but it did not exist to any great extent in any of the ships of the Force. Three deaths resulted from it, one in the Newcastle, one in the Serapis, and one in the Topaze. The ships in which the largest number of cases occurred were the Immortalité, the Topaze, and the Undaunted.

In the Newcastle there was a fatal case of simple continued fever. It occurred in the person of a marine, with a syphilitic history. The disease appears to have been contracted at the Cape of Good Hope. He was taken ill eight days from Ascension, on the homeward passage, and he died at St. Vincent fifteen days afterwards. During the course of his illness his symptoms partook very much of those of enteric fever, but there was no post-mortem examination to verify the diagnosis.

The fatal case in the Serapis occurred in the person of a boy, æt. 17, who was placed on the sick-list as the vessel was passing through the Suez Canal, and entering the Red Sea. Abdominal symptoms were very marked in this case, and the surface temperature was, during life, as high as 104°·2. After death it rose to 105°·6.

In the fatal case in the Topaze, the patient, a gunner of the Royal Marine Artillery, laboured under phthisis with a diphtheritic exudation on the anterior fauces. The medical officer* says:—"He had

* Staff Surgeon T. R. Warren.

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had been under observation since December of the preceding year, when phthisis incipiens was diagnosed while he was suffering from febricula. He was treated in July of the present year for phthisis, and placed on a course of tonics and cod liver oil. When he last presented himself he was suffering from febricula with marked phthisical symptoms and hæmoptysis. The fever was well marked, diphtheritic exudation taking place subsequently. Death resulted from exhaustion. No post-mortem was considered necessary. Weather fearfully hot. The thermometer 87° in the Sick Bay."

The fever appears to have been symptomatic.

Ague and Remittent Fever.—Neither of these forms of fever were at all prevalent in the Force. Twenty-six cases of ague appeared in the Returns, and thirty-one of remittent fever, of which one case was invalided.

Cholera.—Three cases of this fatal form of disease occurred in the Force, one in the Doris, one in the Jumna, and one in the Serapis They all proved fatal.

On the fatal case in the Doris, the medical officer* makes the following remarks:— ". . . . . aged 24, gun-room servant, died at Calcutta, after a few hours illness, from Asiatic cholera. There was premonitory diarrhœa, but of this we knew nothing, as he never applied for advice till collapse was setting in, after which he only lived about four hours. He had not been on shore for more than two months, and was a steady young man. Cholera was occurring on shore, and among the merchant vessels in an isolated form, and this must have been another instance of it, for I could not trace it to any certain cause."

There was another fatal case of malignant cholera on board the Jumna, at Bombay, in relation to which the medical officer† says:— "In the course of a searching inquiry into the origin of this alarming case, I learned that during our stay at Bombay he had been on shore for two hours, on the evening of 7th December, fifty-four hours before the undoubted cholera symptoms set in; that he had walked to Watson's Hotel in the 'Fort,' probably less than a mile, and there drank a bottle of 'tonic water' (aërated water containing an infinitesimal quantity of some vegetable bitter, said to be quinine), with a little gin; also that on returning shortly afterwards, he had some supper at the 'Apollo Bundee,' but as he was alone, no one knows of what it consisted. Asiatic cholera I have also learned was then prevalent among the native population of Bombay, but among them only."

Of the case on board the Serapis, the following Report is made by the medical officer‡ of the ship:—"Her Majesty's ship Serapis steamed from Madras on the 18th of December, and arrived at Calcutta

* Fleet Surgeon M. P. S. Ward. † Staff Surgeon James Thomson.
‡ Fleet Surgeon Alexander Watson, M.D.

Calcutta on the 23rd of December. During this part of the voyage as the vessel proceeded north, the high temperature fell considerably, and the health of the ship's company improved, seventeen being on the sick-list on the 20th of December.

"On the 23rd of December His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite disembarked at Prinseps Ghaut, and on the following day Her Majesty's ship Serapis was moved further up the river, and nearer the town of Calcutta, and secured by moorings close to the left bank of the river, opposite the Maidan, an open space of ground surrounding Fort William; communication with the shore was effected by placing a large lighter alongside, with floating brows leading to the shore. Soon after our arrival it was ascertained that cholera was rather prevalent among the shipping in harbour, and that the death-rate from this form of disease, chiefly amongst the native population, was about twenty per week.

"On the 27th of December the first case of cholera occurred on board Her Majesty's ship Serapis. From the severity of the symptoms and the speedy fatal termination of the case considerable alarm prevailed among the ship's company, and they were quite disposed to attend to any directions or instructions which would lessen the probability of their being attacked. Amongst the measures adopted to prevent the spread of this disease I may here enumerate a few of the most important.

"Previous to our arrival at Calcutta, it was deemed advisable to recommend an additional ration of cocoa to be served out to the ship's company the first thing in the morning, and previous to engaging in any of the duties of the ship. Most of the attacks of bowel complaints occurred in the early morning, when the thermometer is very low at this season of the year at Calcutta, and the atmosphere is frequently laden with heavy fogs from the river, the cold being of a penetrating nature, like that produced by an east wind in many parts of England. As it was represented by the health officer of the port that many cases of cholera could be distinctly traced to the adulteration of milk with water drawn from impure or contaminated sources, it was thought advisable to prohibit this additional article of diet from being brought on board. A careful supervision of the supplies brought alongside in the bumboat was maintained by the petty officers of the ship, under the direction and frequent inspection of the medical officers.

"Notices were also placed in the latrines, that 'as cases of cholera were of occasional occurrence at this port, any one suffering from derangement of the bowels was, *at once*, to report himself at the sick-berth,' and at this time a great number attended once or twice for a dose of medicine, but continued to discharge their duties, and never appeared upon the sick-list.

"On granting leave, the ship's company were recommended to avoid the bazaars of the native town, and, there being a good sailors' home close to where the ship was moored, most of the ship's company attended to these instructions; but, from having a number of Arabs, Chinese, and native servants on board, anything like complete isolation from infected districts could only be carried out by aid of the police, and it was not deemed necessary to adopt such a course.

Irregular Force.

Class I. Sec. A.

"When a case of cholera occurred, and some others of choleraic diarrhœa, all soiled linen was thoroughly saturated and steeped in carbolic acid, and when wrung out, was submitted to a high temperature in the drying room previous to being sent out to wash. All evacuations of patients were at once disinfected, and flushed in the river, and when patients were removed to hospital the sick-berth was thoroughly scrubbed with hot water containing Condy's Fluid, or carbolic acid. By these and other sanitary measures, combined with the roomy and well-ventilated state of the vessel, there was no spread of this form of disease, though up to the 31st December, the date of the close of this journal, bowel complaints were of frequent occurrence."

II. General Diseases, Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Class II. Sect B.

Under this head appear 491 cases of rheumatism, 243 of primary syphilis, 122 of secondary syphilis, thirty-eight of phthisis pulmonalis, twenty-one of gout, five of dropsy, one of scrofula, one of anæmia, and two of other forms of constitutional disease. Of these, six of rheumatism, two of secondary syphilis, twenty-three of phthisis pulmonalis, two of dropsy, and one of scrofula, were invalided; and seven of phthisis pulmonalis, one of dropsy, and one of anæmia, proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of rheumatism, to the extent of 17·4 per 1,000, and in the invaliding rate of 1·6 per 1,000.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—There were 243 cases of primary syphilis, and 122 of secondary syphilis, the former being in the ratio of 31·9, and the latter of 16· per 1,000. Two cases of secondary syphilis were invalided. Compared with the previous year, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of primary disease to the extent of 6·5; and of secondary disease, of ·7 per 1,000.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Three hundred and ten cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which thirty-nine were invalided, and one proved fatal. The largest amount of invaliding was for epilepsy, following which came insanity, and then paralysis.

Insanity.—The only fatal case appears under this head. It occurred in the Royal Naval Hospital, at Hong Kong, in the person of

a marine of the Challenger. This was a case of acute mania, occurring in a man of whom the medical officer* of the ship says:—"From being attentive to his duties, and careful and obedient in the execution of them, he had become careless, perverse, inattentive, and continually getting into trouble from neglect of duties involving no labour, and, without reason of any kind, broke through the most easily observed rules of discipline. Latterly, when on sentry, he struck the bells at the wrong time, and when spoken to on the matter he threatened to throw himself overboard, but was prevented by the corporal on duty at the gangway. He had been continually getting into trouble, often by sitting down when on sentry, and had forfeited three good-conduct badges by his misconduct, and soon would have lost his last and fourth. In fact his perversity, obstinacy, and inattention had been such as utterly to weary the patience of every one connected with him. There was no family history of insanity or of epilepsy, and he had not sustained any injury of the head, nor had he been the victim of sunstroke. Since he came under observation, there has been little change in his condition. He has never done any overt act, nor shown disorder of intelligence or will, sufficient to justify a diagnosis of insanity. There has been no degree of paralysis, or disorder of sensibility, or of the special senses, no delusion or illusion, and his memory and intelligence have been good; still, the careless, apathetic condition had been unchanged; and the temperature and pulse have been habitually far above the normal line. The only complaint he ever made was of frontal headache. Careful and repeated examination has disclosed no disease of the respiratory, digestive, urinary, or sexual systems; but the heart's action and the pulse have always been weak. The general health has somewhat improved under the tonic and supporting treatment to which he has been subjected. Fully believing that the history and symptoms in this case indicate an incipient disorder of the mind, though scarcely sufficient to justify a diagnosis of insanity, I would beg to present him for survey, as labouring under general debility.

"Surveyed and invalided at the sick-quarters, Yokohama, Japan, on the 20th of April 1875. Discharged for a passage to Her Majesty's ship Thalia."

On board the Thalia he continued in the same state, showing no signs of insanity, except complete apathy; and he had to be guarded against committing nuisances. He was perfectly rational when answering questions. On his arrival at Hong Kong, he was sent to the Victor Emanuel, whence he was transferred to a mail steamer, for passage to England. The medical officer† of the Victor Emanuel, however, says:—"This man, when removed from the ship this morning, became much worse, and was refused a passage.

"He

* Staff Surgeon Alexander Crosbie, M.D.
† Staff Surgeon Charles Fennell.

Irregular Force.

Class III.

"He is now constantly restless, singing, and talking nonsense. He has had but little sleep since he came here, and has scarcely taken any food. The bowels have not been opened for two days.

"It has been necessary to confine him to bed, as he could not be kept from roaming about. There being no accommodation for him on board this ship, I sent him to hospital."

On admission to hospital he was much excited, requiring all the efforts of their men to keep him quiet. He was admitted on the 22nd of May, and died on the 14th of August, during which interval there was little or no improvement in the maniacal symptoms. The following post-mortem appearances are reported by the medical officer* of the hospital:—"Rigor mortis, well marked. On removing the calvarium, and making an incision through the membranes, about one pint of light straw-coloured fluid exuded from the cavity of the arachnoid. Surface of brain, congested; about three drachms of fluid in each ventricle, of the same appearance as that already described. Weight of brain, three pounds. Other organs not examined."

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

Under this head appear fifty-four cases of various kinds of disease, of which nineteen were invalided, and six proved fatal. The largest number invalided was for organic disease of the heart. Of the deaths, four were from organic disease of the heart, and two from aneurism.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. and VI.

This class of diseases is represented by sixty cases of sympathetic bubo, and nine of other forms of glandular disease. They caused no loss to the public service, either by invaliding or death.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 1,069 cases of various forms of disease, of which twelve were invalided, and three proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 935 to the total number of cases, each case being nearly six days under treatment. Two of the deaths are entered under the head of pneumonia, and one as hæmoptysis.

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* Deputy Inspector General D. L. Morgan, M.D.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Under this head 1,413 cases of various forms of disease are recorded, of which eighteen were invalided, and five proved fatal. Cynanche contributed 297; dyspepsia, 296; diarrhœa, 526; and colic and constipation 141, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was between seven and eight days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia between six and seven days; each case of diarrhœa between four and five days; and each case of colic and constipation, a little over five days. Of the cases invalided, two were for diseases of the teeth and gums; two for dyspepsia; eleven for hernia; one for disease of the stomach; and two for hepatitis. The deaths were, two from dysentery; two from disease of the stomach; and one from hepatitis.

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX. and X.

Four hundred and fifty-eight cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which nine were invalided, and one proved fatal. Gonorrhœa contributed 272; epididymitis forty-one; and orchitis sixty-eight, to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was between thirty-one and thirty-two days under treatment; each case of epididymitis between twenty-five and twenty-six days; and each case of orchitis between twenty and twenty-one days. The fatal case was one of stricture.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

Under this head appear fifty-one cases of various forms of diseases of the bones, joints, and their appendages. Of these, six were invalided; and one, a case of disease of the joints, proved fatal.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII.

Under this head are entered 2,523 cases of various forms of disease, of which fourteen were invalided. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 1,856; ulcer, 431; and different forms of skin disease 236, to the total number of cases. Each case of phlegmon and abscess

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Irregular Force.

abscess was, on an average, between nine and ten days under treatment; each case of ulcer between nineteen and twenty days; and each case of skin disease, between twenty-eight and twenty-nine days.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear 136 cases of debility, thirty cases of headache, six cases of sea-sickness, and two of malingering; and of these, twenty-five cases of debility and one of headache were invalided.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Under this head appear six cases of delirium tremens, and two of alcoholic poisoning; and of these one of alcoholic poisoning proved fatal.

Delirium Tremens.—Of the six cases of this disease, two occurred in the persons of officers, one in a stoker, one in a bandsman, and one in a ship's steward's assistant. The rating in the sixth case cannot be ascertained.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

There were 2,269 cases of wounds and injuries of various kinds, 160 of burns and scalds, and thirteen of submersion and drowning; and of these, twenty-one of wounds and injuries were invalided; and ten of wounds and injuries and nine of drowning proved fatal.

Of the fatal injuries, five were cases of fracture of the skull by falling from aloft; in one case fracture of the skull was caused by a blow from a block; in one case, the cause is not given. One man sustained fracture of the spine by falling into a dock; and in two cases death was the result of various injuries, caused by falling from aloft.

Drowning.—Two men were drowned by falling from a landing-place; four fell overboard; one was capsized in a boat; one was drowned, bathing; and one was found drowned.

Cases.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of cases of the various classes of diseases and injuries to the total cases in those classes, at the different decennial periods :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	·17	·13	·10	–	·15
Continued Fevers	1·53	1·67	1·73	1·63	1·60
Periodic Fevers	·42	·58	1·52	·81	·58
Other Diseases	·21	·39	·32	–	·27
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	3·16	6·25	11·84	9·83	5·03
Syphilis { Primary	3·07	1·83	1·41	–	2·49
Syphilis { Secondary	1·50	·91	·97	–	1·25
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·33	·52	·32	–	·38
Other Diseases	0·7	·29	1·30	4·09	·30
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	3·04	3·20	3·69	4·91	3·17
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	·33	·85	·97	–	·55
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	·84	·49	·65	–	·70
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	9·19	12·90	15·21	12·29	10·96
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	13·10	16·14	17·06	18·03	14·49
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	5·53	3·57	3·47	3·27	4·69
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·51	·45	·76	·81	·52
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	30·91	20·66	13·58	15·57	25·87
Unclassed	1·46	1·83	3·04	5·73	1·78
Poisoning	–	·06	·43	1·63	·08
Wounds and Injuries	24·54	27·18	21·52	21·31	25·04

Invalding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., five persons were invalided; under Section B., thirty-four persons. Thirty-nine persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special

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Irregular Force.

Invaliding.

special senses; nineteen for diseases of the circulatory system; twelve for diseases of the respiratory system; eighteen for diseases of the digestive system; eleven for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; six for diseases of the organs of locomotion; fourteen for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; twenty-six for unclassed diseases; and twenty-one for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was 205, which is in the ratio of 26·9 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the previous year, equal to 5·4 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids at the different decennial periods, to total invalids for the various classes of disease :—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Periodic Fevers	–	–	3·44	–	·48
Other Diseases	2·94	1·53	–	–	1·95
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	2·94	1·53	6·89	–	2·92
Syphilis, Secondary	·98	1·53	–	–	·97
Phthisis Pulmonalis	14·70	9·23	6·89	–	11·21
Other Diseases	–	3·07	3·44	–	1·46
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	16·66	16·92	31·03	22·22	19·02
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	7·84	9·23	17·24	–	9·26
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	6·86	6·15	–	11·11	5·85
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	5·88	15·38	3·44	11·11	8·78
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	2·94	4·61	13·79	11·11	5·36
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	3·92	3·07	–	–	2·92
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	8·82	4·61	3·44	11·11	6·82
Unclassed	11·76	13·84	6·89	33·33	12·68
Wounds and Injuries	13·72	9·23	3·44	–	10·24

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was fifty-nine, which is in the ratio of 7·7 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction, compared with the previous year, equal to 2·3 per 1,000.

The

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths at the different decennial periods, to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury:—

	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	Totals.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Eruptive Fevers	–	4·16	8·33	–	3·38
Continued Fevers	8·69	4·16	–	–	5·08
Other Diseases	8·69	12·50	8·33	–	10·16
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Phthisis Pulmonalis	21·73	4·16	8·33	–	11·86
Other Diseases	–	4·16	8·33	–	3·38
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	4·34	8·33	–	–	5·08
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	–	8·33	33·33	–	10·16
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	–	8·33	8·33	–	5·08
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	4·34	16·66	–	–	8·47
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	–	–	8·33	–	1·69
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	4·34	–	–	–	1·69
Poisoning	–	4·16	–	–	1·69
Wounds and Injuries	47·82	25·	16·66	–	32·20

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, and the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Measles	4	·5	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	·3	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	8	1·	–	–	2	·2
Simple Continued Fever	156	20·5	–	–	3	·3
Ague	26	3·4	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever	31	4·	1	·1	—	—
Cholera	3	·3	–	–	3	·3
Mumps	3	·3	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	21	2·7	4	·5	2	·2
Pyæmia	–	–	–	–	1	·1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	491	64·6	6	·7	—	—
Syphilis { Primary	243	31·9	—	—	—	—
Syphilis { Secondary	122	16·	2	·2	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	38	5·	23	3·	7	·9
Gout	21	2·7	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	5	·6	2	·2	1	·1
Scrofula	1	·1	1	·1	—	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c.	1	·1	–	–	1	·1
Other Diseases	2	·2	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy	2	·2	–	–	2	·2
Sunstroke	8	1·	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	7	·9	5	·6	—	—
Vertigo	22	2·8	2	·2	—	—
Epilepsy	22	2·8	14	1·8	—	—
Neuralgia	56	7·3	1	·1	—	—
Insanity	10	1·3	9	1·1	1	·1
Other Diseases of the Brain	2	·2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	5	·6	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Eye	95	12·5	2	·2	—	—
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	15	1·9	2	·2	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	66	8·6	4	·5	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	24	3·1	3	·3	—	—
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	15	1·9	10	1·3	4	·5
Aneurism	6	·7	3	·3	2	·2
Varicose Veins	8	1·	2	·2	—	—
Other Diseases	1	·1	1	·1	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	60	7·8	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	9	1·1	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx	1	·1	2	·2	—	—
Catarrh	935	123·	1	·1	—	—
Bronchitis	61	8·	2	·2	—	—
Asthma	11	1·4	2	·2	—	—
Pneumonia	32	4·2	3	·3	2	·2
Pleurisy	15	1·9	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis	14	1·8	2	·2	1	·1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	297	39·	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	12	1·5	2	·2	—	—
Dyspepsia	296	38·9	2	·2	—	—
Dysentery	32	4·2	—	—	2	·2
Diarrhœa	526	69·2	—	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation	141	18·5	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	32	4·2	—	—	—	—
Hernia	24	3·1	11	1·4	—	—
Worms	9	1·1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	14	1·8	1	·1	2	·2
Hepatitis	12	1·5	2	·2	1	·1
Jaundice	17	2·2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	1	·1	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	8	1·	3	·3	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder	14	1·8	2	·2	—	—
Gonorrhœa	272	35·7	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	41	5·3	—	—	—	—
Stricture	25	3·2	4	·5	1	·1
Varicocele	1	·1	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	68	8·9	2	·2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	29	3·8	—	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones	10	1·3	3	·3	—	—
Diseases of the Joints	15	1·9	2	·2	1	·1
Diseases of the Bursæ	26	3·4	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	1	·1	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	1,856	244·2	4	·5	—	—
Ulcer	431	56·7	8	1·	—	—
Erythema	11	1·4	—	—	—	—
Scabies	84	11·	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	141	18·5	2	·2	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	136	17·8	25	3·2	—	—
Headache	30	3·9	1	·1	—	—
Sea Sickness	6	·7	—	—	—	—
Malingering	2	·2	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	6	·7	—	—	—	—
By Alcohol	2	·2	—	—	1	·1
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	2,269	298·5	21	2·7	10	1·3
Burns and Scalds	160	21·	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning	13	1·7	—	—	9	1·1
TOTALS	9,750	1282·8	205	26·9	59	7·7

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease and from Injuries, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

Disease or Injury.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	Total.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Measles	11	337	348	·9	·1
Scarlet Fever	6	-	6	—	—
Enteric Fever	37	229	266	·7	—
Simple Continued Fever	1,300	373	1,673	4·5	·5
Ague	312	39	351	·9	—
Remittent Fever	536	55	591	1·6	·2
Cholera	10	-	10	—	—
Mumps	35	219	254	·6	—
Erysipelas	417	354	771	2·1	·2
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	4,852	3,517	8,369	22·9	3·
Syphilis { Primary	6,531	4,991	11,522	31·5	4·1
Syphilis { Secondary	2,537	2,546	5,083	13·9	1·3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1,007	2,199	3,206	8·7	1·1
Gout	199	75	274	·7	—
Dropsy	26	18	44	·1	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c.	7	-	7	—	—
Other Diseases	66	20	86	·2	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy	4	15	19	—	—
Sunstroke	36	-	36	—	—
Paralysis	119	456	575	1·5	·1
Vertigo	125	151	276	·7	—
Epilepsy	223	365	588	1·6	·2
Neuralgia	362	108	470	1·2	·1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	56	55	111	·3	—
Insanity	144	200	344	·9	·1
Other Diseases of the Brain	10	214	224	·6	—
Diseases of the Eye	684	1,142	1,826	5·	·6
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	124	-	124	·3	—
Diseases of the Ear	327	578	905	2·4	·3

ABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	Total.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart - { Functional	407	782	1,189	3·2	·4
Diseases of the Heart - { Organic	47	439	486	1·3	·1
Aneurism - - - -	46	194	240	·6	—
Varicose Veins - - -	30	121	151	·4	—
Other Diseases - - -	105	-	105	·2	—
& VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*) - - -	1,338	734	2,072	5·6	·7
Other Diseases - - -	121	29	150	·4	—
I. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx - -	17	102	119	·3	—
Catarrh - - - -	4,859	742	5,601	15·3	2·
Bronchitis - - - -	787	1,330	2,117	5·8	·7
Asthma - - - -	65	60	125	·3	—
Pneumonia - - - -	682	1,910	2,592	7·1	·9
Pleurisy - - - -	197	374	571	1·5	·1
Hæmoptysis - - - -	295	192	487	1·3	·1
II. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche - - - -	1,679	573	2,252	6·1	·8
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	30	- -	30	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	1,322	699	2,021	5·5	·7
Dysentery - - - -	260	29	289	·7	—
Diarrhœa - - - -	2,058	210	2,268	6·2	·8
Colic and Constipation - -	630	85	715	1·9	·2
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	264	203	467	1·2	·1
Hernia - - - - -	167	85	252	·6	—
Worms - - - - -	68	57	125	·3	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - -	191	404	595	1·6	·2
Hepatitis - - - -	254	124	378	1·	·1
Jaundice - - - -	192	210	402	1·1	·1
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - -	6	36	42	·1	—

ABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	Total.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
X. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	132	195	327	·8	·1
Diseases of the Bladder	113	173	286	·7	—
Gonorrhœa	3,957	4,739	8,696	23·8	3·1
Epididymitis	722	333	1,055	2·8	·3
Stricture	210	545	755	2·	·2
Varicocele	34	32	66	·1	—
Orchitis	885	512	1,397	3·8	·5
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	179	122	301	·8	·1
I. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	182	156	338	·9	·1
Diseases of the Joints	262	233	495	1·3	·1
Diseases of the Bursæ	399	46	445	1·2	·1
II. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	14,649	2,593	17,242	47·2	6·2
Ulcer	6,638	1,837	8,475	23·2	3·
Erythema	53	29	82	·2	—
Scabies	438	3,722	4,160	11·3	1·4
Other Diseases of the Skin	1,765	813	2,578	7·	·9
classed:					
Debility	1,264	1,261	2,525	6·9	·9
Headache	250	93	343	·9	·1
Sea Sickness	33	- -	33	—	—
Malingering	31	- -	31	—	—
isoning:					
Delirium Tremens	37	39	76	·2	—
By Alcohol	3	- -	3	—	—
ounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	21,093	4,131	25,224	69·1	9·
Burns and Scalds	1,804	115	1,919	5·2	·6
Submersion and Drowning	33	- -	33	—	—
Totals	91,386	49,699	141,085	386·5	50·8

Table, No. 3.

Showing the Number Invalided from each

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Adventure.	Arab.	Boxer.	Challenger.	Contest.	Crocodile.	Diamond.	Doris.	Egeria.	Elk.	Euphrates.	Fawn.	Fly.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:													
Remittent Fever				1									
Erysipelas	1							1					
II. General Diseases, Section B.:													
Rheumatism				1				1			1		
Syphilis, Secondary													
Phthisis Pulmonalis								4			3		
Scrofula													
Dropsy													
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:													
Paralysis												1	1
Vertigo													
Epilepsy		1			1						2		
Neuralgia									1				
Insanity													
Diseases of the Eye								3					
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.													
Diseases of the Ear							1						
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:													
Diseases of the Heart { Functional													
Diseases of the Heart { Organic		1					1						
Aneurism						1							
Varicose Veins							1						
Other Diseases													
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:													
Diseases of the Larynx													
Catarrh								1					
Bronchitis	1												
Asthma						1							
Pneumonia								1					
Hæmoptysis								1					
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:													
Dyspepsia													
Hernia			2					1					
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.													
Hepatitis							1						
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.						1							
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:													
Diseases of the Kidneys													
Diseases of the Bladder													
Stricture								1					
Orchitis													
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:													
Diseases of the Bones				1			1						
Diseases of the Joints													
Diseases of the Muscular System													
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:													
Phlegmon and Abscess								1					
Ulcer								2			1		
Other Diseases of the Skin													
Unclassed:													
Debility				1		1	1			1			
Headache													
Wounds and Injuries:													
Wounds, &c.						1		1					1
Totals	2	2	2	4	1	5	6	18	1	1	7	1	2

Table, No. 3.

Ship employed on the Irregular Force.

Glasgow.	Himalaya.	Immortalité.	Iron Duke.	Jumna.	Lord Warden.	Lynx.	Magpie.	Malabar.	Narcissus.	Newcastle.	Nymphe.	Osborne.	Raleigh.	Sappho.	Scout.	Serapis.	Simoom.	Swiftsure.	Tamar.	Topaze.	Undaunted.	Vestal.	Volage.	Wye.	Total.
									1	1															1
																									4
										1							1			1	1				6
	1								1	1	1		2							3	2	1				2
			2		1											1									23
																					1				1
																									2
									1						1		1				1				5
	2		1		1				1	1								1		1	1				2
					1						1		2							1		1			14
	1				1				1	1										1					1
																									9
		1	2																	1					2
																				1					2
					2	1			1	1							1			3	1	1			3
										1															10
		1								1							1								3
																									2
									1	1															1
													1												2
		1							1	1															2
																									3
	1		2	1		1														2		1	1		11
		1																		1					1
				1									1												2
																									2
			1		1				1							1					1				3
			1		1																	1			2
													1							1					4
																									2
										1						1									3
													1							1					2
																									1
				1		1				2		1	1												4
						1				1										1					8
					1																				2
		2				1		2	3	5	1									6				1	25
																				1					1
2		2	2		3		1		1	1			2	1					1	1					21
2	5	9	11	3	11	4	1	2	14	20	3	1	11	1	1	3	4	1	1	28	8	4	4	1	205

TABLE, No. 4. - - - - - - -

Showing the Number of DEATHS in each - - - -

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Adventure.	Boxer.	Challenger.	Crocodile.	Diamond.	Doris.	Euphrates.	Glasgow.	Himalaya.	Immortalité.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:										
Enteric Fever - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Simple Continued Fever -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cholera - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas - - - -	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Pyæmia - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:										
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	–	–	1	–	–		–	–	–	–
Anæmia - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dropsy - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:										
Apoplexy - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Insanity - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:										
Diseases of the Heart, Organic	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aneurism - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:										
Pneumonia - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:										
Dysentery - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hepatitis - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:										
Stricture - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:										
Diseases of the Joints - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Poisoning:										
By Alcohol - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries:										
Wounds, &c. - - -	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1
Submersion and Drowning -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS - - -	1	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	3

- - - - - - - - Table, No. 4.

- - - - Ship employed on the Irregular Force.

Iron Duke.	Jumna.	Lord Warden.	Lynx.	Narcissus.	Newcastle.	Raleigh.	Reindeer.	Rover.	Sapphire.	Serapis.	Swiftsure.	Topaze.	Vestal.	Volage.	Wye.	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10
-	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
5	2	1	1	4	6	5	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	1	59

T

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Inju

INJURY.	Adventure.	Arab.	Assistance.	Avon.	Blanche.	Boxer.	Cameleon.	Challenger.	Contest.	Crocodile.	Cygnet.	Diamond.
ection A. :												
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ued Fever - -	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-
er - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	-	-	3
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Section B. :												
- - - -	5	7	-	1	2	1	1	13	-	11	-	2
nary - - -	8	2	1	-	1	-	-	10	1	5	1	4
ondary - - -	8	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	7	1	2
onalis - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
- - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ura, &c. - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ervous System and ecial Senses :												
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
- - - -	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
s of the Brain -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
s of the Nervous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e Eye - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	1
he Lachrymal Ap- elids, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e Ear - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1
rculatory System:												
e Heart { Functional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
e Heart { Organic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
- - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
s - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
the Absorbent Sys- s Glands :												
- - - -	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	1
- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE, No. 5. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

URIES in the Ships employed on the IRREGULAR FORCE. - - - - - -

Doris.	Egeria.	Elk.	Euphrates.	Fawn.	Fly.	Glasgow.	Himalaya.	Immortalité.	Iron Duke.	Jumna.	Juno.	Lily.	Lord Warden.	Lynx.	Magpie.
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	2	-	1	-	4	23	-	12	-	1	-	-	4
3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	2
1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
34	1	5	3	3	1	1	28	19	24	14	-	2	9	3	3
9	1	-	7	-	-	-	3	17	-	3	1	-	4	1	2
4	-	-	7	1	1	-	10	1	8	5	-	-	1	-	-
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	3	2	-	2	-	1	1	2
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	-	-	1	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

TAB

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and IN

Osborne.	Pert.	Raleigh.	Reindeer.	Rosario.	Rover.	Sapphire.	Sappho.	Scout.	Serapis.	Shearwater.	Simoom.	Sirius.	Swiftsure.	Tamar.
		1				1			1					
4	5	3				3	2		3		2		1	4
	1	3				1	1							
		1							1					2
8	3	69	2			4	5	4	7	1	22		15	9
1		28	4			3			5		12		5	2
1		12	2	2	1				1		3		2	2
		6							1				1	
		1				1					1			
						1		1						
		1							1		1			
2		4				2		3	6		1		1	
		2				1							1	
1		14				2		2	2		1		4	5
2		13				2			9				4	1
	2								1				3	
		2				1					1	1		
		1									1			
		7							1		5		3	1
											1		1	

LE, No. 5.

URIES in the Ships employed on the IRREGULAR FORCE.

Teazer.	Topaze.	Undaunted.	Vestal.	Volage.	Vulture.	Wye.	Marine Battalion from Japan.	Relief Crews.	Relieved Crews.	Supernumeraries for China Station in Juno.	TOTAL.	DISEASE OR I
												I. General Diseases, S
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	Measles.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	Scarlet Fever.
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	Enteric Fever.
–	24	10	5	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	156	Simple Continued
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	Ague.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	Remittent Fever.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	Cholera.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	Mumps.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	Erysipelas.
												II. General Diseases, Se
–	30	12	2	7	–	7	7	1	1	–	491	Rheumatism.
–	14	5	7	22	1	–	1	–	–	–	243	Syphilis { Primary
–	3	8	6	2	–	1	4	–	–	–	122	Syphilis { Seconda
–	7	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	Phthisis Pulmonal
–	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	21	Gout.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Scrofula.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Anæmia, Purpura,
–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	Dropsy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Other Diseases.
												III. Diseases of the Nerv Organs of the Special
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Apoplexy.
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	Sunstroke.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	Paralysis.
–	1	–	–	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	22	Vertigo.
–	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	Epilepsy.
–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	56	Neuralgia.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	Insanity.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Other Diseases of t
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	Other Diseases o System.
1	–	–	3	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	95	Diseases of the Eye
–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	Diseases of the La paratus, Eyelids,
–	5	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	Diseases of the Ear
												IV. Diseases of the Circul
–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	Diseases of the Hea
–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	Diseases of the Hea
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	Aneurism.
–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	Varicose Veins.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Other Diseases.
												V. & VI. Diseases of the Ab and Ductless Gla
–	8	3	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	60	Bubo (*Symp.*)
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	Other Diseases.

TABLE, No. 5.—SHOWING the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Inj

NJURY.	Adventure.	Arab.	Assistance.	Avon.	Blanche.	Boxer.	Cameleon.	Challenger.	Contest.	Crocodile.	Cygnet.	Diamond.	Doris.
ratory System:													
arynx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	4	5	5	–	–	16	9	32	–	2	93
	6	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	2
	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	4
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
estive System:													
	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	1	7	16
eeth, Gums, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	10	1	–	1	1	–	–	10	1	8	–	1	15
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2	2	–	3	–	–	–	15	6	17	7	9	69
pation	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	8	–	1	8
	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
f the Stomach,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
of the Liver,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
													–
e Urinary and stems:													
idneys	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ladder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	5	3	–	1	–	–	–	25	2	3	2	1	6
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	7
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	4
f the Organs of	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
of Locomotion:													
ones	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
oints	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ursæ	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
of the Cellular us System:													
bscess	17	19	1	1	17	1	5	60	3	35	2	49	173
	6	–	–	2	2	2	1	16	3	7	1	1	42
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2
the Skin	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	5
	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	5	5
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
s	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	35	21	2	5	10	3	10	39	7	34	2	36	197
	7	4	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	5	–	3	6
Drowning	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
TOTALS	136	84	11	26	48	11	21	252	54	216	20	149	750

uries in the Ships employed on the Irregular Force—*continued.*

Egeria.	Elk.	Euphrates.	Fawn.	Fly.	Glasgow.	Himalaya.	Immortalité.	Iron Duke.	Jumna.	Juno.	Lily.	Lord Warden.	Lynx.	Magpie.	Malabar.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
11	–	15	1	1	7	17	29	27	24	2	3	34	7	4	14	
1	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	3	3	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	1	14	–	–	–	14	19	5	9	1	–	7	–	2	10	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	6	5	–	1	2	16	10	7	6	–	–	3	–	–	6	
–	1	23	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
3	5	–	–	2	–	12	20	18	15	–	2	1	3	1	19	
1	3	3	–	2	–	6	4	5	2	–	1	2	4	9	1	
1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	
1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	3	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	
–	–	4	–	–	3	8	5	2	9	4	2	5	–	2	3	
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	2	1	–	2	–	–	1	6	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	1	–	–	1	1	1	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
8	11	41	3	32	4	37	172	29	26	5	13	24	12	6	57	15
2	3	13	1	1	1	15	30	3	5	–	2	14	1	3	3	2
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	5	–	–	–	2	3	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	1	
–	7	2	–	–	2	4	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	4
–	1	2	–	–	–	10	1	6	3	–	2	1	3	–	6	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	6	52	4	7	10	59	153	74	43	9	11	38	9	14	30	14
1	–	5	–	1	–	9	7	3	10	–	1	–	–	–	9	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
50	62	226	12	53	32	279	563	262	239	34	46	156	54	65	220	59

TABLE, No. 5.—SHOWING the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Inj

Osborne.	Pert.	Raleigh.	Reindeer.	Rosario.	Rover.	Sapphire.	Sappho.	Scout.	Serapis.	Shearwater.	Simoom.	Sirius.	Swiftsure.	Tamar.	Teazer.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	1	113	4	5	–	3	–	17	16	4	17	–	14	55	
–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	
1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	
1	–	15	1	–	–	11	4	6	8	–	10	–	13	11	
–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	
4	3	54	2	–	–	4	–	–	8	1	2	–	15	4	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	1	89	–	–	–	6	–	1	14	2	3	–	22	1	
3	–	20	–	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	1	–	–	1	
1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	
1	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	27	2	–	3	–	1	–	8	–	16	–	26	6	
1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	
–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	6	–	
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	
–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	
12	8	140	6	–	–	33	14	4	53	–	25	–	35	21	
5	2	39	–	–	1	10	2	1	9	1	6	–	1	16	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	7	–	
2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	2	–	7	2	
–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	20	–	1	–	3	–	
1	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	4	247	9	2	3	37	1½	9	61	1	33	–	88	25	
3	–	13	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	1	–	2	5	
–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
96	33	981	33	10	14	148	48	71	271	11	193	1	299	174	

...uriinjuries in the Ships employed on the Irregular Force—*continued.*

Teazer.	Topaze.	Undaunted.	Vestal.	Volage.	Vulture.	Wye.	Marine Battalion from Japan.	Relief Crews.	Relieved Crews.	Supernumeraries for China Station in Juno.	TOTAL.	DISEASE OR INJ
												VII. Diseases of the Respir
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Diseases of the Laryn
–	45	21	4	61	1	6	1	2	–	–	935	Catarrh.
–	3	3	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	61	Bronchitis.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	Asthma.
–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	Pneumonia.
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	Pleurisy.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	Hæmoptysis.
												VIII. Diseases of the Digest
–	14	12	5	6	–	3	1	–	–	–	297	Cynanche.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	Diseases of the Teeth
–	5	5	3	26	–	1	2	–	–	–	296	Dyspepsia.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	Dysentery.
–	9	8	2	32	1	4	4	–	–	–	526	Diarrhœa.
–	8	–	–	6	7	1	–	–	3	1	141	Colic and Constipati
–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	Hæmorrhoids.
–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	Hernia.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	Worms.
–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	Other Diseases of Intestines, &c.
–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	Hepatitis.
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	Jaundice.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Other Diseases of Spleen, &c.
												IX. & X. Diseases of the Generative System
–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	Diseases of the Kidn
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	Diseases of the Blad
5	5	3	1	25	2	2	–	–	–	1	272	Gonorrhœa.
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	Epididymitis.
–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	Stricture.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Varicocele.
–	8	3	–	7	–	–	5	–	–	1	68	Orchitis.
–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	Other Diseases of t Generation.
												XI. Diseases of the Organs o
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	Diseases of the Bone
–	1	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	15	Diseases of the Joints
–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	Diseases of the Burs
												XII. & XIII. Diseases of Tissue and Cutaneous S
2	131	41	14	66	3	7	6	1	–	3	1,856	Phlegmon and Abce
–	48	15	5	17	1	2	6	1	1	–	431	Ulcer.
–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	Erythema.
–	8	8	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	Scabies.
–	9	4	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	141	Other Diseases of the
												Unclassed:
2	11	5	2	11	4	3	–	1	–	–	136	Debility.
–	3	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	30	Headache.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	Sea Sickness.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Malingering.
												Poisoning:
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	Delirium Tremens.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	By Alcohol.
												Wounds and Injuries:
5	212	36	28	76	12	17	5	1	–	–	2,269	Wounds, &c.
–	14	4	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	160	Burns and Scalds.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	Submersion and Dro
15	672	254	118	410	42	63	48	9	5	6	9,750	– – TOTALS.

Table, No. 6. - - - - - - - -

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the per 1,000 of Force

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 3,000.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 2,700.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers	10	2·5	–	–	–	–	4	1·4	–	–	1	·3
Continued Fevers	87	22·3	–	–	2	·5	51	18·8	–	–	1	·3
Periodic Fevers	24	6·1	–	–	–	–	18	6·6	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases	12	3·	3	·7	2	·5	12	4·4	1	·3	3	1·1
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism	179	45·8	3	·7	–	–	191	70·7	1	·3	–	–
Primary Syphilis	174	44·6	–	–	–	–	56	20·7	–	–	–	–
Secondary Syphilis	85	21·7	1	·2	–	–	28	10·3	1	·3	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	19	4·8	15	3·8	5	1·2	16	5·9	6	2·2	1	·3
Other Diseases	4	1·	–	–	–	–	9	3·3	2	·7	1	·3
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	172	44·1	17	4·3	1	·2	98	36·2	11	4·	2	·7
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	19	4·8	8	2·	–	–	26	9·6	6	2·2	2	·7
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	48	12·3	–	–	–	–	15	5·5	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	520	133·3	7	1·7	–	–	394	145·9	4	1·4	2	·7
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	741	190·	6	1·5	1	·2	493	182·5	10	3·7	4	1·4
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	313	80·2	3	·7	–	–	109	40·3	3	1·1	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	29	7·4	4	1·	1	·2	14	5·1	2	·7	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	1,748	448·2	9	2·3	–	–	631	233·7	3	1·1	–	–
Unclassed	83	21·2	12	3·	–	–	56	20·7	9	3·3	–	–
Poisoning	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	·7	–	–	1	·3
Wounds and Injuries	1,388	355·8	14	3·5	11	2·8	830	307·4	6	2·2	6	2·2
Totals	5,655	1450·	102	26·1	23	5·8	3,053	1130·7	65	24·	24	8·8

Table, No. 6.

Numbers Invalided and Dead on the Irregular Force, between certain Ages, with the Ratio at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 850.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 150.)						Totals. (Mean Force, 7,600.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
1	1·1	–	–	1	1·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1·9	–	–	2	·2
16	18·8	–	–	–	–	2	13·3	–	–	–	–	156	20·5	–	–	3	·3
14	16·4	1	1·1	–	–	1	6·6	–	–	–	–	57	7·5	1	·1	–	–
3	3·5	–	–	1	1·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	3·5	4	·5	6	·7
109	128·2	2	2·3	–	–	12	80·	–	–	–	–	491	64·6	6	·7	–	–
13	15·2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	243	31·9	–	–	–	–
9	10·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	122	16·	2	·2	–	–
3	3·5	2	2·3	1	1·1	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	5·	23	3·	7	·9
12	14·1	1	1·1	1	1·1	5	33·3	–	–	–	–	30	3·9	3	·3	2	·2
34	40·	9	10·5	–	–	6	40·	2	13·3	–	–	310	40·7	39	5·1	3	·3
9	10·5	5	5·8	4	4·7	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	7·1	19	2·5	6	·7
6	7·	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	9·	–	–	–	–
140	164·7	–	–	1	1·1	15	100·	1	6·6	–	–	1,069	140·6	12	1·5	3	·3
157	184·7	1	1·1	–	–	22	146·6	1	6·6	–	–	1,413	185·9	18	2·3	5	·6
32	37·6	4	4·7	1	1·1	4	26·6	1	6·6	–	–	458	60·2	11	1·4	1	·1
7	8·2	–	–	–	–	1	6·6	–	–	–	–	51	6·7	6	·7	1	·1
125	147·	1	1·1	–	–	19	126·6	1	6·6	–	–	2,523	331·9	14	1·8	–	–
28	32·9	2	2·3	–	–	7	46·6	3	20·	–	–	174	22·8	26	3·4	–	–
4	4·7	–	–	–	–	2	13·3	–	–	–	–	8	1·	–	–	1	·1
198	232·9	1	1·1	2	2·3	26	173·3	–	–	–	–	2,442	321·3	21	2·7	19	2·5
920	1082·3	29	34·1	12	14·1	122	813·3	9	60·	–	–	9,750	1282·8	205	26·9	59	7·7

Table, No. 7.

Showing the Names of the Ships; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship; and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

C. Commissioned. R. C. Re-commissioned. P. O. Paid off. D. Returns defective. S. C. Station changed.

RATE, &c.	NAMES OF SHIPS.		Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Periods.	Average Complements.	Average Complements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Iron-clad	Iron Duke	P. O.	Devonport	1 April 1871	15	3,774	S. 800	1 Jan. to 16 May	535	205	262	3,366	24·7	46·1	12
	Lord Warden	P. O.	Malta	24 April 1874	18	4,08[illegible]	S. 1,000	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	800	200	156	1,040	11·5	14·3	34
	Swiftsure	C.	Devonport	18 April 1875	14	3,99[3]	S. 800	18 April to 30 Sept.	47	215	299	2,056	12·3	25·8	51
Fourth Rate	Doris		Devonport	16 Oct. 1872	24	2,483	S. 800	Year	505	505	750	7,826	21·4	42·3	8
	Glasgow	P. O.	Portsmouth	24 May 1871	28	3,037	S. 600	1 July to 20 July	475	25	32	283	14 1	29·3	15
	Immortalité		Portsmouth	14 Oct. 1872	28	3,059	S. 600	Year	535	535	563	5,682	15·5	28·9	13
	Narcissus		Devonport	9 Oct. 1872	24	2,665	S. 400	Year	575	575	592	8,457	23·1	40·1	4
	Newcastle		Sheerness	21 Sept. 1874	31	3,035	S. 600	Year	520	520	859	7,385	20·2	38·8	15
	Raleigh		Chatham	13 Jan. 1874	22	3,215	S. 300	Year	580	580	981	8,252	22·6	38·9	4
	Serapis	C.	Portsmouth	22 July 1875	2	4,173	S. 700	22 July to 31 Dec.	500	215	271	1,607	9·8	19·6	12
	Topaze		Devonport	9 Oct. 1872	31	2,659	S. 600	Year	515	515	672	6,621	18·1	35·1	27
	Undaunted	C.	Sheerness	2 Mar. 1875	31	3,039	S. 600	2 Mar. to 30 June	530	175	254	2,583	21·3	40·1	12
Fifth Rate	Rover	C.	Chatham	14 Dec. 1875	18	–	–	14 Dec. to 31 Dec.	250	10	14	31	1·7	6·8	1
	Volage		Portsmouth	6 July 1874	18	2,322	S. 600	1 Jan. to 30 Sept.	380	280	410	2,661	9·7	25·5	48
Sixth Rate	Blanche	P. O.	Sydney	12 Oct. 1871	6	1,268	S. 350	1 July to 23 Nov.	160	65	48	718	4·9	30·6	2
	Challenger		Sheerness	15 Nov. 1872	4	1,462	400	Year	250	250	252	3,460	9·4	37·6	3
	Diamond	C.	Sheerness	13 July 1875	14	1,405	S. 350	13 July to 31 Dec.	220	105	149	895	5·2	23·6	5
	Juno	C.	Sheerness	4 Nov. 1875	8	1,462	400	4 Nov. to 31 Dec.	205	30	34	291	5·	24·3	–
	Nymphe	C.	Sheerness	5 Jan. 1875	9	1,084	S. 300	5 Jan. to 30 June	160	80	142	1,059	5·9	36 8	6
	Sapphire	C.	Devonport	9 Aug. 1875	14	1,405	S. 350	9 Aug. to 31 Dec.	260	100	148	1,215	8·3	31·9	3
	Scout	P. O.	Sheerness	2 Mar. 1871	17	1,462	S. 400	1 April to 2 June	260	45	65	585	9·2	35·3	10
	Sirius	C.	Devonport	6 Sept. 1875	12	1,268	S. 350	6 Sept. to 30 Sept.	200	15	1	2	–	–	1
Sloop	Arab	C.	Devonport	2 July 1875	3	–	S. 95	2 July to 31 Dec.	90	45	84	614	3·3	36·6	10
	Chameleon	P. O.	Panama	17 May 1871	7	952	S. 200	1 April to 10 June	160	25	21	263	3·7	23·1	1
	Egeria		Devonport	2 Nov. 1874	4	727	S. 120	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	125	30	50	558	6·2	49·6	–
	Fawn	P. O.	Sheerness	28 Feb. 1870	5	751	S. 100	1 Jan. to 19 Mar.	130	30	13	198	2·5	19 2	3

	Lily - - - - C.	Devonport -	3 Aug. 1875	3	-	S. 95	3 Aug. to 31 Dec.	100	40	46	357	2·3	23·	-
	Reindeer - - P. O.	Portsmouth	10 Aug. 1871	7	953	S. 200	1 July to 4 Nov.	160	55	33	552	4·3	26·8	2
	Rosario - - P. O.	Sydney -	12 Oct. 1871	3	673	S. 150	1 July to 12 Oct.	120	35	10	420	4·	33·3	-
	Sappho - - - -	Chatham -	26 Aug. 1874	4	727	S. 120	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	125	30	48	453	5·	40·	6
	Vestal - - - - C.	Portsmouth	14 July 1875	9	1,081	S. 300	14 July to 31 Dec.	160	75	118	1,168	8·5	53·1	11
Gun Vessel - -	Avon - - - P. O.	Hong Kong -	18 July 1871	4	467	S.S. 120	1 Jan. to 4 May -	75	25	26	418	3·3	44·	-
	Boxer - - P. O.	Esquimalt -	6 Oct. 1872	4	465	S. 120	1 July to 8 Oct. -	60	15	11	107	1·	16·6	1
	Elk - - - P. O.	Hong Kong -	8 Nov. 1871	4	465	S.S. 120	1 Jan. to 22 June	75	30	62	405	2·3	30·6	-
	Fly - - - - -	Devonport -	25 June 1874	4	464	S.S. 120	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	75	20	53	359	3·9	52·	-
	Lynx - - - - C.	Devonport -	9 June 1875	4	464	S.S. 120	13 June to 31 Dec.	75	40	54	328	1·6	21·3	2
	Magpie - - P. O.	Bombay -	14 Mar. 1874	3	665	S. 160	1 Jan. to 5 July -	90	45	59	915	4·9	54·4	1
	Pert - - - - C.	Devonport -	1 July 1875	4	464	S.S. 120	1 July to 30 Sept.	75	20	33	227	2·4	32·	8
	Teazer - - - C.	Sheerness -	7 Oct. 1875	4	464	S.S. 120	7 Oct. to 31 Dec.	75	15	15	79	·9	12·	-
	Vulture - - - -	Sheerness -	15 Feb. 1872	3	664	S.S. 760	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	90	25	42	297	3·2	35·5	1
Troop Ship -	Adventure - - P. O.	Chatham -	28 May 1874	2	1,794	S. 400	1 Jan. to 11 Aug.	160	100	136	1,450	6·5	40·6	10
	Assistance - - - C.	Portsmouth	1 Dec. 1875	2	-	-	1 Dec. to 31 Dec.	105	25	11	42	1·3	12·3	-
	Crocodile - - - -	- -	1 Aug. 1873	3	4,173	S. 700	Year - - -	220	220	216	1,472	4·	18·1	16
	Euphrates - - - -	- -	3 June 1873	3	4,173	S. 700	Year - - -	220	220	226	1,860	5·	22·7	12
	Himalaya - - - -	Devonport -	22 Oct. 1874	2	3,453	S. 700	Year - - -	230	230	279	2,370	6·4	27·8	30
	Jumna - - - -	- -	1 July 1873	3	4,173	S. 700	Year - - -	200	200	239	1,435	3·9	19·5	20
	Malabar - - - -	- -	3 June 1873	3	4,173	S. 700	Year - - -	220	220	220	1,860	5·	22·7	19
	Simoon - - - -	Devonport -	5 May 1873	4	1,980	S. 400	Year - - -	150	150	192	2,143	5·8	38·6	38
	Tamar - - P. O.	Devonport -	15 Sept. 1869	2	2,812	S. 500	1 Jan. to 21 May	220	90	174	1,508	10·6	48·1	30
Surveying Vessel -	Shearwater - - P. O.	Sheerness -	20 July 1871	4	669	S. 150	1 July to 4 Aug. -	120	10	11	150	4·2	35·	1
Store Ship - -	Wye - - - - C.	Chatham -	15 April 1875	-	-	-	15 April to 31 Dec.	65	45	63	488	1·8	27·6	8
Gun Boat - -	Contest - - - C.	Devonport -	22 April 1875	4	-	S. 60	22 April to 30 Sept.	60	25	54	540	3·3	55·	1
	Cygnet - - - C.	Devonport -	8 July 1875	4	-	S. 60	8 July to 30 Sept.	65	15	20	229	2·6	40·	-
Yacht - - -	Osborne - - - -	Portsmouth	12 June 1874	2	1,536	P. 450	1 July to 31 Dec.	145	70	96	385	2·	13·7	2
Marine Battalion from Japan, on passage home (in Her Majesty's ship Adventure) - -		- -	- -	-	-	-	1 April to 8 July	295	80	48	1,152	11·6	39·3	4
Relief Crews for schooners on Australian Station, and for disposal (in S.S. Whampoa) - -		- -	- -	-		-	2 Jan. to 6 Mar. -	110	20	9	204	3·1	28·1	1
Relieved Crews of schooners on Australian Station (in S. S. Whampoa) - - - - -		- -	- -	-	-	-	9 April to 15 June	20	5	5	36	·5	25·	-
Supernumeraries for China Station (in Her Majesty's ship Juno) - - - - - - -		- -	- -	-	-	-	4 Nov. to 31 Dec.	205	30	6	51	·8	3·9	-

Postscript.

Irregular Force.

Postscript.

Since the foregoing report on the Irregular Force was completed, and in the hands of the printer, the return of the Arctic ships Alert and Discovery has enabled the medical officers* of those ships to send their reports into office. The mass of information they contain must be deferred for the Appendix of 1876; but the following Table shows how small was the amount of sickness in the ships for the period embraced between the 15th of April and the 31st of December, 1875:—

Arctic Expedition.

Between 15 April 1875 and 31 Decemher 1875.

DISEASES.	Cases added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number remaining on List.
Rheumatism	1	1	–	–	–	–
Syphilis, Primary	1	1	–	–	–	–
„ Secondary	2	2	–	–	–	–
Pleurodynia	1	1	–	–	–	–
Catarrh	13	13	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis	2	2	–	–	–	–
Dyspepsia	4	4	–	–	–	–
Diarrhœa	1	1	–	–	–	–
Colic and Constipation	5	5	–	–	–	–
Hæmorrhoids	1	–	–	–	–	1
Gonorrhœa	1	1	–	–	–	–
Phlegmon	5	5	–	–	–	–
Parulis	1	1	–	–	–	–
Frost-bite	14	10	–	–	–	4
Exhaustion	3	3	–	–	–	–
Wounds	6	6	–	–	–	–
Sprains	7	6	–	–	–	1
Contusions	6	6	–	–	–	–
Totals	74	68	–	–	–	6

The medical officer of the Alert precedes his observations on the diseases which appear on the nosological table by the following remarks:—"During the period of this return, thirty-three cases were put

* Fleet Surgeon T. Colan, M.D., H.M.S. Alert.
Staff Surgeon Belgrave Ninnis, M D., H.M.S. Discovery.

put on the sick-list. The diseases of sixteen of these were caused by autumn sledging, so that if these were deducted, the ordinary affections that occur on board ship would be very few; as it was, but one case was, on an average, put on the list about every eight days. For over four months, the number borne on the ship's books was seventy, one officer and seven men of the Discovery having been transferred to this vessel.

"Only five cases were admitted in September, after we entered into winter quarters; one in November, and two in December. The four September cases were all the result of sledging, save one. Of the nineteen cases admitted in October, twelve were those of frost-bite, contracted during sledging.

"During the summer months no cases were admitted in April, but one in May, one in June, two in July, and two in August. The average daily number sick was 2·55, and the average percentage of sick was 4·09.

"While getting into winter quarters, there occurred a few cases of catarrh; and this was to be expected, as the housing was not then completed, nor the warming arrangements fully made."

Of the cases recorded in the return from the Discovery, the medical officer says:—"Of the forty-one cases under treatment during the period comprised in this return, all were of a trifling nature. One case of hæmorrhoids, the patient being a carpenter's mate, and not employed outside the ship as much as the others. He is nearly well.

"*Frost-bite.*—Two cases, both superficial, occuring in men who were away sledging. In each case the left great toe was the part affected.

"*Exhaustion.*—This man, apparently strong, when away on a shooting expedition of a few hours' duration, was completely exhausted, and had to be carried on board. Heart sounds, normal.

"There were eleven sprains and contusions, all of a trifling character; in many cases due to falls on the ice, on first introduction to its treacherous surface."

TOTAL FORCE.

Total Force.

THE Total Force in the service afloat, in the year 1875, was 44,360; and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 51,422, which is in the ratio of 1159·1 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 37·5 per 1,000. The average number of men sick daily was 2058·8, which is in the ratio of 46·4 per 1,000 of force, being a decrease, compared with the preceding year, to the extent of 1·8 per 1,000. The total number of persons invalided was 1,526, and the total number of deaths 392, the former being in the ratio of 34·4, and the latter of 8·8 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding year, there was a reduction in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of 4·7, and in the death-rate of ·6 per 1,000. The death-rate from disease alone was 6·9; in 1874, it was 6·7.

The average number of cases of disease and injury, per man, on the Home Station, was ·9; Mediterranean, 1·5; North America and West Indies, 1·3; South East Coast of America, 1·3; Pacific, 1·1; West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, 1·2; East Indies, 1·6; China, 1·5; Australia, 1·3; and in the Irregular Force, 1·2. The average number of cases per man, in the Total Force, was 1·1, which is precisely the same number as that of the previous twelve months.

The lowest ratio of sickness was on the Pacific Station; the highest, on the China Station. The ratio per 1,000 of force on the Home Station was 41·1; Mediterranean, 55·2; North America and West Indies, 43·4; South East Coast of America, 43·5; Pacific, 40·3; West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, 41·6; East Indies, 57·1; China, 63·1; Australia, 53·7; and in the Irregular Force

Force, 50·8. The average ratio of sickness of the Total Force was 46·4, being a decrease, compared with the preceding year, equal to 1·8 per 1,000. Total Force.

Compared with the preceding twelve months, the greatest reduction in the ratio of invaliding was on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Station, where it was to the extent of 139·8 per 1,000; and the greatest increase on the East India Station, where it was equal to 25·4 per 1,000. The ratio of invaliding on the Home Station was 30·; Mediterranean, 42·6; North America and West Indies, 29·3; South East Coast of America, 24·5; Pacific, 22·7; West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, 53·6; East Indies, 84·5; China, 44·1; Australia, 24·; and in the Irregular Force, 26·9. The total number invalided was 1,526, which is the ratio of 34·4 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 4·7 per 1,000.

Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the death-rate on the Mediterranean, Pacific, East Indies, and Australian Stations; but a reduction on all the other stations. The greatest increase was on the Australian Station, and the greatest reduction on the South East Coast of America Station.

The death-rate on the Home Station, from disease, was 6·2 per 1,000; from violence, 1·2: Mediterranean, from disease, 7·6; violence, 1·6: North America and West Indies, from disease, 5·5; violence, 2·9: South East Coast of America, from disease, 3·7; violence, 1·8; Pacific, for disease, 1·9; violence, 2·5: West Coast Africa and Cape of Good Hope, from disease, 14·; violence, 4·2: East Indies, from disease, 13·1; violence, 2·2: China, from disease, 8·6; violence, 1·7; Australia, from disease, 14·; violence, 6·; and in the Irregular Force, from disease, 5·2; violence, 2·5, The total death-rate from disease was 6·9; from violence, 1·9. In 1874, the death-rate from disease was 6·7; from violence, 2·7.

The total number of deaths was 392, which is in the ratio of 8·8 er 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to ·6 per 1,000. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase on the Mediterranean Station to the extent 1· per 1,000; Pacific, 1·3; East Indies, 4·2; and on the Australian Station, of 12·7. There was a decrease on the Home Station equal to ·3 per 1,000; North America and the West Indies, 1·2; South East Coast of America, 26·8; West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, 8·; China, 2·; and in the Irregular Force of 2·3.

The following Table shows the ratio per 1,000 of force of all cases of disease or injury entered on the sick-list, and of the invalid-

Total Force.

ing, and mortality from various classes of disease, on the different stations during the year:—

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Home.			Mediterranean.			North America and West Indies.			South East Coast of America.			Pacific.		
	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:															
Eruptive Fevers	5·7	–	·3	4·3	·3	2·3	2·5	–	·4	1·8	–	–	–	–	–
Continued Fevers	9·7	–	–	77·6	1·	·6	62·9	–	1·2	62·2	–	1·8	42·2	–	–
Periodic Fevers	2·9	–	–	23·	1·3	·3	21·2	–	–	15·	–	–	31·8	–	–
Other Diseases	7·7	–	–	6·6	–	–	2·9	–	·4	1·8	–	–	1·9	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:															
Rheumatism	45·2	1·1	·1	57·3	3·6	·3	61·2	3·4	·4	75·4	–	–	44·8	1·2	–
Syphilis Primary	33·5	·1	–	63·	–	–	22·5	–	–	39·6	–	–	40·9	·6	–
Syphilis Secondary	12·3	·6	–	16·3	1·6	·3	6·3	1·7	–	15·	–	–	9·7	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5·	4·1	1·4	2·3	3·6	·6	2·1	2·5	–	3·7	1·8	–	1·9	1·2	·6
Other Diseases	3·6	·4	–	1·	–	–	1·7	–	–	7·5	1·8	–	2·5	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, &c.	30·3	7·	·8	46·3	6·6	1·3	44·6	5·1	·4	49·	11·3	1·8	33·1	3·2	·6
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	7·7	4·2	1·2	12·	6·	·6	12·3	4·2	1·7	3·7	–	–	7·7	4·5	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	7·3	·2	–	12·6	–	–	20·	–	–	30·1	–	–	20·7	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	128·5	1·1	1·3	154·6	1·	1·	150·2	1·7	·8	96·2	–	–	134·4	1·9	·6
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	116·7	4·4	·4	222·3	2·6	–	240·4	2·1	–	247·1	1·8	–	149·3	3·2	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	74·9	1·	·1	76·	1·	–	67·2	1·2	–	100·	1·8	–	62·9	·6	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	3·8	·8	–	10·3	1·3	–	5·9	·4	–	11·3	–	–	7·7	·6	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue, &c.	233·9	·9	–	316·3	1·6	–	291·4	1·2	–	239·6	1·8	–	271·4	1·2	–
Unclassed	7·1	·7	–	23·6	5·6	–	25·1	4·6	–	32·	1·8	–	12·9	1·9	–
Poisoning	1·	–	–	2·	–	–	·4	–	–	–	–	–	1·2	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	186·3	2·8	1·2	380·6	5·	1·6	322·5	·8	2·9	303·7	1·8	1·8	289·6	1·9	2·5
Total Ratios	924·1	30·	7·4	1508·6	42·6	9·3	1364·2	29·3	8·5	1335·8	24·5	5·6	1164·2	22·7	4·5

CLASS OF DISEASE.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.			East Indies.			China.			Australia.			Irregular.		
	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:															
Eruptive Fevers	·6	–	·6	2·2	–	·4	6·5	–	·6	42·	1·	3·	1·9	–	·2
Continued Fevers	36·5	–	1·2	115·	–	·4	71·7	–	–	38·	–	–	20·5	–	·3
Periodic Fevers	81·	10·9	1·8	64·	9·5	1·8	29·6	·6	·3	13·	–	–	7·5	·1	–
Other Diseases	4·8	–	–	19·	·4	1·3	1·	–	1·	–	–	–	3·5	·5	·7
II. General Diseases, Section B.:															
Rheumatism	76·8	–	–	54·	1·3	·4	69·3	1·3	–	84·	1·	–	64·6	·7	–
Syphilis Primary	17·	–	–	34·	–	–	67·9	·3	–	23·	–	–	31·9	–	–
Syphilis Secondary	6·7	1·2	–	10·4	3·6	–	36·8	8·6	–	21·	–	–	16·	·2	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4·2	3·	·6	6·8	6·3	1·3	4·1	3·7	·6	5·	3·	1·	5·	3·	·9
Other Diseases	·6	–	–	4·5	·4	–	4·4	·6	–	4·	–	–	3·9	·3	·2
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, &c.	29·2	5·4	·6	66·8	14·5	1·8	45·5	2·7	1·	31·	4·	1·	40·7	5·1	·3
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	15·2	1·8	5·4	10·4	5·9	–	13·4	5·1	1·	11·	4·	3·	7·1	2·5	·7
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	12·1	–	–	21·3	·4	–	22·	–	·3	15·	–	–	9·	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	112·8	2·4	2·4	103·6	2·7	3·1	125·5	1·3	·6	131·	3·	3·	140·6	1·5	·3
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	200·6	5·4	·6	316·3	10·	1·8	299·3	11·	1·3	173·	2·	2·	185·9	2·3	·6
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	44·5	·6	·6	54·	2·5	·4	135·5	2·4	–	59·	–	1·	60·2	1·4	·1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	7·9	2·4	–	10·	1·8	–	6·2	·3	–	2·	1·	–	6·7	·7	·1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue, &c.	290·8	3·6	–	394·	2·5	–	320·6	·3	–	443·	1·	–	331·9	1·8	–
Unclassed	32·3	14·6	–	95·9	20·4	–	31·3	4·4	–	15·	1·	–	22·8	3·4	–
Poisoning	2·4	–	–	·9	–	–	2·4	–	·3	1·	–	–	1·	–	·1
Wounds and Injuries	245·7	1·8	4·2	247·7	2·5	2·5	260·	·6	2·7	266·	3·	6·	321·3	2·7	2·5
Total Ratios	1222·5	53·6	18·2	1631·8	84·5	15·4	1553·7	44·1	10·3	1377·	24·	20·	1282·8	26·9	7·7

Total Force.

Class I. Sect. A.

I. General Diseases.—Section A., or Febrile Group.

Under this head appear 2,579 cases of various forms of febrile disease; of these fifty-seven were invalided, and sixty-one proved fatal. Simple continued fever, ague, remittent fever, and erysipelas were, numerically, the most important diseases of this group.

Eruptive Fevers.—The Pacific was the only station upon which there were no eruptive fevers. They were most prevalent on the Australian, China, Home, and Mediterranean Stations.

Small Pox.—Of seventeen cases of small-pox, twelve occurred on the China Station, two in North America and the West Indies, and one each on the Home, Mediterranean, and East India Stations.

Vaccinia.—Eight cases of vaccinia appear in the Returns, all of them being on the Home Station.

Varicella.—Of fourteen cases of this form of fever, twelve occurred on the Home Station, one on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station, and one on the China Station.

Measles.—Sixty-one cases of measles appear in the Returns, of which fifty-four occurred on the Home Station; one on the North America and West Indies, one in China, one in Australia, and four in the Irregular Force.

Scarlet Fever.—Of forty-two cases of scarlet fever which occurred in the service afloat, thirty-seven were on the Home Station, two on the Mediterranean, and three in the Irregular Force.

Dengue.—Of two cases of dengue, one was on the North America and West Indies Station, and one on the China Station.

Typhus Fever.—Three cases of typhus fever occurred; all on the Home Station.

Enteric Fever.—Seventy-nine cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns, of which nine were on the Home Station, ten on the Mediterranean, two on the North America and the West Indies, one on the South East Coast of America, four on the East Indies, four on the China Station, forty-one on the Australian Station, and eight in the Irregular Force.

Simple Continued Fever.—There were 1,403 cases of this form of fever, of which the largest numbers were on the East Indies, Mediterranean, Home, and China Stations.

Yellow Fever.—Only one case of this form of fever appears in the Total Force; it occurred on the South East Coast of America Station.

Ague.—This form of fever occurred on all the stations, and in the Irregular Force. It was most prevalent on the Home, East Indies, China, and West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Stations.

Remittent Fever.—Three hundred and forty-three cases of this form of fever occurred in the Total Force. It was most prevalent on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Stations, following

following which came the East Indies, Mediterranean, and China. The fever appears on every station excepting the Australian. Total Force. Class I. Sect. A.

Cholera.—Ten cases of the malignant form of this disease appear in the returns; five on the East Indies Station, two on the China Station, and three in the Irregular Force.

Cholera Simplex.—Of this variety of cholera forty-five cases occurred, twelve on the Home, and thirty-three on the East Indies Stations.

Mumps.—There were eighty-two cases of this painful affection; sixty-nine on the Home Station, nine on the Mediterranean, one on the North America and West Indies, and three on the Irregular Force.

Influenza.—Of this form of fever twenty-five cases occurred, one on the Pacific, and the remaining twenty-four on the Home Station.

Erysipelas.—Cases of erysipelas occurred on all the stations excepting the Australian, and in the Irregular Force. By far the greatest number, more than one-half, occurred on the Home Station.

Pyæmia.—There was a single case of of pyæmia. It occurred on the North America and West Indies Station.

Hooping Cough.—Three cases of hooping cough occurred, all on the Home Station.

II. General Diseases.—Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Under this head appear 5,033 cases of various forms of disease, of which 305 were invalided, and fifty-nine proved fatal. Class II. Sect. B.

Rheumatism.—Of this disease there were 2,424 cases, which is in the ratio of 54·6 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding year, equal to 8·6 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the comparative prevalence of the disease on the different stations in the years 1874 and 1875.

Stations.	Rheumatism. (Ratio of Cases per 1,000 of Force.)	
	1874.	1875.
Home	50·6	45·2
Mediterranean	56·7	57·3
North America and West Indies	88·6	61·2
South East Coast of America	54·	75·4
Pacific	65·5	44·8
West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope	91·8	76·8
East Indies	66·1	54·
China	80·8	69·3
Australia	65·8	84·
Irregular	82·	64·6
Total	63·2	54·6

Total Force.

Class II. Sect. B.

From this it will be seen that, compared with the preceding year, there was a considerable decrease on the North America and West Indies, Pacific, and China Stations, and a large increase on the Australian and South East Coast of America Stations.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—There were 1,617 cases of primary syphilis under treatment during the year, and 637 of secondary syphilis, the former being in the ratio of 36·4, and the latter of 14·3 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding year, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of primary disease, to the extent of 3·9 per 1,000; and of secondary disease, of 2·1 per 1,000. The highest ratios of primary disease were on the Mediterranean, China, and Pacific Stations; the lowest on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Stations.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.—Of this disease there were 203 cases, of which 165 were invalided, and forty-nine proved fatal. The apparent discrepancy between the number of cases and the numbers invalided and dead, has been frequently accounted for in these Reports. The number of cases was in the ratio of 4·5 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the preceding year equal to ·4 per 1,000. More than one-half of the cases occurred on the Home Station.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Under this head appear 1,644 cases of various kinds of disease, of which 288 were invalided, and thirty-seven proved fatal. Epilepsy and diseases of the eye were the most fruitful causes of invaliding. This class of diseases was most prevalent on the East Indies and South East Coast of America Stations.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

There were 399 cases of various forms of disease under this head, of which 180 were invalided, and fifty-three proved fatal. Functional and organic diseases of the heart caused the largest amount of invaliding. Thirty-six deaths were caused by organic disease of the heart, fifteen by aneurism, and two by pericarditis. The largest ratios of cases of this class of diseases were on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, and China Stations.

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. & VI.

Under this head appear 479 cases of sympathetic bubo, and twenty-eight of other forms of glandular disease, of which six were invalided and one proved fatal. The South East Coast of America and China were the stations which gave the largest ratios of these diseases.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 5,829 cases of various forms of disease, of which sixty-four were invalided, and fifty-four proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 4,835 to the total number of cases. Thirty-two of the deaths were from pneumonia. The Mediterranean, and the North America and West Indies Stations, and the Irregular Force, show the largest ratios of this class of diseases.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Under this head appear 7,594 cases of various forms of disease, of which 199 were invalided, and twenty-six proved fatal. Cynanche contributed 1,892, dyspepsia 1,672, dysentery 116, and diarrhœa 2,533, to the total number of cases. The largest ratios of this class of diseases was on the East Indies, China, and South East Coast of America Station. The ratio was also high on the North America and West Indies Station.

IX. and X$^{a}_{s}$ Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX and X.

Under these classes 3,256 cases of various forms of disease were entered, of which fifty-five were invalided, and eight proved fatal. Gonorrhœa contributed 2,169, epididymitis 295, and orchitis 350, to the total number of cases. Stricture and diseases of the bladder and of the kidneys, were the most fruitful sources of invaliding. Five of the deaths were caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. The largest ratio of cases of these diseases was on the China Station.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

Under this head appears 252 cases of various forms of disease of the bones, joints, and their appendages, of which forty were invalided, and two proved fatal. These diseases were most prevalent on the South East Coast of America, and Mediterranean Stations.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII.

Under this head appear 12,467 cases of various forms of disease, of which fifty-eight were invalided. Nearly one-half of the invaliding was for ulcer. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 8,047, and ulcer 2,511, 376.

Total Force. Classes XII. and XIII.

2,511, to the total number of cases. The largest ratio of this class of diseases was on the Australian Station.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear 719 cases of debility, chiefly climatic, 135 of headache, dependent on various causes; nine of sea-sickness, and two of malingering; of which 157 of debility and one of headache were invalided. These diseases were most prevalent on the East Indies Station.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Thirty-four cases of delirium tremens appear under this head, and twenty cases of various kinds of poisoning, chiefly alcholic and from the action of lead. One case of delirium tremens and two of alcoholic poisoning proved fatal.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

There were 10,317 cases of wounds and injuries of various kinds, 577 of burns and scalds, and forty-nine of submersion and drowning, placed on the sick-list; of which 116 of wounds and injuries were invalided, and thirty-nine of wounds and injuries, four of burns and scalds, and forty-one of drowning, proved fatal. There were also four deaths from suicide, of which no cases are entered.

Average Number of Men Sick Daily.

Average Number of Men Sick Daily.

The average number of men sick daily from General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was 108·4; from Section B., or Constitutional Group, 397·; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 78·7; of the circulatory system, 35·; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 42·2; of the respiratory system, 164·7; of the digestive system, 152·1; of the urinary and generative system, 206·1; of the organs of locomotion, 18·; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 441·8; from unclassed diseases, 45·8; from poisoning, 1·6; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 357·. The average number of men sick daily from all causes was 2058·8, which is in the ratio of 46·4 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 1·8 per 1,000.

Age Table.

Age Table.

The following Table, based on the Age Table of the Total Force, shows the proportion per cent. of the cases in the various classes of disease and injury to the total cases in those classes of the different decennial periods:—

CLASS OF DISEASE.	PERIODS OF AGE.				TOTALS.
	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	
I. General Diseases, Section A.:	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Eruptive Fevers	·54	·31	·19	- -	·43
Continued Fevers	2·56	3·15	2·70	1·65	2·73
Periodic Fevers	1·03	1·58	2·29	1·01	1·30
Other Diseases	·54	·56	·41	·76	·54
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	3·22	5·90	9·94	12·73	4·71
Syphilis—Primary	3·75	2·65	·95	·25	3·14
Syphilis—Secondary	1·34	1·18	·80	·38	1·23
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·34	·47	·51	·25	·39
Other Diseases	·10	·27	1·12	3·69	·29
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	2·88	3·56	3·74	5·85	3·19
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	·61	·95	1·19	1·40	·77
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	1·10	·90	·51	·38	·98
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	9·87	13·07	15·25	16·17	11·33
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	13·18	16·76	18·78	19·23	14·76
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	7·42	4·99	3·63	2·16	6·33
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	·45	·54	·56	·38	·49
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	28·80	18·18	13·69	10·57	24·24
Unclassed	1·17	2·25	2·98	4·20	1·68
Poisoning	·04	·16	·32	·38	·10
Wounds and Injuries	20·95	22·48	20·34	18·47	21·28

Total Force.

From this it appears that in the first decennial period, of every hundred cases of disease, 28·80 were due to diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; 20·95 to wounds and injuries; 13·18 to diseases of the digestive system; 9·87 to diseases of the respiratory system; and 7·42 to diseases of the urinary and generative systems.

In the second decennial period, the largest per-centage of cases was for wounds and injuries, following which came diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; and these were followed by diseases of the digestive system and of the respiratory system.

In the third decennial period, the largest per-centage, as in the previous period, was for wounds and injuries; these were followed by diseases of the digestive system, of the respiratory system, and of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system.

In the fourth decennial period, diseases of the digestive system were most prominent; then came wounds and injuries, diseases of the respiratory system, rheumatism, and diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system.

Of one hundred cases of disease at all the periods, nearly one-fourth was due to disease of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, and over one-fifth to wounds and injuries.

There was a progressive increase at the different decennial periods of the per-centages of rheumatism, of diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, of the circulatory system, respiratory system, and digestive system. There was a progressive decrease of eruptive fevers, syphilis, primary and secondary, diseases of the urinary and generative systems, and of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system.

Of the total number of cases entered on the sick-list 61·91 per cent. were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, 27·58 between twenty-five and thirty-five; 8·97 between thirty-five and forty-five; and 1·52 upwards of forty-five years of age.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids at the different decennial periods to total invalids for the various classes of disease :—

CLASS OF DISEASE.	PERIODS OF AGE.				TOTAL.
	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	
I. General Diseases, Section A. :	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Eruptive Fevers	·25	-	-	-	·13
Continued Fevers	·37	-	-	-	·19
Periodic Fevers	3·15	2·85	3·66	-	3·01
Other Diseases	·50	·43	-	-	·39
II. General Diseases, Section B. :					
Rheumatism	3·65	2·19	6·42	11·66	3·93
Syphilis { Primary	·25	·65	-	-	·32
Syphilis { Secondary	3·27	5·71	3·21	-	3·86
Phthisis Pulmonalis	11·47	12·96	6·42	1·66	10·81
Other Diseases	·63	1·75	1·37	-	1·04
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	21·43	15·38	16·51	20·	18·87
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	12·48	10·54	12·38	10·	11·79
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	·75	-	-	-	·39
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	4·16	3·29	6·42	3·33	4·19
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	11·47	14·06	15·13	18·33	13·04
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	2·64	3·73	6·88	3·33	3·60
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	2·77	2·41	2·75	1·66	2·62
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	4·03	3·73	3·66	1·66	3·80
Unclassed	7·69	12·96	11·	23·33	10·35
Wounds and Injuries	8·95	7·25	4·12	5·	7·60

It will thus be seen that diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses gave the largest per centages in the first decennial period, as well as in the total invalided: Of every hundred persons invalided 18·87 were invalided for these diseases; 13·04 for diseases of the digestive system; 11·79 for diseases of the circulatory system; 10·81 for phthisis pulmonalis; 10·35 for unclassed diseases, chiefly climatic debility; and 7·60 for wounds and injuries of various kinds.

The largest per-centages for invaliding in the fourth decennial period were for unclassed diseases, after which came diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, and diseases of the digestive system. In the third decennial period the largest per-centage of invaliding was for diseases of the nervous system and

Total Force.

organs of the special senses; followed, as in the fourth decennial period, by diseases of the digestive system; after which came diseases of the circulatory system, and unclassed diseases. Diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses retained their pre-eminence in the second decennial period, to be followed by diseases of the digestive system. The next largest per-centages of invaliding were for phthisis and unclassed diseases, the per-centages of which were the same. In the first decennial period nervous diseases continued to give the largest ratio of invaliding. They were followed by diseases of the circulatory system; after which came phthisis pulmonalis and diseases of the digestive system, the per-centages of which were equal.

Of the total number of persons invalided, 51·96 per cent. were between fifteen and twenty-five years of age; 29·81 between twenty-five and thirty-five; 14·28 between thirty-five and forty-fived, and 3·93 above forty-five years of age.

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths, at the different decennial periods, to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury:—

CLASS OF DISEASE,	PERIODS OF AGE.				TOTALS.
	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	
I. General Diseases, Section A.:	*Per Cent.*	*Per. Cent.*	*Per. Cent.*	*Per. Cent.*	*Per. Cent.*
Eruptive	9·27	5·97	2·32	- -	6·12
Continued Fevers	5·29	3·73	- -	- -	3·31
Periodic Fevers	3·97	·74	2·32	- -	2·29
Other Diseases	2·64	5·97	3·48	- -	3·82
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	1·32	1·49	1·16	4·76	1·53
Syphilis, Secondary	1·32	- -	- -	- -	·51
Phthisis Pulmonalis	13·90	14·17	9 30	4·76	12·50
Other Diseases	- -	·74	1·16	- -	·51
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	11·92	5·97	6·97	23·80	9·43
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	3·97	13 43	26·74	28·57	13·52
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	- -	·74	- -	- -	·25
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	9·93	12·68	20·93	19·04	13·77
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	4·63	9·70	4·65	9·52	6·63
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	- -	2·98	4·65	- -	2·04
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	1·32	- -	- -	- -	·51
Poisoning	·66	1·49	- -	- -	·76
Wounds and Injuries	29·80	20 14	16·27	9·52	22·44

From

Total Force.

From this it will be seen that of every hundred deaths 22·44 were from wounds and injuries, and drowning; 13·77 from diseases of the respiratory system; 13·52 from diseases of the circulatory system; 12·50 from phthisis pulmonalis; 9·43 from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; 6·63 from diseases of the digestive system; and 6·12 from eruptive fever. The greatest mortality from wounds and injuries and drowning was in the first decennial period. Diseases of the circulatory system furnished a large percentage of mortality in men of over forty-five years of age.

Of the total number of deaths 38·52 were between fifteen and twenty-five years of age; 34·18 between twenty-five and thirty-five; 21·93 between thirty-five and forty-five; and 5·35 above forty-five years of age.

The following Table shows the ratio per 1,000 of cases entered on the sick-list, of invalidings, and mortality on the different stations during the year, as compared with an average of twelve years :—

STATIONS.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force of Cases placed on the Sick-list.		Ratio per 1,000 of Force Invalided.		Ratio per 1,000 of Force Dead.	
	For the Year 1875.	Average Ratio for Twelve Years.	For the Year 1875.	Average Ratio for Twelve Years.	For the Year 1875.	Average Ratio for Twelve Years.
Home - - - -	924·1	943·8	30·	28·4	7·4	9·
Mediterranean - -	1508·6	1409·7	42·6	36·9	9·3	7·9
North America and West Indies - - -	1364·2	1487·2	29·3	30·7	8·5	12·1
South East Coast of America - - - -	1335·8	1428·4	24·5	27·3	5·6	22·6
Pacific - - - -	1164·2	1501·2	22·7	30·6	4·5	8·2
West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope -	1222·5	1800·2	53·6	83·1	18·2	21·6
East Indies - - -	1631·8	1721·6	84·5	57·2	15·4	14·1
China - - - -	1553·7	1611·9	44·1	53·5	10·3	17·
Australia - - -	1377·	1482·3	24·	21·3	20·	11·3
Irregular - - - -	1282·8	1417·3	26·9	27·	7·7	9·3
Total Force - - -	1159·1	1252·2	34·4	34·1	8·8	10·7

Total Force.

The following Table shows the increase and decrease in the ratios of cases, invalidings, and deaths on the different stations compared with the previous year:—

	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	Total.
					Increase.						
Cases	10·7	106·	–	200·7	–	–	110·3	45·9	36·8	–	–
Invalidings	·1	8·1	–	–	–	–	25·4	12·3	3·3	–	–
Deaths	–	1·	–	–	1·3	–	4·2	–	12·7	–	–
					Decrease.						
Cases	–	–	248·	–	82·2	567·1	–	–	–	196·7	37·5
Invalidings	–	–	5·2	29·5	12·2	139·8	–	–	–	5·4	4·7
Deaths	·3	–	1·2	26·8	–	8·	–	2·	–	2·3	·6

The following Table shows the deaths by violence on each station, and their nature :—

Stations.	Falls from Aloft.	Injuries from Falls.	Wounds (Accidental).	Drowned.	Suicide.	Scalds.	Various.
Home	4	6	3	10	1	–	2
Mediterranean	1	–	1	2	1	–	–
North America and West Indies.	–	–	–	3	–	4	–
South East Coast of America.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Pacific	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	–	–	–	6	1	–	–
East Indies	1	–	–	3	1	–	–
China	–	2	–	6	–	–	–
Totals	8	9	4	32	4	4	2

Summary.

The Total Force corrected for time was 44,360, of which 52·88 per cent. were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five; 32·48 between twenty-five and thirty-five; 11·69 between thirty-five and forty-five, and 2·92 over forty-five years of age. The average number of men sick daily was 2058·8, which is in the ratio of 46·4 per 1,000, being a decrease compared with the previous year equal to 1·8 per 1,000.

The total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list was 51·422, which is in the ratio of 1159·1 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the preceding year equal to 37·5 per 1,000. Each case was on an average 14·6 days under treatment on board ship and in hospital, and the total number of days' sickness gives an average of 16·9 to each man, being a decrease compared with the preceding year equal to ·6 days.

The total number invalided was 1,526, which is in the ratio of 34·4 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the previous year equal to 4·7 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths was 392, which is in the ratio of 8·8 per 1,000 of force, being a decrease compared with the preceding year equal to ·6 per 1,000.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, and the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Small-pox	17	·3	—	—	1	—
Vaccinia	8	·1	—	—	—	—
Varicella	14	·3	—	—	—	—
Measles	61	1·3	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	42	·9	—	—	4	—
Dengue	2	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	79	1·7	2	—	19	·4
Simple Continued Fever	1,403	31·6	3	—	9	·2
Yellow Fever	1	—	—	—	4	—
Ague	327	7·3	9	·2	—	—
Remittent Fever	343	7·7	37	·8	9	·2
Cholera	10	·2	—	—	8	·1
Cholera Simplex	45	1·	—	—	—	—
Mumps	82	1·8	—	—	—	—
Influenza	25	·5	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	113	2·5	6	·1	4	—
Pyæmia	1	—	—	—	3	—
Hooping Cough	3	—	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism	2,424	54·6	60	1·3	6	·1
Syphilis (Primary)	1,617	36·4	5	·1	—	—
Syphilis (Secondary)	637	14·3	59	1·3	2	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	203	4·5	165	3·7	49	1·1
Gout	99	2·2	2	—	—	—
Dropsy	7	·1	2	—	1	—
Scrofula	28	·6	7	·1	—	—
Anæmia Purpura, &c.	4	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases	14	·3	5	·1	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy	19	·4	1	—	13	·2
Sunstroke	68	1·5	9	·2	4	—
Paralysis	39	·8	25	·5	—	—
Vertigo	152	3·4	26	·5	—	—
Epilepsy	142	3·2	69	1·5	2	—
Neuralgia	281	6·3	4	—	—	—
Insanity	47	1·	35	·7	1	—
Other Disease of the Brain	20	·4	8	·1	16	·3
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	27	·6	3	—	1	—
Diseases of the Eye	555	12·5	65	1·4	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, &c.—*continued.*						
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, &c.	25	·5	3	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear	254	5·7	38	·8	—	—
Diseases of the Nose	15	·3	2	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart { Functional	233	5·2	65	1·4	—	—
Diseases of the Heart { Organic	94	2·1	80	1·8	36	·8
Pericarditis	2	–	–	–	2	—
Aneurism	18	·4	14	·3	15	·3
Varicose Veins	50	1·1	20	·4	—	—
Other Diseases	2	–	1	—	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (*Symp.*)	479	10·7	5	·1	—	—
Other Diseases	28	·6	1	–	1	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx	14	·3	6	·1	2	—
Catarrh	4,835	108·9	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	409	9·2	17	·3	11	·2
Asthma	53	1·1	12	·2	—	—
Pneumonia	327	7·3	13	·2	32	·7
Pleurisy	114	2·5	6	·1	5	·1
Hæmoptysis	71	1·6	6	·1	3	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs	6	·1	3	–	1	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche	1,892	42·6	3	—	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	68	1·5	32	·7	—	—
Dyspepsia	1,672	37·6	10	·2	—	—
Dysentery	116	2·6	10	·2	10	·2
Diarrhœa	2,533	57·1	13	·2	—	—
Colic and Constipation	577	13·	1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	134	3·	3	—	—	—
Hernia	136	3·	94	2·1	—	—
Worms	104	2·3	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	120	2·7	13	·2	10	·2
Hepatitis	98	2·2	15	·3	5	·1
Jaundice	120	2·7	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	24	·5	5	·1	1	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys	44	·9	12	·2	5	·1
Diseases of the Bladder	80	1·8	11	·2	—	—
Gonorrhœa	2,169	48·8	1	—	—	—
Epididymitis	295	6·6	—	—	—	—
Stricture	143	3·2	17	·3	2	—
Varicocele	11	·2	2	—	—	—
Orchitis	350	7·8	7	·1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	164	3·6	5	·1	1	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones	51	1·1	18	·4	—	—
Diseases of the Joints	79	1·7	18	·4	2	—
Diseases of the Bursæ	117	2·6	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Muscular System	5	·1	4	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess	8,047	181·4	16	·3	—	—
Ulcer	2,511	56·6	28	·6	—	—
Erythema	71	1·6	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1,141	25·7	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	697	15·7	14	·3	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility	719	16·2	157	3·5	—	—
Headache	135	3·	1	—	—	—
Sea Sickness	9	·2	—	—	—	—
Malingering	2	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens	34	·7	–	–	1	—
By Lead	9	·2	—	—	—	—
By Alcohol	8	·1	–	–	2	—
Various	3	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	10,317	232·5	116	2·6	39	·8
Burns and Scalds	577	13·	–	–	4	—
Submersion and Drowning	49	1·1	–	–	41	·9
Suicide	–	–	–	–	4	—
TOTALS	51,422	1159·1	1,526	34·4	392	8·8

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Average Force Corrected for Time; the Number of Cases; the Number of Days Sickness; with the Ratios on the several Stations.

STATIONS.	Average Force.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Cases per Man.	Number of Days Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily on Board.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number Discharged to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number of Days Sickness in Hospital.	Average Number of Men Daily in Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Total Number of Days Sickness.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
Home - - -	21,600	19,961	·9	180,243	493·8	22·8	3,890	180·	143,804	393·9	18·2	324,047	887·8	41·1
Mediterranean -	3,000	4,526	1·5	38,465	105·3	35·1	545	181·6	22,039	60·3	20·1	60,504	165·7	55·2
North America and West Indies -	2,350	3,206	1·3	27,155	74·3	31·6	242	102·9	10,164	27·8	11·8	37,319	102·2	43·4
South East Coast of America - -	530	708	1·3	8,142	22·3	42·	6	11·3	318	·8	1·5	8,460	23·1	43·5
Pacific - - -	1,540	1,793	1·1	18,326	50·2	32·5	94	61·	4,397	12·	7·7	22,723	62·2	40·3
West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope - -	1,640	2,005	1·2	16,366	44·8	27·3	221	134·7	8,567	23·4	14·2	24,933	68·3	41·6
East Indies - -	2,200	3,590	1·6	38,840	106·4	48·3	180	81·8	7,095	19·4	8·8	45,935	125·8	57·1
China - - -	2,900	4,506	1·5	46,213	126·6	43·6	443	152·7	20,636	56·5	19·4	66,849	183·1	63·1
Australia - -	1,000	1,377	1·3	17,841	48·8	48·8	35	35·	1,773	4·8	4·8	19,614	53·7	53·7
Irregular - -	7,600	9,750	1·2	91,386	250·3	32·9	524	68·9	49,699	136·1	17·9	141,085	386·5	50·8
Totals - - -	44,360	51,422	1·1	482,977	1323·2	29·8	6,180	139·3	268,492	735·5	16·5	751,469	2058·8	46·4

Table, No. 3.

Showing the Number of Men Invalided and Dead from Disease and Injury on the several Stations, with the Ratios per 1,000 of Force.

Stations.	Number of Men Invalided for Disease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number of Men Invalided for Injury.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Total Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number of Deaths from Disease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number of Deaths from Injury.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Total Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
Home	589	27·2	61	2·8	650	30·	135	6·2	26	1·2	161	7·4
Mediterranean	113	37·6	15	5·	128	42·6	23	7·6	5	1·6	28	9·3
North America and West Indies	67	28·5	2	·8	69	29·3	13	5·5	7	2·9	20	8·5
South East Coast of America	12	22·6	1	1·8	13	24·5	2	3·7	1	1·8	3	5·6
Pacific	32	20·7	3	1·9	35	22·7	3	1·9	4	2·5	7	4·5
West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	85	51·8	3	1·8	88	53·6	23	14·	7	4·2	30	18·2
East Indies	181	82·2	5	2·2	186	84·5	29	13·1	5	·2·2	34	15·4
China	126	43·4	2	·6	128	44·1	25	8·6	5	1·7	30	10·3
Australia	21	21·	3	3·	24	24·	14	14·	6	6·	20	20·
Irregular	184	24·2	21	2·7	205	26·9	40	5·2	19	2·5	59	7·7
Totals	1,410	31·7	116	2·6	1,526	34·4	307	6·9	85	1·9	392	8·8

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox	94	701	795	2·1	—
Vaccinia	40	-	40	·1	—
Varicella	25	13	38	·1	—
Measles	67	1,386	1,453	3·9	—
Scarlet Fever	931	819	1,750	4·7	·1
Dengue	18	-	18	—	—
Typhus Fever	9	225	234	·6	—
Enteric Fever	2,061	2,241	4,302	11·7	·2
Simple Continued Fever	9,519	5,225	14,744	40·3	·9
Yellow Fever	4	4	8	—	—
Ague	3,101	448	3,549	9·7	·2
Remittent Fever	5,450	2,471	7,921	21·7	·4
Cholera	17	9	26	—	—
Cholera Simplex	313	-	313	·8	—
Mumps	187	925	1,112	3·	—
Influenza	209	-	209	·5	—
Erysipelas	1,374	1,990	3,364	9·2	·2
Pyæmia	4	-	4	—	—
Hooping Cough	3	-	3	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism	23,173	17,401	40,574	111·1	2·5
Syphilis { Primary	32,339	27,089	59,428	162·8	3·6
Syphilis { Secondary	11,157	15,920	27,077	74·1	1·6
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3,504	10,627	14,131	38·7	·8
Gout	1,039	346	1,385	3·7	—
Dropsy	54	71	125	·3	—
Scrofula	239	908	1,147	3·1	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c.	91	123	214	·5	—
Other Diseases	253	749	1,002	2·7	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy	98	59	157	·4	—
Sunstroke	546	180	726	1·9	—
Paralysis	683	2,414	3,097	8·4	·1
Vertigo	314	863	1,677	4·5	·1
Epilepsy	1,129	1,633	2,762	7·5	·1
Neuralgia	1,821	554	2,375	6·5	·1
Insanity	354	1,191	1,545	4·2	—
Other Diseases of the Brain	261	1,120	1,381	3·7	—
Other Diseases of the Nerves	289	245	534	1·4	—
Diseases of the Eye	4,453	5,455	9,908	27·1	·6

TABLE, No. 4.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, &c.—*continued.*					
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	151	38	189	·5	—
Diseases of the Ear	1,849	2,470	4,319	11·8	·2
Diseases of the Nose	76	250	326	·8	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart—Functional	2,820	4,173	6,993	19·1	·4
Diseases of the Heart—Organic	1,191	2,495	3,686	10·	·2
Pericarditis	10	41	51	·1	—
Aneurism	217	818	1,035	2·8	—
Varicose Veins	430	576	1,006	2·7	—
Other Diseases	127	- -	127	·3	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (*Symp.*)	9,352	5,542	14,894	40·8	·9
Other Diseases	279	264	543	1·4	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx	191	566	757	2·	—
Catarrh	26,628	3,400	30,028	82·2	1·8
Bronchitis	4,458	6,886	11,344	31·	·6
Asthma	369	381	750	2·	—
Pneumonia	3,196	9,019	12,215	33·4	·7
Pleurisy	1,386	1,745	3,131	8·5	·1
Hæmoptysis	815	922	1,737	4·7	·1
Other Diseases	74	284	358	·9	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche	11,275	2,865	14,140	38·7	·8
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	258	15	273	·7	—
Dyspepsia	8,192	3,341	11,533	31·5	·7
Dysentery	1,514	1,088	2,602	7·1	·1
Diarrhœa	10,748	1,875	12,623	34·5	·7
Colic and Constipation	2,355	469	2,824	7·7	·1
Hæmorrhoids	1,162	1,064	2,226	6·	·1
Hernia	1,439	534	1,973	5·4	·1
Worms	641	315	956	2·6	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	1,338	2,001	3,339	9·1	·2
Hepatitis	1,656	789	2,445	6·6	·1
Jaundice	1,138	1,075	2,213	6·	·1
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	305	312	617	1·6	—

TABLE, No. 4.—Showing the Number of Days Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days Sickness.			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys	489	1,520	2,009	5·5	·1
Diseases of the Bladder	991	843	1,834	5·	·1
Gonorrhœa	30,075	22,052	52,127	142·8	3·2
Epididymitis	4,081	1,677	5,758	15·7	·3
Stricture	1,619	3,297	4,916	13·4	·3
Varicocele	93	178	271	·7	—
Orchitis	4,194	1,999	6,193	16·9	·3
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	1,513	749	2,262	6·1	·1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones	875	892	1,767	4·8	·1
Diseases of the Joints	1,327	1,563	2,890	7·9	·1
Diseases of the Bursæ	1,556	358	1,914	5·2	·1
Diseases of the Muscular System	57	-	57	·1	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess	66,723	12,113	78,836	215·9	4·8
Ulcer	39,553	10,484	50,037	137·	3·
Erythema	480	215	695	1·9	—
Scabies	4,948	15,354	20,302	55·6	1·2
Other Diseases of the Skin	7,033	4,446	11,479	31·4	·7
Unclassed:					
Debility	7,120	8,470	15,590	42·7	·9
Headache	715	409	1,124	·3·	—
Sea Sickness	39	-	39	·1	—
Malingering	31	-	31	—	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens	163	291	454	1·2	—
Various	108	49	157	·4	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	101,421	21,907	123,328	337·8	7·6
Burns and Scalds	6,345	597	6,942	19·	·4
Submersion and Drowning	65	11	76	·2	
TOTALS	482,977	268,492	751,469	2058·8	46·4

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES on the several STATIONS.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:											
Small-Pox	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	17
Vaccinia	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Varicella	12	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	14
Measles	54	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	61
Scarlet Fever	37	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	42
Dengue	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Typhus Fever	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Enteric Fever	9	10	2	1	–	–	4	4	41	8	79
Simple Continued Fever	210	233	148	32	65	60	253	208	38	156	1,403
Yellow Fever	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ague	63	22	18	6	29	40	59	51	13	26	327
Remittent Fever	1	47	32	2	20	93	82	35	–	31	343
Cholera	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	3	10
Cholera Simplex	12	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	45
Mumps	69	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	82
Influenza	24	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	25
Erysipelas	60	11	5	1	2	8	4	1	–	21	113
Hooping Cough	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Pyæmia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:											
Rheumatism	978	172	144	40	69	126	119	201	84	491	2,424
Syphilis { Primary	725	189	53	21	63	28	75	197	23	243	1,617
Syphilis { Secondary	266	49	15	8	15	11	23	107	21	122	637
Phthisis Pulmonalis	109	7	5	2	3	7	15	12	5	38	203
Gout	45	1	4	–	3	1	10	10	4	21	99
Scrofula	22	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	28
Anœmia, Purpura, &c.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
Dropsy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7
Other Diseases	8	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	14
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:											
Apoplexy	10	1	2	1	–	–	1	2	–	2	19
Sunstroke	–	1	2	2	–	1	39	15	–	8	68
Paralysis	16	1	4	1	4	3	1	2	–	7	39
Vertigo	46	13	9	5	1	5	25	24	2	22	152
Epilepsy	63	15	13	2	2	4	10	3	8	22	142
Neuralgia	81	30	26	3	13	7	34	22	9	56	281
Insanity	23	5	2	–	2	–	1	3	1	10	47
Other Diseases of the Brain	6	4	1	–	–	1	3	1	2	2	20
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	13	3	1	1	–	–	–	4	–	5	27
Diseases of the Eye	274	45	30	8	14	20	23	39	7	95	555
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	3	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	15	25
Diseases of the Ear	106	19	14	3	10	7	10	17	2	66	254
Diseases of the Nose	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases, &c. on the several Stations—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:											
Diseases of the Heart - Functional	94	22	20	1	6	19	17	25	5	24	233
Diseases of the Heart - Organic	37	9	6	1	5	5	5	7	4	15	94
Pericarditis	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Aneurism	7	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	18
Varicose Veins	28	5	–	–	1	–	1	6	1	8	50
Other Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:											
Bubo (*Symp.*)	149	36	46	16	31	20	44	62	15	60	479
Other Diseases	10	2	1	–	1	–	3	2	–	9	28
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:											
Diseases of the Larynx	8	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	14
Catarrh	2,213	422	293	41	178	153	185	302	113	935	4,835
Bronchitis	192	17	42	8	16	17	17	35	4	61	409
Asthma	12	4	1	–	3	1	7	6	8	11	53
Pneumonia	253	6	7	1	4	8	4	10	2	32	327
Pleurisy	63	7	5	1	2	5	7	7	2	15	114
Hæmoptysis	32	3	5	–	4	1	7	3	2	14	71
Other Diseases of the Lungs	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:											
Cynanche	1,012	196	127	15	30	37	60	79	39	297	1,892
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	35	5	1	1	14	–	–	–	–	12	68
Dyspepsia	582	144	99	17	47	142	152	152	41	296	1,672
Dysentery	7	3	4	1	6	8	37	15	3	32	116
Diarrhœa	441	231	223	75	92	96	309	471	69	526	2,533
Colic and Constipation	146	33	78	11	24	20	48	65	11	141	577
Hæmorrhoids	45	10	11	1	2	8	9	14	2	32	134
Hernia	69	4	6	1	2	4	6	18	2	24	136
Worms	25	8	4	3	4	7	28	16	–	9	104
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	53	15	7	1	3	3	3	17	4	14	120
Hepatitis	22	4	3	3	5	2	31	16	–	12	98
Jaundice	74	11	2	1	1	2	6	4	2	17	120
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	11	3	–	1	–	–	7	1	–	1	24
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:											
Diseases of the Kidneys	13	1	4	1	2	1	7	5	2	8	44
Diseases of the Bladder	41	3	4	1	1	–	6	10	–	14	80
Gonorrhœa	1,135	152	101	30	61	46	62	275	35	272	2,169
Epididymitis	144	27	12	5	11	4	8	36	7	41	295
Stricture	65	6	6	2	5	5	16	11	2	25	143
Varicocele	7	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	11
Orchitis	144	17	23	11	11	14	13	42	7	68	350
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	69	22	8	3	5	2	7	13	6	29	164

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases, &c. on the several Stations—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:											
Diseases of the Bones	18	5	2	–	6	5	4	–	1	10	51
Diseases of the Joints	18	14	6	2	5	4	7	7	1	15	79
Diseases of the Bursæ	43	12	6	4	1	3	11	11	–	26	117
Diseases of the Muscular System	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:											
Phlegmon and Abscess	2,593	750	534	100	310	389	531	684	300	1,856	8,047
Ulcer	1,057	135	125	18	76	73	281	186	129	431	2,511
Erythema	43	1	2	1	–	3	4	4	2	11	71
Scabies	1,007	29	2	2	2	1	2	9	3	84	1,141
Other Diseases of the Skin	353	34	22	6	25	11	49	47	9	141	697
Unclassed:											
Debility	132	55	46	16	19	49	169	82	15	136	719
Headache	22	16	10	1	1	4	42	9	–	30	135
Sea Sickness	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9
Malingering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Poisoning:											
Delirium Tremens	11	3	1	–	2	4	1	5	1	6	34
Poisoning by—											
Lead	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	9
Insect Bite	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oxalic Acid	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Tobacco	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Alcohol	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8
Wounds and Injuries:											
Wounds, &c.	3,808	1,080	729	157	430	378	504	704	258	2,269	10,317
Burns and Scalds	205	59	27	3	15	18	37	46	7	160	577
Submersion and Drowning	13	3	2	1	1	7	4	4	1	13	49
TOTALS	19,961	4,526	3,206	708	1,793	2,005	3,590	4,506	1,377	9,750	51,422

TABLE, No. 6.

SHOWING the Number Invalided on the several STATIONS.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:											
Enteric Fever	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Simple Continued Fever	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Ague	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	1	–	–	9
Remittent Fever	–	4	–	–	–	13	18	1	–	1	37
Erysipelas	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	6
II. General Diseases, Section B.:											
Rheumatism	25	11	8	–	2	–	3	4	1	6	60
Syphilis Primary	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5
Syphilis Secondary	13	5	4	–	–	2	8	25	–	2	59
Phthisis Pulmonalis	89	11	6	1	2	5	14	11	3	23	165
Gout	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Scrofula	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	7
Dropsy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Other Diseases	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	5
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:											
Apoplexy	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Sunstroke	–	–	–	2	–	1	5	1	–	–	9
Paralysis	13	1	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	5	25
Vertigo	11	5	–	1	1	1	5	–	–	2	26
Epilepsy	33	3	6	1	–	3	6	1	2	14	69
Neuralgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	4
Insanity	15	3	1	–	2	–	2	2	1	9	35
Other Diseases of the Brain	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	8
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Diseases of the Eye	50	3	3	–	1	2	4	–	–	2	65
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Diseases of the Ear	24	3	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	4	38
Diseases of the Nose	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:											
Diseases of the Heart Functional	34	10	3	–	1	2	8	2	2	3	65
Diseases of the Heart Organic	38	5	6	–	5	–	4	11	1	10	80
Aneurism	6	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	3	14
Varicose Veins	13	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	20
Other Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1

TABLE, No 6.—Showing the Number Invalided on the several Stations—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:											
Bubo (*Symp.*)	4	–		–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5
Other Diseases	1	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:											
Diseases of the Larynx	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	6
Catarrh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Bronchitis	5	2	2	–	1	1	3	–	1	2	17
Asthma	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	2	12
Pneumonia	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	13
Pleurisy	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	6
Hæmoptysis	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	6
Other Diseases of the Lungs	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:											
Cynanche	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	28	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	32
Dyspepsia	3	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	10
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	3	–	–	10
Diarrhœa	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	9	–	–	13
Colic and Constipation	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Hæmorrhoids	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3
Hernia	55	2	4	1	–	4	4	12	1	11	94
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	4	–	–	–	2	1	1	3	1	1	13
Hepatitis	4	2	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	2	15
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	5

TABLE, No. 6.—Showing the Number Invalided on the several Stations—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:											
Diseases of the Kidneys	4	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	12
Diseases of the Bladder	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	11
Gonorrhœa	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Stricture	7	1	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	4	17
Varicocele	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Orchitis	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	7
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	5
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:											
Diseases of the Bones	8	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	3	18
Diseases of the Joints	7	4	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	2	18
Diseases of the Muscular System	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:											
Phlegmon and Abscess	9	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	16
Ulcer	6	4	2	–	1	2	3	1	1	8	28
Other Diseases of the Skin	5	1	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	2	14
Unclassed:											
Debility	17	17	11	1	3	24	45	13	1	25	157
Headache	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Wounds and Injuries:											
Wounds, &c.	61	15	2	1	3	3	5	2	3	21	116
TOTALS	650	128	69	13	35	88	186	128	24	205	1,526

Table, No. 7.

Showing the Number of Deaths on the several Stations, with the Ratio per Cent. of the Deaths from Disease, from Injury, and from all Causes.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	Total.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from Disease.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from Injury.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
I. General Diseases Section A.:														
Small-pox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	·3	–	·2
Scarlet Fever	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1·3	–	1·
Enteric Fever	3	7	1	–	–	1	1	1	3	2	19	6·2	–	4·8
Simple Continued Fever	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	9	2·9	–	2·2
Yellow Fever	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1·3	–	1·
Remittent Fever	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	1	–	–	9	2·9	–	2·2
Cholera	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	3	8	2·6	–	2·
Erysipelas	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	1·3	–	1·
Pyæmia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	·9	–	·7
II. General Diseases, Section B.:														
Rheumatism	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	1·9	–	1·5
Syphilis, Secondary	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	·6	–	·5
Phthisis Pulmonalis	32	2	–	–	1	1	3	2	1	7	49	16·1	–	12·5
Anæmia, Purpura, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	·3	–	·2
Dropsy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	·3	–	·2
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:														
Apoplexy	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	4·2	–	3·3
Sunstroke	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	1·3	–	1·
Epilepsy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	·6	–	·5
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	·3	–	·2
Other Diseases of the Brain	7	3	1	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	16	5·2	–	4·
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	·3	–	·2
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:														
Diseases of the Heart, Organic	20	1	3	–	–	5	–	2	1	4	36	11·8	–	9·1
Pericarditis	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	·6	–	·5
Aneurism	5	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	2	2	15	4·9	–	3·8
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:														
Other Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	·3	–	·2

TABLE, No. 7.—Showing the Number of Deaths on the several Stations, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from Disease.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from Injury.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:														
Diseases of the Larynx	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	·6	–	·5
Bronchitis	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	11	3·6	–	2·8
Pneumonia	18	1	1	–	1	4	4	1	–	2	32	10·5	–	8·1
Pleurisy	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	1·6	–	1·2
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	·9	–	·7
Other Diseases of the Lungs	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	·3	–	·2
VIII Diseases of the Digestive System:														
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	3	–	2	10	3·2	–	2·5
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	10	3·2	–	2·5
Hepatitis	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	1·6	–	1·2
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	·3	–	·2
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:														
Diseases of the Kidneys	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	5	1·6	–	1·2
Stricture	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	·6	–	·5
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	·3	–	·2
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:														
Diseases of the Joints	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	·6	–	·5
Poisoning:														
Delirium Tremens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	·3	–	·2
Poisoning by Alcohol	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	·6	–	·5
Wounds and Injuries:														
Wounds, &c.	15	2	–	–	3	–	1	3	5	10	39	–	44·3	9·9
Burns and Scalds	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4·5	1·
Submersion and Drowning	10	2	3	1	1	6	3	5	1	9	41	–	46·2	10·4
Suicide by Gunshot Wound	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1·1	·2
„ Drowning	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2·2	·5
„ Cutting of throat	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1·1	·2
TOTALS	161	28	20	3	7	30	34	30	20	59	392			

Table, No. 8.

Showing the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided and

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 23,460.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 14,410.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers	173	7·3	2	–	14	·5	44	3·	–	–	8	·5
Continued Fevers	818	34·8	3	·1	8	·3	448	31·	–	–	5	·3
Periodic Fevers	331	14·1	25	1·	6	·2	225	15·6	13	·9	1	·1
Other Diseases	174	7·4	4	·1	4	·1	80	5·5	2	·1	8	·5
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism	1,028	43·8	29	1·2	2	–	837	58·	10	·6	2	·1
Primary Syphilis	1,195	50·9	2	–	–	–	376	26·	3	·2	–	–
Secondary Syphilis	429	18·2	26	1·1	2	–	168	11·6	26	1·8	–	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis	109	4·6	91	3·8	21	·8	68	4·7	59	4·	19	1·3
Other Diseases	32	1·3	5	·2	–	–	39	2·7	8	·5	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses	919	39·1	170	7·2	18	·7	506	35·1	70	4·8	8	·5
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System	197	8·3	99	4·2	6	·2	136	9·4	48	3·3	18	1·2
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands	352	15·	6	·2	–	–	128	8·8	–	–	1	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	3,144	134·	33	1·4	15	·6	1,854	128·6	15	1·	17	1·1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	4,198	178·9	91	3·8	7	·2	2,378	165·	64	4·4	13	·9
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems	2,363	100·7	21	·8	–	–	708	49·1	17	1·1	4	·2
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	146	6·2	22	·9	2	–	77	5·3	11	·7	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System	9,172	390·9	32	1·3	–	–	2,580	179·	17	1·1	–	–
Unclassed	374	15·9	61	2·6	–	–	320	22·2	59	4·	–	–
Poisoning	13	·5	–	–	1	–	23	1·5	–	–	2	·1
Wounds and Injuries	6,670	284·3	71	3·	45	1·9	3,189	221·3	33	2·2	27	1·8
Totals	31,837	1357·	793	33·8	151	6·4	14,184	984·3	455	31·5	134	9·2

- - - - - - - - Table, No. 8.

Dead, in the Total Force, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 5,190.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 1,300.)						Totals. (Mean Force, 44,360.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
9	1·7	-	-	2	·3	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	5·	2	-	24	·5
125	24·	-	-	-	-	13	10·	-	-	-	-	1,404	31·6	3	-	13	·2
106	20·4	8	1·5	2	·3	8	6·1	-	-	-	-	670	15·1	46	1·	9	·2
19	3·6	-	-	3	·5	6	4·6	-	-	-	-	279	6·2	6	·1	15	·3
459	88·4	14	2·6	1	·1	100	76·9	7	5·3	1	·7	2,424	54·6	60	1·3	6	·1
44	8·4	-	-	-	-	2	1·5	-	-	-	-	1,617	36·4	5	·1	-	-
37	7·1	7	1·3	-	-	3	2·3	-	-	-	-	637	14·3	59	1·3	2	-
24	4·6	14	2·6	8	1·5	2	1·5	1	·7	1	·7	203	4·5	165	3·7	49	1·1
52	10·	3	·5	1	·1	29	22·3	-	-	-	-	152	3·4	16	·3	2	-
173	33·3	36	6·9	6	1·1	46	35·3	12	9·2	5	3·8	1,644	37·	288	6·4	37	·8
55	10·5	27	5·2	23	4·4	11	8·4	6	4·6	6	4·6	399	8·9	180	4·	53	1·1
24	4·6	-	-	-	-	3	2·3	-	-	-	-	507	11·4	6	·1	1	-
704	135·6	14	2·6	18	3·4	127	97·6	2	1·5	4	3·	5,829	131·4	64	1·4	54	1·2
867	167·	33	6·3	4	·7	151	116·1	11	8·4	2	1·5	7,594	171·1	199	4·4	26	·5
168	32·3	15	2·8	4	·7	17	13·	2	1·5	-	-	3,256	73·3	55	1·2	3	·1
26	5·	6	1·1	-	-	3	2·3	1	·7	-	-	252	5·6	40	·9	1	-
632	121·7	8	1·5	-	-	83	63·8	1	·7	-	-	12,467	281·	58	1·3	-	-
138	26·5	24	4·6	-	-	33	25·3	14	10·7	-	-	865	19·4	158	3·5	-	-
15	2·8	-	-	-	-	3	2·3	-	-	-	-	54	1·2	-	-	3	-
939	180·9	9	1·7	14	2·6	145	111·5	3	2·3	2	1·5	10,943	246·6	116	2·6	88	1·9
4,616	889·4	218	42·	86	16·5	785	603·8	60	46·1	21	16·1	51,422	1159·1	1,526	34·4	392	8·8

INDEX

TO SHIPS AND STATIONS,

WITH

LIST OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

1875.

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N.B.—Where the Names of two or more Fleet or Staff Surgeons appear in one Ship, it is to be understood that these officers were serving in the vessel during different periods of the year; or, in some instances, that a Staff Surgeon, was borne in lieu of a Surgeon. When Surgeons only appear, it is to be understood that they were in charge.

Ships.	Stations.	Period.	Names of Medical Officers.	
			Fleet and Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Aboukir -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	Arthur B. Johnson, S.S.	F. R. M. Loftie; G. Cooke.
Achilles -	Home - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 12 April to 31 Dec.	J. E. Dyas, F.S. - R. Eustace, F.S. -	J. L. Sweetnam, M.D. D. McIver, M.D.
Active -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	H. Fegan, C.B., M.D., F.S.	W. H. Patterson.
Adventure -	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 11 Aug.	H. N. M. Sedgwick, S.S.	W. Pearson, M.D.
Agincourt -	Home - -	1 Jan. to 5 Aug.	F. Negus, F.S.; W. F. MacClinton, M.B., F.S.	John Horrocks, M.D.; S. K. Powell.
Albatross -	Pacific - -	Year - -	W. Pattullo, M.D., S.S.	
Amethyst -	South East Coast of America.	Year - -	R. Humphrys, S.S. -	H. T. Cox.
Antelope -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	- - - -	C. P. D. Chittenden; W. J. Morier, M.D.
Arab - -	Irregular - -	2 July to 31 Dec.	D. R. Alcock, S.S.; W. Inman, M.D., S.S.	
Argus -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	W. D. Longfield, S.S.	T. Harvey.
Ariel - -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	- - - -	J. Mackie.
Asia - -	Home - -	Year - -	H. Harkan, F.S.; J. S. Dobbyn, M.D., S.S.	R. W. Biddulph, M.B.; J. H. S. Allen.
Assistance -	Irregular - -	1 Dec. to 31 Dec.	W. R. Bennett, M.D., S.S.	
Audacious -	China -	Year - -	F. W. Davis, F.S.	W. H. Stewart, M.B.; E. H. Saunders.

Ships.	Stations.	Period.	Names of Medical Officers.	
			Fleet and Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Aurora	Home	Year	J. Long, M.D., F.S.; W. H. Adam, S.S.	J. A. Allan, M.D.; M Reed, M.D.
Avon	Irregular	1 Jan. to 4 May	-	J. Dunlop, M.D.
Barracouta	Australian	Year	E. B. Broster, S.S.	H. Scanlan, M.B.
Beacon	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year	-	S. Sexton.
Bellerophon	North America and West Indies.	Year	John Elliott, F.S.	W. F. Spencer, M.D. W.C. Ferguson, M.D
Bittern	Mediterranean	Year	-	T. Power.
Black Prince	Home	28 July to 31 Dec.	H. Gimlett, M.D., F.S.	A. Scott, M.B.; J Jennings.
Blanche	Australian	1 Jan. to 30 June	W. H. Adam, S.S.	W. F. Sweetnam, M.D
	Irregular	1 July to 23 Nov.		
Boscawen	Home	Year	J. T. Gabriel, S.S.; R. Nelson, S.S.; S. Terry, S.S.	O. P. Browne, M.B.
Boxer	Pacific	1 Jan. to 30 June	-	T. T. Riordan.
	Irregular	1 July to 8 Oct.		
Britannia	Home	Year	W. Connolly, M.D., S.S.; J. Lambert, S.S.	A. McDonald, M.D.
Briton	East Indies	Year	C. A. Lees, M.D., S.S.	C. Harvey.
Bullfinch	North America and West Indies.	Year	-	E. W. Doyle.
Caledonia	Home	1 Jan. to 12 April	L. J. Monteith, F.S.	D. MacIver, M.D.
Cambridge	Home	Year	H. Loney, F.S.; S. Bamfield, S.S.	J. D. Smith, M.D.; M Fitzgerald; R. W Coppinger, M.D.; J O'Callaghan; J D'A. Harvey; T O'Sullivan, M.D.
Cameleon	Pacific	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	D. Mc N. Johnston, M.D., S.S.	St. L. Mullen, M.D.
	Irregular	1 Apr. to 10 June.		
Castor	Home	Year	S. Bowden, M.D., F.S.	
Challenger	Irregular	Year	A. Crosbie, M.D., S.S.	G. Maclean, M.B.
Charybdis	China	Year	T. L. Bickford, S.S.	G. Gibson, M.B.
Clyde	Home	Year	R. C. Scott, F.S.; M. W. Cowan, M.D., S.S.	
Cockatrice	Mediterranean	Year	-	J. Wood, M.D.
Contest	Irregular	22 Apr. to 30 Sept.	-	S. Kellett.
	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.		
Coquette	Mediterranean	Year	-	A. Flood; J. W. H Hawton.
Cracker	South East Coast of America.	Year	-	W. R. White, M.B.
Crocodile	Irregular	Year	S. Wade, F.S.; A. McBride, M.D., S.S.	J. Wood; T. J. Pres ton.
Cruiser	Mediterranean	Year	G. W. L. Harrison, S.S.	
Curlew	China	Year	-	C. W. Magrane.
Cygnet	Irregular	8 July to 30 Sept.	-	R. G. Brown, M.B
	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.		

Ships.	Stations.	Period.	Names of Medical Officers.	
			Fleet and Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Dædalus	Home	Year	John T. Caddy, M.D., F.S.	
Daphne	East Indies	Year	T. S. Burnett, S.S.; G. A. Campbell, S.S.	T. O'Sullivan, M.D.; H. Thornhill, M.B.
Daring	Pacific	Year	W. Redmond, S.S.	
Dart	South East Coast of America.	Year	- - - -	E. V. de Meric.
Dasher	Home	Year	M. O. Hurlstone, S.S.	
Decoy	North America and West Indies.	Year	- - - -	W. J. Volatti; W. H. Boland.
Devastation	Home Mediterranean	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1 Apr. to 31 Dec.	F. A. Brice, S.S.	N. C. Ross.
Diamond	Irregular	13 July to 31 Dec.	W. J. Eames, S.S.	J. L. Sweetnam, M.D.
Dido	Australian	Year	G. Goodman, S.S.	W. H Goode, M.B.
Doris	Irregular	Year	M. P. S. Ward, F.S.	S. Evans; H. M. Levinge, M.B.
Druid	North America and West Indies.	Year	W. J. Baird, S.S.	C. L. Vasey.
Dryad	North America and West Indies.	Year	E. J. Butler, M.D., S.S.	E. W. Luther; A. W. Russell.
Duke of Wellington.	Home	Year	G. F. Banks, F.S.; L. H. J. Hayne, M.D. F.S.	J. Bradley; F. McClement, M.D.; J. B. Isaac; J. Stone.
Duncan	Home	Year	C. A. Ducket, M.D., S.S.; J. Halpin, S.S.	C. Feltham; B. Renshaw.
Durham	Home	Year	G. Mason, M.D., F.S.; W. N. Brake, F.S.	
Dwarf	China	Year	- - - -	A. H. Kelly, M.B.
Eagle	Home	Year	W. J. Hamilton, M.D., F.S.	
Eclipse	North America and West Indies.	Year	C. J. Devonshire, M.B., S.S.	W. J. Volatti (lent from Beacon).
Egeria	Irregular China	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1 April to 31 Dec.	T. Kipling, S.S.	
Elk	Irregular	1 Jan. to 22 June	- - - -	Wm. Galloway, M.D.
Encounter	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year	J. B. Nicoll, M.D., S.S.	R. Sproule; J. B. Drew.
Endymion	Home	1 Jan. to 24 July 1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	C. D. Shephard, F.S. J. Buckley, S.S.; J. Trimble, S.S.	
Euphrates	Irregular	Year	T. G. Wilson, S.S.	A. W. Whitley; R. W. Biddulph, M.B.
Excellent	Home	Year	G. V. Macdonogh, M.D., F.S.; J. P. Courtenay, S.S.	G. Robertson, M.D.; D. J. Freeman; W. Galloway, M.D.; St. L. Mullen, M.D.
Express	Mediterranean	10 Aug. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	J. D'A. Harvey.
Fantome	Pacific	Year	G. B. Beale, M.D., S.S.	
Favorite	Home	Year	D. Wilson, F.S.; Jno. Fisher, S.S.; G. A. Campbell, S.S.; G. Mair, M.D., S.S.	
Fawn	Irregular	1 Jan. to 19 Mar.	J. Trimble, S.S.	

Ships.	Stations.	Period.	Names of Medical Officers.	
			Fleet and Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Fisgard -	Home - -	Year - -	Wm. Ross, M.D., F.S.; J. N. Dick, F.S.; A. Fisher, M.D., F.S.	
Flirt - -	Home - -	Year - -	J. Mockridge, S.S.	
Flora - -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	- - - -	T. Bolster.
Flora (Tender) Crew on shore at Ascension.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	J. Breakey, M.D., S.S.	J. B. Drew; M. Trevan.
Fly - -	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	- - - -	E. T. Lloyd.
	China - -	1 Apr. to 31 Dec.		
Flying Fish	East Indies -	Year - -	H. A. Close, S.S.	
Foam - -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	- - - -	M. Kearney, M.D.; R. Sproule.
Fox - - -	Home - -	Year - -	S. Sweetnam, S.S. -	T. T. Riordan.
Frolic -	China -	Year - -	- - - -	Chas. Feltham; S. F. Hamilton.
Ganges -	Home - - -	Year - -	W. E. O'Brien, F.S.; D. Wilson, F.S.	W. J. Wey; T. Cann, M.D.
Glasgow -	East Indies -	1 Jan. to 30 June	T. J. Haran, F.S. -	R. H. More, M.D.; O. P. Browne, M.B.; F. O'Sullivan, M.D.
	Irregular - -	1 July to 20 July.		
Goshawk -	Home - -	1 Jan. to 13 Feb.	- - - -	A. B. Trousdell, M.D.
		15 Sept. to 15 Nov.		
Growler -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	A. C. Queely.
Hart - -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	W. H. Elmes.
Hector -	Home - - -	Year - -	W. G. Hill, S.S. -	R. Grant, M.B.
Helicon -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	- - - -	J. Shields.
Hercules -	Mediterranean -	1 Apr. to 31 Dec.	W. Ross, M.D., F.S. -	R. G. Bird; R. D. White, M.B.
Hibernia -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	S. A. Willis, M.D., F.S.	T. H. Atkinson.
Himalaya -	Irregular - -	Year - -	R. Creighton, F.S. -	T. Browne, M.D.
Hornet -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	W. C. Sandys.
Immortalité	Irregular - -	Year - -	J. C. Ingles, F.S. -	C. G. Wodsworth; J. H. Anderson, M.D.
Implacable	Home - -	Year - -	J. C. Messer, M.D., F.S.; W. H. Cruice, S.S.	E. A. Hudson; A. G. Colquhoun.
Impregnable	Home - -	Year - -	P. W. Rolston, F.S.; H. F. Norbury, S.S.	G. J. Gray.
Indus - -	Home - - -	Year - -	Wm. Richardson, F.S.	R. Atkinson; J. Dunlop, M.D.; J. F. Enright, M.D.
Invincible -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	F. Y. Toms, F.S. -	F. Buckle, M.D.; W. Brown.
Iron Duke -	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 18 May	A. Watson, M.D., F.S.	G. J. Irvine; G. W. Low.
	Home - - -	24 July to 31 Dec.	C. D. Shephard, F.S.; C. Keenan, S.S.; J. W. Fisher, M.D., S.S.; J. Buckley, S.S.	

Ships.	Stations.	Period.	Names of Medical Officers.	
			Fleet and Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Jackal -	Home - -	1 Jan. to 5 Nov.	- - - -	W. J. Morier, M.D.
Jumna -	Irregular - -	Year - -	A. Fisher, M.D., F.S.; J. Thomson, S.S.	R. G. Brown, M.B.; E. R. Mulock; A. W. Whitley.
Juno - -	Irregular - -	4 Nov. to 31 Dec.	H. F. Norbury, S.S.	M. Ronan.
Kestrel -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	C. Davidson, M.B.
Lapwing -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	J. W. Davis, M.D.
Liberty -	Home - -	3 May to 12 Oct. 13 Oct. to 31 Dec.	H. Macdonnell, S.S. -	J. H. Penberthy, M.D.
Lily - -	Irregular - -	3 Aug. to 31 Dec.	J. Lambert, S.S. -	
Lively -	Home - -	Year - -	- - - -	W. D. Wodsworth.
London -	East Indies -	Year - -	A. Turnbull, M.D., S.S.	R. Bedford; R. Bentham; M. E. Bourke
Lord Warden	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	J. N. Dick, S.S. -	Robt. G. Bird; R. D. White, M.B.
Lynx - -	Irregular - -	9 June to 31 Dec.	- - - -	W. J. Wey; J. C. B. Maclean.
Magpie -	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 4 July	- - - -	M. Fitzgerald.
Malabar -	Irregular - -	Year - -	W. Roche, S.S. -	M. Allen; W. E. Bennett.
Martin -	Home - -	13 Oct. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	M. F. Ryan.
Merlin -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	- - - -	H. Clerke.
Midge -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	J. Simms.
Minotaur -	Home - -	6 Aug. to 31 Dec.	W. F. McClinton, M.B., F.S.	J. Horrocks, M.D.; H. E. Marsh.
Modeste -	China - -	Year - -	R. R. Siccama, S.S. -	C. C. Godding.
Monarch -	Home - -	Year - -	J. Rorie, F.S.; S. Clift, F.S.; R. Irvine, F.S.	R. Hay, M.D.; G. Cooke; A. R. Lynch, M.B.
Mosquito -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	J. A. Robertson, M.B.
Myrmidon -	Pacific - -	Year - -	Wm. Yarde, M.D., S.S.	
Nankin -	Home - -	Year - -	E. H. Evans, S.S.; G. Molloy, S.S.	
Narcissus -	Irregular - -	Year - -	T. B. Purchas, M.D., F.S.; I. Hanbury, S.S.	C. Drake.
Nassau -	East Indies -	Year - - -	- - - -	J. G. Clarke.
Nereus -	Pacific - -	Year - - -	- - - -	R. Cannon; J. P. Courtenay.
Newcastle -	Irregular - -	Year - - -	J. Gray, F.S.; F. H. Moore, F.S.	R. J. Sweetnam; J. W. H. Hawton; Alex. Flood.
Nimble -	East Indies -	Year - - -	- - - -	H. J. Madders, M.D.
Northumberland.	Home - -	1 Jan. to 28 July	H. Gimlett, M.D., F.S.; J. F. Parr, S.S.	F. C. C. Hewett.
Nymphe -	Irregular - -	5 Jan. to 30 June	A. Cooper, S.S. -	A. McKinlay.
	Australia - -	1 July to 31 Dec.		
Orwell -	Home - -	14 Feb. to 14 Sep. 30 Nov. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	A. B. Trousdell, M.D.; M. Kearney, M.D.
Osborne -	Home - -	1 Jan. to 30 June	W. L. Gordon. M.D., F.S.	
	Irregular - -	1 July to 31 Dec.		
Pallas -	Mediterranean -	1 Jan. to 7 Dec.	E. T. Mortimer, S.S.; J. S. Y. Adams, F.S.	F. W. Laslett; J. A. McAdam.
Pearl - -	Australian - -	Year - - -	A. B. Messer, M.D. S.S.	A. T. Corrie.

Ships.	Stations.	Period.	Names of Medical Officers.	
			Fleet and Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Pembroke	Home	Year	D. M. Shaw, S.S.; L. Lucas, S.S.	W. D. Isaac.
Penelope	Home	Year	A. McKenna, M.D., S.S.; J. F. Mitchell, S.S.; J. S. Levis, M.D., S.S.	
Pert	Irregular North America and West Indies.	1 July to 30 Sept. 1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	J. F. Enright, M.D.
Peterel	Pacific	Year	R. L. Bett, S.S.	
Philomel	East Indies	Year	- - - -	R. W. Williams.
President	Home	Year	G. L. Willes, M.D., F.S.	
Raleigh	Irregular	Year	W. Patrick, F.S.	N. T. Connolly; J. Wilson, M.D.
Rapid	Mediterranean	1 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1 Feb. to 31 Dec.	J. C. Eastcott, S.S. H. S. Lauder, S.S.	
Ready	South East Coast of America.	Year	W. J. Inman, S.S.	
Reindeer	Pacific Irregular	1 Jan. to 30 June 1 July to 4 Nov.	W. L. Powell, S.S.	A. V. Smyth.
Repulse	Pacific	Year	W. Hoggan, F.S.	G. Curtis; W. B. Drew.
Research	Mediterranean Mediterranean	1 Jan. to 16 Aug. 17 Aug. to 31 Dec.	J. N. J. O'Malley, S.S. R. J. McMorris, S.S.	J. H. L. Allen, M.B. J. J. Sherlock.
Resistance	Home	Year	C. Morton, F.S.; D. Finucane, M.D., F.S.	J. C. B. Maclean, M.B.; D. B. Bookey.
Revenge	Home	Year	W. Telfer, F.S.	M. A. Harte; A. R. Joyce; J. A. Allan.
Rifleman	East Indies	Year	- - - -	G. Kell; R. Bedford.
Ringdove	China	Year	- - - -	A. Gorham, M.D.
Rocket	Pacific	Year	- - - -	T. Redfern, M.D.
Rosario	Australian Irregular	1 Jan. to 30 June 1 July to 12 Oct.	J. L. Whitney, S.S.	
Rover	Irregular	14 Dec. to 31 Dec.	H. Hadlow, S.S.	A. R. Joyce.
Royal Adelaide.	Home	Year	J. Bernard, F.S.; R. W. Beaumont, F.S.; G. Bolster, S.S.	G. H. Madeley; H. Beaumont; J. Wood; W. H. Colahan, M.D.
St. Vincent	Home	Year	G. F. A. Drew, F.S.; T. H. Knott, S.S.; M. A. Harte, S.S.	E. R. Mulock.
Salamander	Home	1 Jan. to 13 July	S. Bamfield, S.S.	R. G. Brown, M.B.
Sapphire	Irregular	9 Aug. to 31 Dec.	D. O'Connor, M.D., S.S.	T. D.'A. Bromlow, M.D.
Sappho	Irregular Australian	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1 Apr. to 31 Dec.	P. Keelan, S.S.	
Scout	Pacific Irregular	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1 Apr. to 2 June	- - - -	J. Jennings. B. Renshaw.
Seaflower	Home Home	11 Apr. to 12 Oct. 13 Oct. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	A. W. Whitley. W. D. Isaac; A. B. Trousdell, M.D.
Seagull	North America and West Indies.	1 Jan. to 14 Oct.	- - - -	J. Stone.
Sealark	Home Home	10 Apr. to 12 Oct. 13 Oct. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	E. A. Hudson. G. W. Low.

Ships.	Stations.	Period.	Names of Medical Officers.	
			Fleet and Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Serapis -	Irregular - -	22 July to 31 Dec.	A. Watson, M.D., F.S.	H. C. Woods, M.D.; W. Algeo.
Shearwater -	Irregular - -	1 July to 4 Aug.	C. Strickland, S.S. -	
Sheerness Barracks.	Home - -	Year - -	J. Flanagan, S.S.; T. A. O'Flaherty, M.D., S.S.	T. C. Hickey, M.B.
Simoom -	Irregular - -	Year - -	A. Collins, M.D., S.S.	S. Browne, M.D.
Sirius - -	Irregular - -	6 Sept. to 30 Sept.	J. Buckley, S.S. -	S. K. Powell.
	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.		
Spartan -	North America and West Indies.	1 Jan. to 3 July	A. McBride, M.D., S.S.	T. C. Hickey, M.B.
Spiteful -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	B. Gregory, S.S. -	R. A. Bernal, M.D.
Squirrel -	Home - -	11 Apr. to 12 Oct.	- - - -	H. Beaumont.
	Home - -	13 Oct. to 31 Dec.		
Sultan -	Home - -	Year - -	W. N. Brake, F.S.; J. C. Walsh, F.S.	T. D'A. Bromlow, M.D.; W. E. Bennett, G. Robertson, M.D.; A. Patterson.
Supply -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	- - - -	J. N. Stone; J. Dudley.
Swallow -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	- - - -	J. Lyon, M.B.
Swiftsure -	Mediterranean -	1 Jan. to 17 Apr.	G. Moore, M.D., F.S.	J. R. Burke, M.D.
	Irregular - -	18 Apr. to 30 Sept.	L. J. Monteith, F.S.	A. R. Joyce.
	Mediterranean -	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	J. R. Burke, M.D., S.S.	J. O'Callaghan.
Swinger -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	R. W. Brereton.
Sylvia -	China - -	Year - -	S. Campbell, M.D., S.S.	
Tamar -	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 21 May	W. Anderson, S.S. -	P. S. Warren; R. G. Brown, M.B.
Teazer -	Irregular - -	7 Oct. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	E. R. Mulock.
Tenedos -	Pacific - -	Year - -	C. H. Slaughter, S.S.	J. W. Scott.
Terror -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	- - - -	R. J. Barry.
Thalia -	China - -	Year - -	R. L. B. Head, S.S. -	C. A. Rathborne, M.D.
Thetis -	East Indies -	Year - -	J. L. Sands, M.D., S.S.	H. M. Nash.
Thistle -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	N. F. Fitzmaurice.
Topaze -	Irregular - -	Year - -	T. R. Warren, S.S. -	R. Turner; H. A. W. Richardson.
Torch - -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	- - - -	J. Tyndall.
Trincomalee	Home - -	Year - -	H. Slade, F.S. -	
Triumph -	Home - -	Year - -	W. Smith, M.D. F.S.; W. Edney, S.S.	A. Robertson, M.D.; T. J. Preston; H. G. T. Strickland, M.B.
Undaunted -	Irregular - -	2 Mar. to 30 June	W. H. Clarke, F.S. -	R. Potter, M.D.
	East Indies -	1 July to 31 Dec.	G. Mason, M.D. F.S.	D. W. O'Connor.
Unicorn -	Home - -	Year - -	T. Colan, M.D. F.S.; W. Smith, M.D. F.S.	

Ships.	Stations.	Period.	Names of Medical Officers.	
			Fleet and Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Valiant -	Home - -	Year - -	J. W. S. Meiklejohn, M.D., S.S.; H. Rickard, S.S.; R. J. McMorris, S.S.; W. Graham, S.S.; J. C. Eastcott, S.S.	
Valorous -	Home - -	26 Feb. to 31 Dec.	Gordon Jackson, S.S.	W. S. Sandham.
Vanguard -	Home - -	1 Jan. to 30 Sept.	C. Keenan, S.S.; J. W. Fisher, M.D., S.S.	
Vestal -	Irregular - -	14 July to 31 Dec.	W. S. Fisher, M.B., S.S.	E. A. Hudson.
Victor Emanuel.	China - -	Year - -	C. J. Fennell, S.S. -	J. Wood.
Victoria and Albert.	Home - -	Year - -	D. McEwan, M.D., F.S.	
Victory -	Home - -	Year - -	D. R. Alcock, S.S.; E. Mulcahy, S.S.	
Vigilant -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	R. A. Mowll, M.D.
Volage -	Irregular - - South East Coast of America.	1 Jan. to 30 Sept. 1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	P. M. Roe, S.S. -	L. Edwards, M.B.
Vulture -	East Indies -	1 Jan. to 30 Sept.	- - - -	M. Reed, M.D.
	Irregular - -	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	W. E. Breton, M.D.
Warrior -	Home - -	1 Apr. to 31 Dec.	J. E. Dyas, F.S.; H. Macdonnell, S.S.	J. L. Sweetnam, M.D.; W. Pearson, M.D.
Wizard -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	- - - -	W. B. Fletcher.
Woodlark -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	- - - -	A. W. Winn; E. W. Luther.
Wye - -	Irregular - -	15 Apr. to 31 Dec.	H. Rickard, S.S. -	A. W. Winn.
Zephyr -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	- - - -	J. H. Penberthy, M.D.; J. Allen.
Marine Detachment	China - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	J. Caldwell, F.S. -	W. H. Putsey.
	Irregular - -	1 Apr. to 8 July		
Marine Detachment.	South East Coast of America.	Year - -	M. Rodgers, M.D., S.S.	
Medical Officers in Charge of Relief and Relieved Crews:				
Relief Crews for Australian Schooners (in Whampoa.)		2 Jan. to 6 Mar.	S. Terry S.S.	
Relief Crews for disposal -		2 Jan. to 6 Mar.		
Relieved Crews:				
Alacrity (in Whampoa) -		9 Apr. to 15 June		
Conflict - ditto - -				

APPENDIX.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTS

For the Year 1875,

OF THE

MARINE DIVISIONS

AT

EASTNEY BARRACKS and FORT CUMBERLAND.

PORTSMOUTH (FORTON).

PLYMOUTH.

CHATHAM.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY DIVISION

AT

EASTNEY BARRACKS AND FORT CUMBERLAND,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875,

By Fleet Surgeon F. W. BLAKE, M.D.

Appendix.

THE mean daily strength of this Division at Head Quarters for the year 1875 was 1,805, and this Report comprises those men only. There were 1,006 men serving afloat.

The total number of cases under treatment on the sick-list, including fifty-six left from last year, was 2,940, and the total number of days under treatment was 23,954. This is an increase on the last two years, but one-fourth part of the cases were simple *Catarrh* and *Cynanche*, attributable to the cold easterly winds which prevailed during the first four months of the year, and the exposed situation of the barracks.

From Head Quarters there were twelve cases invalided, 314 sent to hospital, and five deaths. Of those sent to hospital, exclusive of the men serving afloat, there were sixty-two invalided, seven died, and four were sent to the Asylum at Yarmouth.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Scarlet Fever.—Under this Section there were admitted four cases of scarlet fever, three from Eastney Barracks, and one from Fort Cumberland. In this case the man had been under treatment in the infirmary with ulcer on the foot for twenty-three days before any symptoms of fever appeared; its origin could not be accounted for, as no case had appeared in the Fort.

Enteric Fever.—The most important incident connected with the Medical Report of this year was an outbreak of enteric fever at Fort Cumberland, which is used as a depôt for training recruits, and is situated on the west point at the entrance to Langston Harbour.

Ten cases appeared in the second quarter, fourteen in the third, and two at the commencement of October, making twenty-six cases in all. On the first appearance of the fever, the water supply and drainage of the Fort itself were suspected, but the water was found to be uncontaminated, and the drainage most efficient, the drains being well flushed every day at ebb tide.

The next sanitary step taken was the removal of *débris* from beneath the floors of some of the casemates inhabited by the recruits. The floors were removed, and

Appendix.

and cement substituted; the fever continued, but was confined to the Fort. No case occurred at Eastney Barracks, situated one mile to the westward; this fact pointed to the existence of some local cause, and exhalations from the sewage of Portsmouth main drain, whose outfall is situated close to the Fort, were considered to be the origin of the poison. In the month of August this was proved beyond a doubt, in the following manner: thirty-one men had been employed in repairing the sea wall at the exit of the main drain; of these, eight lived at the Fort; the other twenty-three, all old soldiers, lived at Eastney; four of these were attacked with enteric fever.

Two of the eight men already alluded to, who resided at the Fort, had enteric fever, and were under treatment in the infirmary there. On questioning all the men employed, I discovered that, with the exception of eight, all had suffered from diarrhœa and malaise, and complained of the frequent stench that had arisen from the drain, increased by a southerly wind. Some stated they frequently had diarrhœa and debility, but, as they were on extra pay, preferred to be treated out of barracks, fearing to be placed on the sick-list, and so deprived of the privilege.

The young recruits, so liable to contract enteric fever, were removed from the Fort, and the infirmary was closed.

These facts go far to encourage the theory of the pythogenic origin of enteric fever. The cases increased with the temperature of the summer months, which must have facilitated the generation of a poison from the sewage outpour, perhaps independently of any true contagium of typhoid which at that time was not prevalent in the neighbourhood drained.

That the poison was volatile, and existed in the atmosphere of a circumscribed locality at the outfall of the drain, was positively certain. The contagium conveyed in water is not so dependent on temperature for the development of its specific poisonous effects. The drain has been in operation for five years, during which period the Medical Returns show one or two isolated cases at the Fort. This outbreak of fever may be attributed to the following causes:—

1st. Increase of sewage from the increase of drain ramification.

2nd. Insufficient capacity of discharge pipes to allow all the sewage to be pumped out during the ebb tide from Langston Harbour.

3rd. The outfall should have been carried out farther to sea. At present it is within the influence of the eddy currents, which always exist at the contracted mouth of a harbour.

Twenty-three cases of enteric fever were sent to Haslar Hospital in the early stage of the disease, and three were treated in the infirmary. A private, æt. 19, died on the fifth day of treatment, the immediate cause of death being caries of the petrous portion of the left temporal bone, attended with formation of matter at the base of the brain. He had previously suffered from otorrhœa; the small intestines showed marked typhoid disease.

One case was early complicated with congestion of both lungs, which prevented removal, and protracted convalescence.

Erysipelas.—There were three cases of erysipelas, two idiopathic, and one resulting from a contusion. They were all sent to Haslar.

II.—General Diseases, Section B.

Rheumatism.—Eighty-eight cases were received on the sick-list, a considerable decrease on the two preceding years.

Those sent to hospital may be divided into acute rheumatism, ten; sub-acute, five; periosteal, two; chronic, four. Of these, four were invalided. A large number of the remaining cases were muscular and neuralgic, and of small importance.

Syphilis, Primary.—Ninety-five presented themselves; of these thirty-nine were sent to hospital. These numbers contrast favourably with those of the two preceding years. In 1874 there were 126, and in 1873, 122 patients, under treatment.

Appendix.

Eighty-four of the ninety-five cases were contracted in the immediate neighbourhood of the Port; thirteen presented indurated sores. Most of those sent to hospital were complicated with bubo.

Syphilis, Secondary.—There is a still greater decline this year in secondary affections; only twenty-nine cases are shown. Of twenty-three sent to hospital, one was invalided, as it was associated with inveterate neuralgia.

Phthisis.—Seven cases of phthisis all sent to hospital, and all of these cases were invalided, as well as three that remained under treatment from last year, and three sent under the heading of Hæmoptysis, making in all thirteen cases invalided.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System, &c.

Eighty-three cases in this Division came under treatment. Of the four cases of epilepsy, three were invalided, as well as one of vertigo.

Insanity.—There were seven cases of insanity, all sent to hospital. The first case was that of a gunner, æt. 39; his attack was of a violent and decided character, a sequence of brain disease, for which he had been under treatment in Haslar six months previously. Three cases were religious mania, and three aberration of intellect. Four of these cases were ultimately removed to the Asylum at Yarmouth.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Diseases of the Heart.—The number under this head includes twenty-four cases of heart disease, four organic, and twenty functional, which is a decrease by one half from the preceding two years. Of these, twelve were sent to hospital, an ultimately invalided, as well as two from Head Quarters; one death occurred in Haslar, and one at Head Quarters in the person of a gunner, æt. 39; he returned from leave 1st April, sober, at 1 a.m., and retired to rest. In the morning he was found dead in his bed.

This man had not complained previously. On examination, the heart was found much enlarged, with fatty degeneration. The aorta, from its origin to its passage through the diaphragm, was converted into an osseous canal.

Varicose Veins.—Six cases of varicose veins were sent to hospital; four of them were invalided.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Catarrh.—In this class are comprised 400 cases. Catarrh alone gives 372 which, with an equal number of sore throats, formed one-fourth of the total number of sick. This large proportion was attributable to the cold easterly winds which prevailed during the first four months of the year, as well as to the exposed situation of the barracks.

Apoplexy, Pulmonary.—One case of pulmonary apoplexy died at Head Quarters. A corporal, æt. 32, was sent on detachment duty to take a prisoner to gaol, and on his return over-exerted himself by fast walking, fell in the street, and shortly after died. The coroner ordered an examination to be made by a civil practitioner who attended him, and the above complication was reported to be the cause of death.

Bronchitis.—There were eight cases of bronchitis; five of them were sent to hospital.

Pneumonia.—Eight cases of pneumonia came under treatment, three of which were sent to hospital, and two died in the infirmary; one (a gunner, æt. 40) was an acute case, involving the whole of the right lung; the other was sub-acute,

acute, and happened to the cook of the infirmary, æt. 45, and prematurely old; both lungs were affected.

One case of *Chronic Aphonia* was invalided after long treatment in hospital.

Of the five cases of *Hæmoptysis*, four were sent to hospital; two of these were invalided under the head of Phthisis.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Numerically this has been an important Division, as no less than 864 cases are included.

Cynanche.—Cynanche shows 367 entries; twelve were sent to hospital. The cause of this large number has been mentioned before, depending on cold weather with easterly wind during the first quarter of the year.

Dyspepsia.—There were 221 cases of dyspepsia; five were sent to hospital.

Diarrhœa.—Another large item was 227 cases of diarrhœa, an increase by seventy-three over last year.

There were fourteen cases of *Hernia*; eight were invalided from Head Quarters.

Hepatitis.—Of the four cases of hepatitis, the one that was sent to hospital died. Two other cases were invalided from Haslar connected with other diseases.

Among the other cases recorded in this class, four were invalided from hospital.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary System.

Gonorrhœa.—There are 180 cases admitted in this Division, 125 being gonorrhœa, a number which has not varied much of late years. In many cases the treatment has proved tedious, and relapses are not infrequent; six cases were sent to hospital complicated with bubo, and five were complicated with rheumatism. No patient was invalided for any disease in this class.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Twenty cases are classed under this heading. Nine were sent to hospital, and three of these invalided; one, a gunner, æt. 31, for disease of the knee-joint, which commenced with gonorrhœal rheumatism; a private, æt. 23, with loose cartilage in the knee; and a gunner, æt. 22, with bony deposit, depending on a severe sprain of ankle.

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous Systems.

This Division comprises 471 cases; 265 of *Phlegmon* 45 of *Ulcer*; fourteen of which were sent to hospital, and one invalided.

Of the *Diseases of the Skin*, sixty-two cases of *Eczema* were under treatment, a much larger proportion than shown during the last two years.

Unclassed Diseases.

Seventy cases are included under this heading. Sixty-six were treated for debility; of these, ten were sent to hospital, and one invalided, a sequence of severe enteric fever accompanied with swelling of both legs.

Two cases of *Delirium Tremens* were sent to hospital.

Appendix.

Wounds and Injuries.

Wounds, &c.—There are 491 admissions; of these, 352 were entered as wounds and contusions, the result of accidents which chiefly happen to recruits from want of care and knowledge during their instruction at gun drill, the feet and hands being the parts that suffer most, crushed by the wheels, or entangled in the blocks.

Fractures.—Of the nine fractures, two were of the tibia and one of the fibula. The others were of the smaller bones of the feet and hands, of which two compound and contused fractures required amputation. One gunner, æt. 34, was invalided for the loss of a great toe, crushed by a gun truck in November 1873.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of the ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY at EASTNEY an FORT CUMBERLAND, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Cowpox	–	18	18	–	–	–	–
	Scarlet Fever	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
	Enteric Fever	–	26	2	23	1	–	–
	Simple Continued Fever	–	5	1	4	–	–	–
	Ague	–	15	10	5	–	–	–
	Mumps	–	9	8	1	–	–	–
	Erysipelas	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	4	88	70	21	–	–	1
	Gout	–	11	8	3	–	–	–
	Syphilis Primary	1	95	57	39	–	–	–
	Syphilis Secondary	–	29	6	23	–	–	–
	Scrofula	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	7	1	6	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Vertigo	–	9	9	–	–	–	–
	Epilepsy	–	4	3	1	–	–	–
	Neuralgia	1	12	12	1	–	–	–
	Congestion of Brain	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Insanity	–	7	–	7	–	–	–
	Ophthalmia	–	28	23	5	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Ear	–	20	16	4	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Nose	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart Functional	–	20	10	9	1	–	–
	Diseases of the Heart Organic	–	4	–	3	–	1	–
	Syncope	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Varicose Veins	–	7	1	6	–	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	6	4	2	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Pulmonary Apoplexy	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Catarrh	16	372	374	11	–	–	3
	Bronchitis	–	8	3	5	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	–	8	3	3	2	–	–
	Pleurisy	–	5	1	4	–	–	–
	Aphonia	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Hæmoptysis	–	5	1	4	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	8	367	361	12	–	–	2
	Dyspepsia e potu	–	17	16	–	–	–	1
	Dyspepsia	3	204	200	5	–	–	2

Medical Report of the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System—*cont^d.*	Dysentery	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Diarrhœa	–	227	226	1	–	–	–
	Colic and Constipation	–	16	16	–	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	–	7	6	–	–	–	1
	Hernia	1	14	4	–	–	8	3
	Worms	–	8	7	–	–	–	1
	Caries of Teeth	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Hepatitis	–	4	3	1	–	–	–
	Jaundice	–	6	5	1	–	–	–
	Fistula in Ano	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
X. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Gonorrhœa	3	125	116	6	–	–	6
	Balanitis	1	17	18	–	–	–	–
	Cystitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Stricture	–	11	8	3	–	–	–
	Varicocele	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Orchitis	1	24	21	4	–	–	–
	Incontinence of Urine	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Joints	–	11	5	6	–	–	–
	Tumour	1	6	4	3	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Bursæ	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	1	265	255	6	–	–	5
	Ulcer	–	45	29	14	–	1	1
	Warts	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Ringworm	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
	Psoriasis	2	7	3	6	–	–	–
	Scabies	2	81	81	–	–	–	2
	Urticaria	–	4	3	1	–	–	–
	Eczema	–	62	46	16	–	–	–
Unclassed	Debility	–	66	55	10	–	1	–
	Cephalalgia	1	4	1	4	–	–	–
Poisoning	Delirium Tremens	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	6	231	225	2	–	–	10
	Fractures	–	9	8	1	–	–	–
	Sprains	2	119	115	3	–	–	3
	Contusions	1	121	119	2	–	–	1
	Burns and Scalds	1	8	8	1	–	–	–
	Injury of Eye	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
	Loss of Toe	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	TOTALS	56	2,940	2,622	314	5	12	43

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION

AT

FORTON BARRACKS,

BETWEEN THE

1st of JANUARY and the 31st of DECEMBER 1875,

By Fleet Surgeon Charles Morton.

Appendix.

During the year ending on the 31st December the health of the Division was good. Although the number of admissions on the sick-list was large, the cases were mostly of slight importance.

No epidemic prevailed in barracks, and, with the exception of one case of enteric fever, there was a complete immunity from diseases of a zymotic character.

Among the children living outside the barracks there occurred seven cases of enteric fever, five of varicella, and two of measles. Bronchial affections were also very prevalent among them in February and March, and diarrhœa in August and September, and in many cases proved fatal.

The established strength of the Division was	3,667
The mean strength in barracks	1,405
The number of embarkations	697
The number of disembarkations	1,077
Number of men discharged after twenty-one years' service	111
Number ditto twelve ditto	38
Number ditto by purchase	41
Number deserted	46

585 recruits joined the Division from the Depôt at Deal.

More than half the number of the effectives serving at Head Quarters consisted of recruits.

The number of recruits examined at Head Quarters for the ranks was twelve, of whom seven were found unfit.

The causes of rejection were—

Varicose veins	2
Skin disease (psoriasis)	2
Varicocele	1
Syphilis (constitutional)	1
Bunion	1
Total	7

Appendix.

The number of boys examined for drummers was fourteen, of whom seven were found unfit from the following causes:—

Heart disease	2
Spinal disease	1
Phthisis	2
Varicocele	1
Muscular tenuity	1
Total	7

Admissions on the Sick List.

The total number placed on the sick-list was 2,069, which is in the ratio of 1472·5 per 1,000 of the mean strength serving at Head Quarters, a slight increase on the rate of last year.

The average number of men daily sick was 105·4, of whom 80·6 were in Haslar Hospital, and 24·8 in barracks.

The total number sent to Haslar was 854; treated in barracks, 1,215.

The diseases which were most prevalent and productive of the greatest loss of service were rheumatic affections, cynanche, dyspepsia, gonorrhœa, and affections of the skin and cellular tissue.

Bronchial affections were very prevalent in February and March, and dyspepsia resulting from the abuse of alcoholic drinks in the Midsummer quarter.

The high rate of sickness to strength which prevails at Head Quarters is mainly due to the following causes, viz.:—

1. The large proportion of recruits, many of whom are of indifferent physique, and among whom a higher rate of sickness is to be expected than among more mature men.
2. The retention at Head Quarters of men of indifferent character and dissipated habits, while good men are embarked.
3. The large number of men sent to hospital from ships, who are constantly returning thence to Head Quarters. These are presumably the most liable to disease of the men embarked, and their return proportionately affects the sick-rate of the Division.

Invalids.

There were 110 men invalided during the year, which is at the rate of 29·9 per 1,000 of the established strength. Of these seventeen were from Head Quarters, seventy-two in Haslar from Head Quarters, and twenty-one in Haslar from ships. Thirty-four had less than three years' service. The causes of invaliding, arranged numerically, were as follows, viz.:—

Phthisis	16	Syphilis	3
Disease of heart, organic	15	Vertigo	2
Disease of heart, functional	12	Hepatitis	2
Rheumatism	8	Diabetes	1
Affections of the joints	7	Dyspepsia	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	5	Wound	1
Diseases of the eye	5	Fracture	1
Paralysis	5	Defective teeth	1
Hernia	5	Incontinence of urine	1
Debility	4	Disease of testis	1
Aneurism	3	Ague	1
Epilepsy	3	Struma	1
Varicose veins	3		
Deafness	3	Total	110

Deaths.

The deaths of thirty-three men belonging to the Division were reported to Head Quarters, which is at the rate of 8·9 per 1,000 of the established strength. A private belonging to the Chatham Division, who had recently returned from hospital, and was waiting here for embarkation, was found dead near Browndown. At a coroner's inquest a verdict of "Died from Exposure" was returned.

Medical and Surgical Report of the Royal Marines at Forton Barracks, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Enteric Fever	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Simple Continued Fever	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Ague	–	5	3	2	–	–	–
	Mumps	–	8	–	8	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	2	101	62	40	–	–	1
	Gout	1	7	8	–	–	–	–
	Syphilis { Primary	2	78	20	60	–	–	–
	Syphilis { Secondary	–	27	3	24	–	–	–
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
	Tumour	–	3	2	1	–	–	–
	Diabetes	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Paralysis	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Vertigo	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
	Epilepsy	–	8	4	3	–	1	–
	Neuralgia	–	23	22	1	–	–	–
	Melancholia	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Defective Vision	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
	Ophthalmia	2	24	17	8	–	1	–
	Amaurosis	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Ear	–	11	8	2	–	1	–
	Diseases of the Nose	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart { Functional	–	20	12	7	–	–	1
	Diseases of the Heart { Organic	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
	Varicose Veins	–	4	1	–	–	3	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	8	3	5	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh	7	337	255	86	–	–	3
	Bronchitis	–	24	4	20	–	–	–
	Asthma	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Pleurisy	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Hæmoptysis	–	9	3	6	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	1	190	99	91	–	–	1
	Icterus	–	9	–	9	–	–	–
	Hæmatemesis	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Dyspepsia	–	175	103	70	–	–	2
	Dysentery	–	1	1	–	–	–	–

Medical and Surgical Report of the Royal Marines at Forton Barracks, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System—*continued.*	Diarrhœa	1	82	79	3	–	–	1
	Colic and Constipation	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	–	10	7	3	–	–	–
	Hernia	–	7	2	–	–	5	–
	Worms	–	6	4	2	–	–	–
	Loss of Teeth	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Hepatitis	–	4	1	3	–	–	–
	Fistula	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Cystitis	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Hydrocele	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Paraphymosis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Gonorrhœa	–	193	15	178	–	–	–
	Incontinence of Urine	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
	Balanitis	–	18	18	–	–	–	–
	Stricture	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
	Varicocele	–	3	1	2	–	–	–
	Orchitis	–	13	4	9	–	–	–
	Epididymitis	–	9	2	7	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Joints	–	27	6	20	–	1	–
	Diseases of the Bursæ	–	8	2	6	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue, and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	–	115	103	9	–	–	3
	Ulcer	2	74	66	9	–	–	1
	Eczema	–	19	16	2	–	–	1
	Herpes	–	6	4	2	–	–	–
	Urticaria	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
	Scabies	–	89	5	84	–	–	–
	Lichen	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Other Skin Diseases	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
Unclassed	Debility	1	37	21	17	–	–	–
	Headache	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
Poisoning	Delirium Tremens	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	–	59	53	2	–	1	3
	Fractures	–	4	–	3	–	1	–
	Sprains	2	38	33	7	–	–	–
	Contusions	3	101	101	2	–	–	1
	Burns and Scalds	–	8	7	1	–	–	–
	Deformity of hand	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Exposure to cold	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	TOTALS	25	2,069	1,204	854	1	17	18

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION,

AT

PLYMOUTH,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875,

By Fleet Surgeon JOHN RORIE.

SANITARY STATE OF THE DIVISION.

Appendix.

THE general sanitary condition of the officers and men of the Division has been good, despite the unseasonable year we have passed through, remarkable as one in which the greatest rainfall has occurred during the century, and for its excessive and rapid changes of temperature.

It is also a matter of congratulation that infectious diseases, amongst which scarlatina was very prevalent in very many households in the neighbourhood of the barracks in the third, and measles in the fourth, quarter, have not led to a large number being placed on the sick-list for treatment. Great care is taken in excluding from barracks married men, whose families residing in the vicinity are under treatment for infectious diseases, until all danger has disappeared; and in three cases in the married quarters in barracks, where the residents were attacked with scarlet fever, the whole "flat" was placed in strict quarantine, and afterwards thoroughly disinfected, ere it was deemed again fit for habitation.

The water supply has been ample, and good under the tests applied. Unfortunately many of the storage tanks are situated underground from want of space, and in one of them, in the rear of the south wing occupied by officers, sewage contamination was detected, having escaped from an adjacent drain, and entered through a fissure in the lining; it was cleared out and repaired, and is now in good condition. The latrines, lavatories, &c., are frequently inspected, and found in good condition, and fairly free from bad odours; drains have not, generally speaking, made themselves felt by foul exhalations, and the traps (bell), which are most in use here, are kept carefully sealed with water and carbolic acid, more especially during days when evaporation is very rapid.

As a mild case of erysipelas of the face occurred in the last quarter of the year, and the patient, who was employed in the shoemaker's shop, complained of the great heat of the place, especially after 4 p.m., when the gas was lit, I went there on the day of his admission, about 5 p.m., and found the cubic space of the room fairly sufficient; but with three windows open above and below, the

Appendix. fire out, and an Arnott's ventilator situated in the chimney; the thermometer stood at F. 69°. Recommendations for improved ventilation have been made.

Mean strength in barracks	1,267
Established strength	3,678
Embarkations	797
Disembarkations	759
Total number of admissions to the sick-list, including 110 men from other divisions borne on our strength	1,758
Invalided from head-quarters	51
" in hospital, sent from head-quarters	52
" " " ships	24
Died	31
Discharged by purchase	44
" time expired	175
" objectionable, &c.	23
Deserted	67
Joined from other divisions for embarkation	188
" depôt, Walmer	163
Number of married men is given as	905
" children "	1,442

The number of recruits examined was sixty-nine, of whom twenty-one were rejected for the following causes :—

Chronic cutaneous eruptions and unhealthy gums	1
Deformity of chest	2
Itch	4
Defective vision	3
Irregular respiratory action	1
Disease of thoracic aorta	1
Aortic obstruction	1
Hæmorrhoids	2
Varicocele	1
Insufficient muscular development	1
Flat-footed	2
Varicose veins	1
Decayed teeth	1

I. General Diseases. Section A.

Measles.—The solitary case was admitted on the list with an eruption on the arms and legs resembling measles, accompanied with catarrhal symptoms and pyrexia; the patient, after forty-three days' treatment in hospital, was discharged to duty.

Scarlatina.—The patient, a serjeant, was sent to the hospital for observation and disinfection prior to his resuming his duties as clerk in the barrackmaster's office, as his family were infected with scarlet fever.

Simple Continued Fever.—The number of admissions in comparison with that of the previous annual Return was one-fifth less, for which decrease no assignable reason can be given; three were admitted in the first, five in the second, four in the third, and two in the last quarter of the year; and all save one were discharged to hospital for treatment, the case remaining on the list from last Return being amongst them. None of them eventually required protracted treatment.

Ague.—Of the two cases, the one that was placed on the list in the first quarter of the year had served in the Ashanti campaign; it was associated with symptoms of hepatic congestion, which, being relieved by emetics and saline purgatives, combined with quinine, a cure was the speedy result. No history of the cause of the disease, in the second case, can be obtained on searching the medical archives.

Cholera.

Cholera was of the English type; the patient was seized in barracks about 9 p.m., and removed for treatment to the infirmary ward; there was great prostration with great gastric and intestinal irritability, and total suppression of urine for eighteen hours; had been suffering from catarrh three days previous to his admission on the 17th November; the attack, although the patient denied it, was probably due to some error in diet. He was sent the following day to the hospital, and up to the close of the year still remained under treatment. The patient stated that he had suffered from two similar attacks during his previous service career.

Mumps.—All four cases occurred in the last quarter of the year; the disease was not epidemic, both sides were affected in one case only; the disease was probably contracted outside the barracks.

Erysipelas.—A single case, which occurred in the last quarter of the year, was of a mild type, and situated in the face.

II. General Diseases, Section B.

Rheumatism.—The greatest number of cases occurred in the first, and the least in the third, quarter of the year; they were nearly all of a sub-acute form, appearing as either pleurodynia, lumbago, affecting the muscles of the neck, or sciatica; one case only was traceable to a former attack of gonorrhœa. Exposure to wet and cold was generally the exciting cause.

Gout.—Both cases appeared in officers, one of whom has been subject for several years to this complaint; in the other it was a first attack.

Syphilis, Primary.—A less number, by 7, of cases were admitted this year than during the last; but it is unaccountable why there should be such a fluctuation in the admissions, viz., four in the first, eight in the second, sixteen in the third, and nine in the fourth quarter of the year. Perhaps it may be explained by a large number of men joining head-quarters from Foreign and Home Service in the third one; as, for instance, the return of the Battalion from Japan, paying off Her Majesty's ships Northumberland and Agincourt, and several small craft from various foreign stations. The type of the disease remains unchanged, two of the number had warts only, fifteen were indurated, and twenty soft sores. Twenty-five cases were infected in the district, and twelve elsewhere; viz., five in Portsmouth, one in Exeter, one in Torquay, one in Japan, one in Chatham, one in Cambridge, one in Belfast, and one in Greenwich. The ratio of admissions was 29·02 per 1,000.

Secondary Syphilis presented itself in almost every variety of form that it assumes, save the obscure nervous ones. A decided increase in the number of cases treated was due to the return of the Battalion from Service in Japan. The case invalided was a married man, who contracted the primary form of the disease ten years ago; he had been previously surveyed, and sent home from Her Majesty's ship Fantome, on the Pacific Station; cachexia and throat ulcers were the symptoms observed.

Phthisis.—Eleven cases were admitted during the year, including two of tuberculosis. None of the cases present any symptoms worthy of record.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Apoplexy.—One case appeared in a staff serjeant employed as chief pay clerk in the Division, who died at his own residence about 1 a.m., on the 1st April; his illness was only of a few hours' duration. He was attended by a local medical practitioner, who stated that his complaint was apoplexy. The case sent to hospital occurred in the person of a private, who, on entering his barrack-room at 9 p.m. on the 10th of November, suddenly fell down in an unconscious state. His breathing was stertorous, and the left pupil more dilated than the right one; he died the following day.

Appendix.

Vertigo.—Of the five cases that were sent to hospital, one was apparently due to an old cranial contusion from a gun lever whilst at drill in Her Majesty's ship Excellent three years previously. In another case the patient had been invalided from Malta Hospital on the 17th of April of this year, and was finally surveyed and discharged from the Service with epileptiform symptoms. With the remainder it was associated with gastro-intestinal irritation.

Paralysis.—Of the four sent to hospital, one was a case of partial paralysis of left side of the face, and was accompanied by defective vision and headache, the disease was detected on the man being examined for re-entry; he was sent to the hospital, where he was subsequently invalided. Another was an obscure case, the chief symptom complained of being inability to rest the weight of his body on his right heel, or to turn round in the ranks; he has since returned to duty apparently well, free from all suspicion of malingering. In a third case it was situated in the right, and in the last in the left upper extremity; the former was one of Scrivener's palsy; the latter eventually proved to be of a rheumatic character. In the patient invalided, there were obscure nervous symptoms, associated with defective memory, speech, and partial loss of sensation and motion in lower extremities, which, according to his own statement, arose from his sleeping on a damp deck in Her Majesty's ship Agincourt.

Epilepsy.—Of the three cases sent to hospital, one occurred in the person of a man doing duty at Fort Stamford at rifle practice, and followed a debauch; the second was a serjeant employed in the tailor's shop, who was invalided in the hospital; and the third was in a man who was seized with his first and only attack whilst on his passage from this port in Her Majesty's ship Aurora, to join Her Majesty's ship Revenge at Queenstown. He was sent to this Division for survey from Haulbowline Hospital, was sent to hospital, and finally invalided there. In the case of the patient invalided from head-quarters, he had previously been surveyed and discharged from Her Majesty's ship London at Zanzibar on the 3rd February. His case contained the following statement:—"From November 1874 to January 1875, he was employed as assistant to the sick berth cook, in order that his mental capacity might be investigated, as his fitness for his ordinary duties was in question."

Neuralgia.—Of the cases sent to hospital, one, after 191 days' treatment there, was finally invalided for throat ulcers and necrosis of palate bone, dying soon after his discharge; no syphilitic history could be traced. Another was finally invalided for paralysis. The third died after twenty-two days' treatment in hospital from cerebral abscess. In the fourth, it was confined to the left upper extremity, and in the last, a case of sciatica in the left lower extremity; the patient still remains under treatment.

Insanity.—There is an increase of six when compared with last year's report. Of the cases sent to hospital, one was invalided from Malta, and finally discharged to Yarmouth. In the second case, the patient after being detained some time in hospital for observation, was finally discharged to duty. In another, he was invalided in the hospital for mental debility; and in a fourth, the patient was sent to hospital for observation, as he had been reported to me by the Colonel Commandant for being guilty of several silly acts whilst on parade, and breaches of discipline. He was finally discharged to Yarmouth. No causes hereditary or syphilitic could be traced in any one of the cases.

Ophthalmia, and other Diseases of the Eye.—The forty-five cases entered comprised twenty-four of catarrhal conjunctivitis, and sixteen of defective vision, discovered either on examination for re-entry, or reported by the musketry instructor. In one case, according to the patient's statement, it followed a flash of lightning; it ended in invaliding. In another, it arose from adhesion of the inferior margin of the iris to a cicatrix of cornea, the result of a wound received prior to his entry into the Service, June 1871. In another, it arose from a pigmentary spot on the retina; no syphilitic history could be traced; the patient was discharged to duty, being allowed to fire from his left shoulder. Three cases of iritis, one of which, in a subaltern, was invalided finally for defective vision, the result of an attack of acute rheumatism. Iridectomy had been performed, but without any useful

useful beneficial results. Two cases of cataract; one was invalided from head-quarters, the other from the hospital; the right eye was affected in both cases. One case of pterygium on the left eye. The patient, a serjeant, had been frequently operated on without any permanent beneficial results, and as dimness of vision had set in, was discharged to hospital, and finally invalided there. One case of myopia was finally invalided in the hospital.

Diseases of the Ear.—Of the cases sent to hospital, seven suffered from otorrhœa in one or both ears, one from deafness, and one from otitis.

Disease of the Nose is represented by a simple case of epistaxis.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Diseases of the Heart (F).—Were generally associated with dyspeptic symptoms, the result in some cases of debauched habits, in others, of tropical cachexia; in one, conjoined with general physical deficiency and deformity of chest, and this man was subsequently invalided in hospital. Most of them returned to their duty eventually.

Disease of the Heart (O).—The case discharged to duty had been sent to hospital for hypertrophy, with increased area of dulness on percussion, præcordial pain with dyspnœa and palpitation on the slightest exertion. Of those discharged to hospital, the principal number had symptoms of aortic valvular disease, with which was generally associated a rheumatic history. The case of death occurred in the person of a corporal of Royal Marine Artillery, who expired suddenly whilst marching the relief from the cells to the barrack guard-room. Post-mortem appearances presented fatty degeneration of the heart. The aorta was found to be the seat of atheromatous deposit, and the semilunar valves were reduced by disease to mere slight fatty elevations.

Aneurism.—Of the three cases admitted, one had been previously invalided from the West Indian Station for aneurism of the abdominal aorta. The others exhibited symptoms of thoracic aneurism; all were finally invalided.

Varicose Veins.—As usual, the left lower extremity was more frequently the seat of the disease than the right. One of the cases discharged to duty after being several times in hospital for treatment, was invalided for cataract in the right eye; in one, they followed an attack of typhus fever, whilst in some of the others, according to the patients' statements, they were the result apparently of injuries received on service afloat or ashore.

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Bubo (Symp.).—The inguinal glands in both cases were the seat of the disease. No causes can be assigned.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System

Were exceedingly numerous, due to the strange meteorological vicissitudes experienced during the year. Some of the catarrhs, after discharge to hospital, developed symptoms either of bronchitis, pneumonia, or pleurisy, but were nearly all discharged cured. The case of asthma was finally invalided in hospital after fifty-nine days' treatment. The case of pleurisy represents a serjeant who had been invalided from Yokohama Hospital for chronic symptoms of the disorder, and was placed on the sick-list in order to enable him to obtain sick furlough. On his rejoining he was discharged to hospital for debility, associated with marasmus and symptoms of effusion on the right side of thorax. Both cases of hæmoptysis were associated with tubercle.

Appendix.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Tonsillitis, in the acute form, occurred in most of the cases of cynanche sent to hospital for treatment. *Fistula in ano* was associated with phthisis, and terminated in invaliding. *Dyspepsia* was most frequently the result of a debauch, many of those that were discharged for hospital treatment being sent to insure perfect abstinence, which could not be obtained outside by the most carefully devised measures. *Diarrhœa* has been occasionally resorted to for purposes of malingering, but has been checked by detention of the complainant in an observation ward for the purpose of inspecting the alvine discharges.

Hernia.—One of the cases discharged to duty had been previously invalided at Hong Kong, and as he was awaiting an opportunity for survey here, was discharged to duty to allow him to go on sick leave for fourteen days. The other one sent to light duty was finally re-entered and invalided. The remaining cases were of the oblique inguinal variety, and generally discovered for the first time, on men joining head-quarters, on paying off, or on being examined for embarkation and great gun drill.

Worms.—One was a case of thread-worm, the remainder tænia.

Hepatitis.—Both cases represent one patient who had suffered from repeated attacks of the chronic form; its cause could not be traced.

Jaundice, in both cases, seemed dependent upon hepatic congestion.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Bright's Disease.—The patient had been under treatment in hospital, and discharged cured, two years previously; was embarked in Her Majesty's ship Serapis, in October last, in apparently good health, but during her short stay at the Piræus, was placed on the sick-list, suffering from a return of all his old symptoms, was invalided there, and on his joining head quarters, discharged to hospital, where he soon after died.

Enuresis was not the result of stricture, and seemed to depend upon a functional derangement of the bladder. One of the three cases sent to hospital was finally invalided there.

Hæmaturia occurred after micturition, and was associated with extreme vesical irritation, but no calculus could be detected, and after many days' detention in hospital, he was finally discharged cured.

Gonorrhœa.—There is a slight increase in the number of cases treated. A few were relapses following a debauch; sixty-nine were infected in the district, and twenty two elsewhere, Portsmouth affording nine out of the latter number; thirty were virulent, and sixty-one of a mild type.

Stricture.—All the cases had a gonorrhœal history, and of the eight sent to hospital only one was finally invalided.

Orchitis.—In one of the cases sent for hospital treatment no cause could be assigned, whilst with the remainder it followed injuries received while at gun or rifle drill.

Hydrocele.—Here the left testis was affected, whilst the right one was in a chronic state of induration and enlargement, but after seventy-eight days' hospital treatment the man was discharged to duty.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Disease of the Tendons.—The patient, who was finally invalided for flat feet, had originally been brought forward for survey in 1873, but sent to duty. With this was associated great weakness of both ankle joints.

Disease of the Joints.—Of the four entered on the list only one was a case of recent injury to the left elbow joint, caused by a blow from a hammer whilst working in the blacksmith's shop; he was sent to hospital for treatment.

Another

Another man had been received at Haslar as a foreign invalid from Her Majesty's ship Agincourt, where he had sustained an injury of the left knee joint by falling down a ladder, which was followed by phlegmonous erysipelas; he was discharged thence for transfer to his own Division, was again sent to hospital for further treatment, and, after 155 days, discharged cured. Another case was invalided for partial anchylosis of the right ankle joint following a Pott's fracture, which had occurred some years previously. A fourth, who was also invalided, suffered from enlargement of, and pain in the left knee joint, due to an injury received while serving in Her Majesty's ship Resistance, in 1874.

Disease of the Bursæ.—Of the three cases sent for hospital treatment, two were chronic enlargement of the bursa over the patella, and the third, of that on the surface of the right great trochanter.

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Phlegmon and Abscess were within two of the number treated the previous year; amongst them are included a large number of cases of alveolar abscess, and cutaneous and sub-cutaneous whitlows.

Ulcers in all cases were situated on the lower extremities. The patient who was invalided suffered from repeated openings of an old sore on the left leg.

Tumor in one case was situated in the right upper eyelid, and was sent to hospital for surgical interference. In the other the patient had been sent to hospital for an attack of simple continued fever in the month of April, and remained there under treatment for eighteen days. He was again sent there in June for dyspepsia associated with a slowly increasing marasmus, debility, abdominal pain, and diarrhœa, and was discharged from hospital after ninety-five days' treatment, to go on thirty days' sick leave, for the benefit of his health. There were then first observed several tumors, about forty or fifty in number, which were situated all over the trunk and extremities in the course of the lymphatics. It appeared to be an hypertrophied condition of the lymphatic glands, associated with a constitutional dyscrasia, manifesting itself in anæmia, and associated with marasmus and lung disorder. The blood corpuscles under the microscope had lost their cohesiveness, and were some of them hexagonal, others pentagonal in shape, whilst the white corpuscles abounded. The swellings were of the size of a hazel nut, of a soft semi-elastic consistence, moveable under the skin, free from pain and tolerant of rude manipulation. Immediately on his return from sick leave he was again sent to hospital in a still more enfeebled condition, and has since died. No cause of the disease could be satisfactorily discovered.

Skin Disease.—Of the cases sent to hospital three were of eczema situated successively on the scalp, upper, and lower extremities; one case of urticaria; one case of herpes hoster, and two of sycosis menti.

Unclassed.

Debility.—Of the cases discharged to hospital: one was a patient who, whilst on furlough, had been laid up for three months with an attack of acute rheumatism, and, on his re-joining head-quarters was found unfit to return to his duty. Another was finally invalided in hospital for chronic rheumatism; a third returned to duty after 218 days' hospital treatment; here the cachectic condition seemed to be associated with a syphilitic taint. Another was a case of tropical cachexia after service on the China Station. Another, who was sent home after survey from the China Station for tropical cachexia, was finally invalided from the Service in the hospital here. Another was sent to hospital after being invalided from Ascension after an attack of African fever. Another was invalided for this disease as symptoms of incipient phthisis were developing themselves, following a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia. Two more were invalids from the West Indian Station discharged to hospital and finally sent to the Chatham Division, to which they belonged. Of the cases invalided, one who had been rather under three years in the Service had been 639 days on the sick-list,

Appendix.

and in hospital, for various complaints, of which syphilis was the most prominent, and another for general weakness associated with shortening of the right lower extremity, after a compound fracture of both bones.

Observatio.—Of the two cases sent to hospital, one was for varicose veins, and in the other insanity supervened, and the patient was finally discharged to Yarmouth.

Wounds and Injuries.

Wounds.—Although a large number have been admitted to the sick-list, yet very few have been followed by serious results. They have been received either in drunken brawls when on leave, at heavy gun drill, or when employed on the public works. Amongst the more serious cases of those sent for hospital treatment are comprised: one, in the left side of a garrison policeman, by a knife of a seaman, who in a state of semi-intoxication resisted an attempt made to apprehend him; another, of the soft palate, from the stem of a tobacco-pipe being accidentally thrust through it by a passer by; another, consisting of several gashes through the true skin of upper part of left leg, received, whilst at bathing parade, from striking against some sunken rocks, and at the same time another of the wrist and hand; another, of the right fore-finger, was finally invalided for anchylosis of the joint, which followed the blow of a cleaver, received whilst cutting up cocoa-nut fibre in gaol. Another, with partial loss of terminal phalanges of left thumb and fore-finger, by amputation, necessitated by an injury which was caused at his own home by placing a fuze, which had been found by a child in the street, in the fire, to show the boy the way it would explode. The patient was finally invalided. Another, a punctured wound in the inner margin of left popliteal space, from the point of a bayonet, received accidentally.

Fractures.—Of the seven admitted, four were discharged to hospital; one for observation, as, on being examined for cells, he complained of suffering from the effects of an old fracture of the right external malleolus. A second, of right clavicle, by a fall down-stairs at the patient's own home, and who was subsequently invalided. A third was of the lower jaw, by a fall off a stile in a country road; and the fourth was of the left olecranon process, sustained by a fall whilst descending the barrack stairs. Of the cases invalided, one was for old fracture of the clavicle, which hindered free motion of the upper extremity, and prevented wearing the valise. Another was a fracture of both bones of right leg, invalided at Nagasaki, from Her Majesty's ship Curlew.

Dislocation was of the last joint of thumb, associated with a lacerated wound on the palmar aspect, received in a drunken brawl whilst on leave.

Sprains.—The only case worthy of record is that of a severe strain in the right femoral region, received whilst at gun drill during the annual general inspection. At first it simulated a hernial protrusion, but only an enlarged and painful gland, which prevented free ambulation, continued. He was sent to hospital, and after sixty-six days' treatment was invalided for incontinence of urine.

Contusions.—Of the cases sent to hospital, the only one worthy of record was a case of spinal concussion, received by a slip down the stone steps outside the Pay Office when returning with his pay. The patient invalided stated that he met with a fall about nine years ago whilst undergoing gymnasium drill, which caused subluxation of the clavicle.

Submersion and Drowning.—All were associated with one accident, viz., the accidental upsetting of an overladen wheel-boat at Cremyll, on the evening of the 9th of September.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of the ROYAL MARINE DIVISION at PLYMOUTH, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Measles	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Scarlet Fever	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Simple Continued Fever	1	14	1	14	–	–	–
	Ague	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
	Cholera (English)	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Mumps	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
	Erysipelas	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	2	99	41	59	–	–	1
	Gout	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
	Syphilis, Primary	–	37	2	35	–	–	–
	,, Secondary	–	50	4	45	–	1	–
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	11	1	8	–	3	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Apoplexy	–	2	–	1	1	–	–
	Vertigo	–	9	3	5	–	1	–
	Paralysis	–	5	–	4	–	1	–
	Epilepsy	–	7	3	3	–	1	–
	Neuralgia	–	13	8	5	–	–	–
	Insanity	–	8	1	7	–	–	–
	Ophthalmia, and other Diseases of the Eye	–	45	13	27	–	5	–
	Diseases of the Ear	–	12	3	9	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Nose	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Disease of the Heart { Functional	–	20	6	13	–	1	–
	Disease of the Heart { Organic	–	13	1	8	1	3	–
	Aneurism	–	3	–	2	–	1	–
	Varicose Veins	–	28	6	7	–	15	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh	11	302	213	99	–	–	1
	Bronchitis	–	3	1	2	–	–	–
	Asthma	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Pleurisy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Hæmoptysis	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	–	59	36	23	–	–	–
	Dyspepsia	1	141	86	55	–	–	1
	Diarrhœa	1	49	44	6	–	–	–
	Colic and Constipation	–	24	21	3	–	–	–

Medical and Surgical Report of the Royal Marine Division at Plymouth, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System—*cont^d.*	Hæmorrhoids	–	11	4	7	–	–	–
	Hernia	1	11	2	–	–	7	3
	Worms	–	5	3	2	–	–	–
	Fistula in Ano	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Hepatitis	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
	Jaundice	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
	Prolapsus Ani	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Enuresis	–	5	2	3	–	–	–
	Hæmaturia	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Gonorrhœa	–	91	1	90	–	–	–
	Epididymitis	–	7	–	7	–	–	–
	Balanitis	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
	Stricture	–	11	3	8	–	–	–
	Varicocele	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Orchitis	–	5	1	4	–	–	–
	Hydrocele	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Tendons	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Diseases of the Joints	1	4	1	2	–	2	–
	Diseases of the Bursæ	1	3	1	3	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	2	129	91	38	–	–	2
	Ulcer	3	44	24	22	–	1	–
	Tumour	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Scabies	–	32	–	32	–	–	–
	Skin Disease	1	20	14	7	–	–	–
	Other Diseases	–	12	12	–	–	–	–
Unclassed	Debility	–	51	30	17	–	3	1
	Observation	–	6	4	2	–	–	–
	Alcoholic Poisoning	–	11	–	11	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	1	136	103	34	–	–	–
	Fractures	–	7	–	4	–	3	–
	Dislocations	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Sprains	2	51	38	14	–	–	1
	Contusions	3	83	72	12	–	1	1
	Burns and Scalds	–	4	3	1	–	–	–
	Submersion and Drowning	–	22	4	8	10	–	–
	TOTALS	33	1,758	921	796	12	51	11

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION

AT

CHATHAM,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875,

By Deputy Inspector General ROBERT PORTINGER.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Appendix.

THE average strength of the Chatham Division in the year 1875 was 1,359. Nine hundred and sixty-six officers and men embarked, or otherwise left head-quarters, and 1,058 either rejoined from ships and foreign service, or were entered as recruits.

The average daily number of men under treatment was seventy-two, showing a proportion of 5·3 per cent. to the strength of the division, a reduction of 1·13 per cent. as compared with the return of last year.

Scarlatina has been very prevalent in this locality, and attacked the children of two commissioned officers and a serjeant, one case terminating fatally, but fortunately the disease did not make its appearance in the families of the rank and file. In other respects the general health of the division has been good.

Nine deaths occurred, and 138 men were invalided, being twenty-five fewer than in the previous year.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

The single case of *Scarlet Fever*, which appears in the Return, occurred in the person of an officer. The symptoms were of a mild form, and he made a good recovery. No information could be obtained as to the origin of the disease.

A very mild case of *Measles* occurred in the person of an officer, and was supposed to have been contracted from the medical officer under whose care he was at the time for an attack of iritis, and who was then in attendance on a child suffering from the disease.

The two cases of *Ague* were simply instances of relapse in men who had contracted the disease on foreign stations. Neither of these, however, nor the cases of *Simple Continued Fever*, call for any special comment.

The six cases of *Mumps* occurred in the first and second quarter of the year within a period of six weeks, and all were in the persons of unmarried men, living in barracks.

Appendix.

II. General Diseases, Section B.

Rheumatism.—Under this head there was, as usual, a large number of cases treated, but still a considerable reduction on the numbers of last year, there being fifty-five admissions during the present against seventy-seven of last year. Of these, five were acute rheumatism, fifteen sub-acute, and thirty-five chronic. Of the ten cases invalided, two were of the acute form, one being complicated by cardiac disease, and the other by constitutional syphilis, and eight were chronic rheumatism in various forms.

Twenty-seven fresh cases of *Phthisis* were admitted, of whom one died, and twenty-three have been invalided; about one-half of these were recruits, whose period of service averaged but one year and eighty-nine days.

A great diminution has taken place in the numbers treated for *Primary Syphilis*, there having been only forty-six cases, against 149 in last year, a change which has occurred somewhat suddenly, and for which it is difficult to account, if it is not attributable to the efficient working of the Contagious Diseases Act.

Three cases of the *Secondary* form of the disease were invalided, the patients suffering from deafness and nodes.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Special Senses.

Eight cases of *Vertigo* were admitted; seven discharged to duty, and one invalided. The latter was a marine, who attributed the symptoms to a blow on the head from a mallet falling from aloft, in a ship in which he was serving as far back as 1858.

Of the four cases of *Paralysis*, one was discharged cured, and two were invalided. One of these had been for years subject to repeated attacks of rheumatism, and for some months past paralysis agitans afflicted him, and rendered him unfit for the service. The other was a case of hemiplegia, affecting the right side, in a subject thirty-five years of age, but who looked ten years older. He was suddenly seized with loss of power of the right side, and was carried into hospital on a stretcher, where he was kept two months under treatment.

The eight cases of *Epilepsy* admitted were all invalided. Four of them were recruits from the depôt at Deal, and the remainder men from head-quarters, the oldest being thirty-four years of age.

Four cases of *Insanity* were admitted during the year, and after careful observation three were sent to Yarmouth for treatment, and one was invalided and given over to the care of his friends. The latter, who had been invalided from Her Majesty's ship Raleigh, was of rather a morose disposition, but quiet and harmless in his manner. Of the other three, two showed prominent symptoms of despondency (one of them with a suicidal tendency), and the other was of a rather lively disposition.

One man was invalided for *Corneitis* with almost total loss of vision of the affected eye, and another in whom excision of the globe had been performed after destruction of the organ by gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

Three cases of *Deafness* were also invalided.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Eleven cases of *Functional Heart Disease* were admitted during the year, of which six were recruits from the depôt at Deal, chiefly suffering from palpitation to such an extent that they were unable to proceed with their preliminary drills. Five of these were invalided, and four remain.

Of the *Organic* affection three remained from last Return, and nineteen were admitted, being a diminution of seven as compared with the numbers admitted last year. Of these, eight were recruits from the depôt, and two were men invalided from foreign stations. Three cases terminated fatally, and the remainder were invalided. In ten cases the symptoms pointed to aortic valvular disease with complications. In nine others disease of the mitral valves was the prominent symptom. In one case both aortic and mitral valves were involved. In another the symptoms were those of dilatation with hypertrophy, and in the last case no sign of valvular disease could be detected, but the symptoms of extreme

extreme irritability of the heart's action, and urgent palpitation of a persistent nature, pointed to something more than a mere functional affection.

Of the two cases of *Aneurism* recorded, one occurred in a marine 32 years old. He presented himself complaining of pain in chest and dyspnœa, and while being examined with a view to his admission into hospital he fell down in the receiving room and died almost immediately. A post-mortem examination showed rupture of the aorta into the pericardium. In the other case a small pulsating tumour was observed in connection with the abdominal aorta in the umbilical region. Attention was drawn to it while the man was in hospital undergoing treatment for rheumatism. It seemed circumscribed, and as it showed no tendency to increase in size it was not interfered with, and he was invalided.

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System, &c.

It was necessary to invalid a corporal for *Sympathetic Bubo*. He had been eight months in hospital, deep-seated sinuses had been repeatedly laid open; his general health had broken down, and he suffered besides from epistaxis.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Ninety-three cases have been admitted under this head against 102 last year. Of these, eighteen were cases of *Pneumonia*, most of them rather of a severe form, nine being invalided and two terminating fatally. Of the latter, one was a serjeant who contracted the disease while on night guard in the month of February. The disease affected the base of right lung, besides which he suffered from bronchitis and pleuritic effusion. The other fatal case was that of a private who, in the month of April, contracted the disease, both lungs being affected. He died on the ninth day after admission. The result of the post-mortem examination in each case was fully reported in the Return for the quarter in which they respectively occurred.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

The diseases of *Cynanche* and *Dyspepsia* were of the ordinary character, but the number considerably below those of last year.

There has not been a single case of *Dysentery* among the men of the division during the year, and of the cases of *Diarrhœa* under treatment, one only was invalided. In this case the disease was contracted in China nineteen months prior to admission, and continued, in spite of treatment, more or less during all that time.

Two cases of *Hæmorrhoids* were treated with the use of the ligature; the third yielded to the application of the ung. gallæ.

One case of *Fistula in Ano* was successfully operated on in the usual manner.

Seventeen cases of *Hernia* have come under notice, all of the oblique inguinal form. Nine were received from Deal Depôt, and of these last, three broke down under drill, five were detected on joining the depôt, and one on being examined for gymnasium drill.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

There has been no marked difference in the prevalence of *Gonorrhœa*, 199 cases having been admitted against 220 in the previous year.

Three cases of *Stricture* were successfully treated by dilatation, and the patient invalided, one was a recruit from Deal, who had joined the corps while suffering from the affection, complicated with a cartilaginous condition of the membranous portion. The radical cure by injection with tr. iodine was effected in one case of *Hydrocele*, and in the other a small quantity of fluid disappeared under the use of strapping. In two cases of congenital *Phimosis* the patients were able to retract the prepuce after submitting for some weeks to a process of dilatation with bill-shaped forceps.

Appendix.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

The five cases tabulated as *Diseases of the Joints* were, 1st. Anchylosis of little and ring fingers of the left hand, the result of rheumatism. 2nd. Anchylosis of right knee, following synovitis, in a recruit from Deal. 3rd. Chronic disease of first metatarsal joint of left foot; and, 4th. A case of large bunion, with flat foot; both these latter also occurring in recruits. A man with *Bursal Disease* was rendered unserviceable from chronic thickening underneath and around the ligamentum patellæ of right knee, which prevented his kneeling.

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.

Five men were invalided for *Abscess*. Two of them suffered from strumous abscess of the neck; one had thickening of the dorsum of the foot; in one the seat of the disease was the testes, in which case there was also consolidation of the right lung; and the fifth patient had been successfully operated on for fistula lachrymalis, but was invalided for a cachectic condition following two attacks of erysipelas.

An indurated *Ulcer* of the lower lip resisted treatment for five months, and was ultimately excised. The wound then healed rapidly, leaving scarcely any disfigurement.

The cases tabulated as *Tumor* consisted of obscure swellings, some of which were removed by treatment with iodine, and others terminated in abscess.

During the summer months *Ringworm* was rather troublesome among the young drummers of the Division, and one obstinate case of *Psoriasis*, in a private, was invalided.

Unclassed.

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of these affections, as compared with last year, and notably among the cases of *Debility*.

Alcoholic Poisoning and *Delirium Tremens* are remarkably low, considering the number of men at head-quarters and the peculiarity of their habits.

Wounds and Injuries.

The fatal case of *Wound* occurred in a young private, who cut his throat with a razor in a barrack room. The carotids were untouched, but both external jugulars, the larynx, and the anterior wall of the œsophagus were divided. Death supervened in a few minutes.

The patient invalided was admitted with a wound of the nose, but afterwards suffered from bronchitis, running into incipient phthisis.

In the cases of *Fracture*, the seat of the injury was the fibula in two patients, the spine of the scapula in one, and the humerus in one. It was found necessary to invalid one of the cases of fractured fibulæ on account of thickening round the ankle joint. The same cause rendered two men unserviceable who had sustained severe *Sprains* of the ankle; and a young private was also unfit for duty from stiffness of the right fore-finger following *Contusion*.

A man employed in the shoemakers' shop had the middle finger of his right hand caught in the cogwheel of the sewing machine, crushing the extremity of the finger, the distal phalanx of which required to be amputated, and the head of the second phalanx also removed.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of the ROYAL MARINE DIVISION at CHATHAM, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Scarlet Fever	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Measles	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Simple Continued Fever	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
	Ague	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Mumps	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
	Febricula	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Erysipelas	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	7	55	49	–	–	10	3
	Gout	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Syphilis, Primary	5	46	49	–	–	–	2
	Syphilis, Secondary	6	51	53	–	–	3	1
	Scrofula	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	27	3	–	1	23	3
	Diabetes	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Brain Disease	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
	Vertigo	–	8	7	–	–	1	–
	Paralysis	–	4	1	–	–	2	1
	Epilepsy	–	8	–	–	–	8	–
	Neuralgia	–	3	2	–	–	–	1
	Insanity	–	4	–	3	–	1	–
	Diseases of the Eye	1	11	9	–	–	2	1
	Diseases of the Ear	–	11	8	–	–	3	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart Functional	–	11	2	–	–	5	4
	Diseases of the Heart Organic	3	19	–	–	3	19	–
	Aneurism	–	2	–	–	1	1	–
	Varicose Veins	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	1	13	9	–	–	1	4
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Larynx	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Catarrh	3	43	42	–	–	1	3
	Bronchitis	2	30	27	–	–	4	1
	Asthma	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	1	18	8	–	2	9	–
	Hæmoptysis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–

MEDICAL and Surgical Report of the Royal Marine Division at Chatham, &c.—*cont^d.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	–	36	36	–	–	–	–
	Chronic Gastritis	–	2	–	–	1	1	–
	Dyspepsia	–	34	34	–	–	–	–
	Diarrhœa	–	14	13	–	–	1	–
	Colic and Constipation	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Hernia	–	17	–	–	–	16	1
	Fistula in Ano	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Hepatitis	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Jaundice	2	2	4	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Nephritis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Gonorrhœa	6	199	200	–	–	–	5
	Epididymitis	1	4	3	–	–	–	1
	Incontinence of Urine	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
	Stricture	–	4	3	–	–	1	–
	Hydrocele	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Orchitis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Phimosis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Joints	1	4	–	–	–	5	–
	Diseases of the Bursæ	1	1	1	–	–	1	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	3	74	71	–	–	5	1
	Ulcer	2	68	69	–	–	–	1
	Tumor	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
	Skin Diseases	–	48	45	–	–	1	2
	Scabies	1	29	30	–	–	–	–
Unclassed	Debility	–	14	11	–	–	2	1
	Observation	–	13	12	–	–	–	1
	Alcoholic Poisoning	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Delirium Tremens	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	4	41	42	–	1	1	1
	Fractures	–	4	2	–	–	1	1
	Sprains	2	32	32	–	–	2	–
	Contusions	–	40	39	–	–	1	–
	Burns and Scalds	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Amputation	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	TOTALS	58	1,094	961	3	9	138	41

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTS

For the Year 1875,

OF

HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS

AT

Sheerness,	Devonport,
Chatham,	Keyham,
Portsmouth,	Pembroke.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, SHEERNESS,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

By Fleet Surgeon THOMAS SECCOMBE, M.D.

Appendix.

THE mean daily strength of the dockyard for the year 1875 was 1,796, being an increase of fifty-eight over that of the previous year.

The total number of cases entered on the sick and hurt list was 707; these were disposed of in the following way:—fifteen died, eleven were superannuated, twenty-seven remain under treatment, and 654 returned to their duty.

Much has been done during past years to improve the sanitary condition of the dockyard and its neighbourhood, "the town of Sheerness and the surrounding marshes," and at the present time important hygienic measures are being carried on, viz., a continuous water supply to the dwellings, in place of the hitherto intermitting and scanty one, an enlarged and more modern sewerage system, enforced attention to cleanliness, &c.

The health standard during the year was high, perhaps exceptionally so, there having been no epidemic disease, and but little ague, but the amount of sickness naturally varies greatly from time to time.

On referring back to the earliest medical records retained in this establishment, those for the year 1833, I find the total numbers entered on the sick and hurt lists were in the ratio of 827·2 per 1,000 of strength, and the proportion of ague cases 282·2. The averages for the seven years from 1833 to 1839 inclusive were, total number entered, 756·6; ague cases, 228·2.

During the following ten years, from the beginning of 1840 to the end of 1849, Sheerness seems to have been specially unhealthy, more particularly in the latter part of the decennial period. In 1843 the total number of cases entered on the list, in proportion to the strength of the yard, equalled 149·7 per 1,000, ague representing 867 cases, remittent fever 26·1, and influenza, of a well-marked periodic type, 315·8. In the following year cases of pure ague amounted to the large number of 1000·8 per 1,000 of strength, and remittent fever to 68·8; the epidemic of malarious influenza was declining, the cases registered being in the proportion of 220·2 only. Taking the whole of this period, the average yearly ratio was, total number of cases entered, 1140·2; ague cases, 421·8; remittent fever, 24·4. From the early part of 1850 the medical records are deficient until 1857; in the latter year the total number of cases of all kinds entered on the list was in the proportion of 731·2, and of ague cases 140·4. No case of remittent fever seems to have occurred among the dockyard people during the year.

From this time the archives show a slow, but progressive, improvement in the health of the people. For the ten years from 1857 to 1866 the average total admissions for each year was in the ratio of 571·1 per 1,000 of strength, and that of ague, cases 104·2. For the last nine years, including the present Return, the average total entries on the sick and hurt lists for each year, was in the ratio of

503·8 per 1,000 of strength, and ague cases 71·0. This Report shows the ratio of total entries to have been 394·7, and that of ague cases 45·1, the smallest numbers on record.

With regard to the general population of the district, the estimated number corrected for the year 1876 was 18,000. Five hundred and five births were registered, and 279 deaths, the latter being equal to 15·5 per 1,000 of population.

A large per-centage of the mortality was caused by disease of the lungs, which seems to be on the increase. This fact has raised the interesting question as to whether the spread of phthisical complaints had any precise relation to the diminishing amount of ague, but the dockyard medical statistics are quite inadequate to answer the question. Next after diseases of the lungs, disorders of the brain and nervous system caused the largest number of deaths, old age taking the third highest position. There were four deaths from scarlet fever, two from enteric fever, and one from pleuro-pneumonia, three from diphtheria, and three from whooping-cough.

Among the people employed in the Yard the death-rate for the year was large. Of the nine cases of phthisis under treatment six terminated fatally, two were superannuated, and in one case only was there any marked improvement in the symptoms, and that only short-lived. Two men died of ague, and four others were superannuated, worn out by repeated attacks of the disease.

Acute rheumatism was the cause of two deaths; in one of these violent delirium presented itself on the fifteenth day, and was rapidly followed by fatal coma. Four men were superannuated, suffering from rheumatism in its sub-acute and chronic forms, accompanied by enlarged joints and general debility.

Organic disease of the heart accounts for one death, and two men died in the early part of the year from asthenic pneumonia. In December a labourer, æt. 40, was found dead on his bed, probably from heart disease. No post-mortem was made.

Wounds and Accidents.

Of the nine cases of fracture admitted during this period one ended fatally. The case occurred in the person of a rigger, who was employed in the main rigging of Her Majesty's ship Undaunted, on the morning of 9th February, when he fell from the height of forty-eight feet to the deck below, causing extensive fractures of the cranium, and almost instantaneous death. On the 27th a labourer had his right foot crushed between two blocks of timber. The case was sent to Melville Hospital for treatment, where amputation was subsequently performed above the ankle joint. On 4th March another labourer had his right fore-arm jammed between two heavy pieces of machinery, causing fracture of the ulna, and severe injury to the soft parts. On the same day a shipwright ran the iron of a jack-plane through his right hand. On 1st May a labourer fell from a caisson into No. 4 dry dock, on his head, the height of twenty-four feet, fortunately sustaining scalp wounds only. In August a rigger fractured his left femur, and received a severe shock to his nervous system by falling into the store-room of Her Majesty's ship Opal, at Sunderland. In September a fitter, employed in the engine-room of the same ship, received a comminuted fracture of his lower jaw, by a blow from the starting lever of the donkey engine.

There was a case of re-amputation for neuralgia of the stump, and an excision of a small cicatrix in the palm of the hand for neuralgia, neither of which were very successful.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard at SHEERNESS, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Scarlet Fever	1	2	1	1	–	–	1
	Simple continued Fever	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Ague	3	86	81	–	2	4	2
	Remittent Fever	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Erysipelas	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	3	42	35	–	2	3	5
	Gout	–	9	8	–	–	–	1
	Syphilis, Secondary	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Scrofula	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	7	1	–	6	2	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Paralysis	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Neuralgia	–	12	11	–	–	–	1
	Neuroma	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Insanity	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
	Hypochondriasis	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Ophthalmia	1	9	9	–	–	–	1
	Diseases of the Ear	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart — Functional	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Heart — Organic	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
	Aneurism	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh	7	80	86	–	–	–	1
	Bronchitis	3	13	15	–	–	–	1
	Asthma	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	–	3	1	–	2	–	–
	Pleurisy	–	7	7	–	–	–	–
	Hæmoptysis	–	2	1	–	–	–	1

MEDICAL and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Sheerness, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	1	14	15	–	–	–	–
	Dyspepsia	1	51	51	–	–	–	1
	Diarrhœa	–	33	33	–	–	–	–
	Colic and Constipation	–	9	9	–	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Fistula in Ano	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Hepatitis	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Jaundice	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Hæmaturia	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Cystitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Hydrocele	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Nephritis	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Orchitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Epididymitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	1	32	31	–	–	–	2
	Ulcer	–	9	9	–	–	–	
	Urticaria	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Eczema	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Scabies	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Unclassed	Debility	–	2	1	–	–	1	
	Found Dead	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Poisoning	Lead Colic	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	8	79	80	3	–	–	4
	Fractures	2	9	3	5	1	–	2
	Dislocations	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Sprains	–	35	35	–	–	–	–
	Contusions	4	107	109	–	–	–	2
	Burns and Scalds	–	13	13	–	–	–	–
	Amputation, Secondary	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	TOTAL	40	707	684	10	15	11	27

TABULAR STATEMENT of the more severe Injuries received by Men employed in the Yard, arranged according to the Regions of the Body.

NATURE OF INJURY.		Put on the Hurt List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Remaining.	Total Number of Injuries of each Region.
Head and Neck	Fractures	2	–	1	1	–	10
	Wounds	8	7	1	–	–	
Eye and Appendages	Wounds	10	8	2	–	–	31
	Contusions	16	16	–	–	–	
	Burns	5	5	–	–	–	
Trunk	Fractures	3	3	–	–	–	33
	Wounds	2	2	–	–	–	
	Contusions	15	15	–	–	–	
	Sprains	12	12	–	–	–	
	Burns	1	1	–	–	–	
Upper Extremity	Fractures	2	1	1	–	–	89
	Dislocations	2	2	–	–	–	
	Wounds	49	43	1	–	5	
	Contusions	23	23	–	–	–	
	Sprains	7	7	–	–	–	
	Burns	6	6	–	–	–	
Lower Extremity	Fractures	3	–	3	–	–	86
	Wounds	21	21	–	–	–	
	Contusions	40	39	–	–	1	
	Sprains	11	10	–	–	1	
	Burns	11	11	–	–	–	
	TOTAL	249	232	9	1	7	

Minor Accidents not requiring absence from the Yard, 1,579.

Tabular Statement of Men Superannuated.

No.	Date.	Rating.	Age.	Servitude.	Cause of Superannuation.
			Yrs. Mos.		
1	20 March	Smith, 2nd Class	51 3	18 years 3 months	Deafness, defective vision, and failing health.
2	20 „	Smith, 1st Class	34 0	12 „ 8 „	Ague.
3	20 April	Warehouseman	56 0	21 „ 1 „	Deafness, defective vision, and loss of memory.
4	20 „	Shipwright	41 0	20 „ 3 „	Ague.
5	20 May	Shipwright	45 0	20 „ 5 „	Epileptic vertigo.
6	20 „	Joiner	42 9	20 „ 4 „	Ague.
7	20 „	Shipwright	49 0	15 „ 8 „	Insanity.
8	20 June	Stoker	54 0	29 „ 0 „	Rheumatism and Debility.
9	20 „	Shipwright	54 10	22 „ 7 „	Impaired vision.
10	20 „	Labourer	58 0	33 „ 6 „	Rheumatism and Debility.
11	30 July	Writer	54 0	33 „ 8 „	Impaired vision.
12	30 „	Rigger	49 0	16 „ 1 „	Ague and Rheumatism.
13	30 „	Shipwright	59 0	35 „ 1 „	Impaired vision.
14	30 „	Smith	49 0	27 „ 0 „	Impaired vision.
15	30 „	Joiner	50 0	28 „ 8 „	Chronic Rheumatism.
16	30 „	Joiner	49 0	15 „ 5 „	Chronic Rheumatism.
17	30 „	Rigger	39 0	20 „ 4 „	Phthisis.
18	30 August	Shipwright	38 0	14 „ 1 „	Phthisis.
19	30 September	Shipwright	56 0	29 „ 4 „	Phthisis.
20	30 October	Labourer	55 0	35 „ 5 „	Double scrotal Hernia,
21	30 „	Hammerman	59 0	35 „ 5 „	General Debility.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, CHATHAM,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

By Fleet Surgeon SAMUEL CLIFT.

Appendix.

ON reference to the Quarterly Returns for the year 1875, I find that the number of hands employed in the Yard is yearly increasing, so that they have now reached about 4,071, an increase of several hundreds on the year 1874. The number of cases entered on the sick and hurt-lists during the period of this Return has been 1,673; of these, 987 were on the sick list, and 686 on the hurt list; the latter includes three cases of lead poisoning. Taking into consideration the increase of hands, I find the applicants for the sick-list have been fewer in number than in the preceding years, when they were 412 per 1,000, and during the present year, 411 per 1,000, leaving this year an advantage of one per 1,000. Of these, 1,614 returned to duty; thirty-five of them died, chiefly from phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system; thirteen were invalided, but they extended over a large number of diseases, bronchitis being the only disease which caused the invaliding of more than one case; eighty-one cases still remain under treatment.

From the little I have at present seen of the dockyard mechanics and labourers, I scarcely think them up to the average of the present generation of men in either growth or stature; in the mechanic, that might be somewhat attributed to the nature of employment; but in the labourer, such cannot be assigned as the cause. There also appear to me to be a large per-centage of aged men amongst them.

The habitations of these men are not on all occasions such as might be desired, and this I fear contributes somewhat to disease. Many of them live a long distance from their work; the walks and exposure early in the winter mornings try some of the constitutions severely; and the day's work being over, the system becomes somewhat exhausted by their return, and then to pass their nights, as I fear many of them do, in abodes badly drained and ventilated, contributes much to disease; and if one is to judge of the internal arrangement of their houses by the surroundings, some of them must be very bad, for in many places, more especially New Brompton, it appears to have been the work of individuals to build houses, but the work of the public to make roads to them, and in the former they have succeeded tolerably; still the houses are left standing in mud pools, some of them many inches deep.

One of the chief features of this Return is the almost entire absence of contagious diseases. Three cases of *Scarlet Fever* are shown; one of these only came under my observation. A police constable visited his brother in London, who was dying of the disease; he contracted it; I was called to see him at the gate a few minutes after his return, conveyed him at once to hospital, where he died in two days, and in less than five days from the time he approached his brother's bedside. Men have occasionally been relieved from their duties on account of their

their children suffering from it, and it has frequently been heard of not far distant. Cases of *Ague* appear to be frequently met with, no doubt arising from the extensive works now progressing, and from the tidal river. Other General Diseases of Section A. have been few in number.

II.—General Diseases, Section B.,

form a large item in the Return, viz., 126 cases of rheumatism, and eleven of phthisis pulmonalis; of the former, all returned to duty except one; of the latter, four died, and one was invalided.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System

were somewhat numerous, and caused death in five cases, viz., two of apoplexy, one of hemiplegia, one of paralysis, one of ramollissement; and five were invalided.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System,

although few in number, proved fatal in five cases; three of organic, and two of functional diseases of the heart.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System

appear this year to have been very abundant, showing nearly a fifth of the whole additions to sick and hurt-lists, bronchitis proving fatal in six cases. Amongst other classes there is nothing to remark upon, except

Wounds and Injuries,

of which there have been no less than 686, of which some were very severe; four deaths appear to have resulted therefrom, viz., one from wound, and three from fractures.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard, CHATHAM, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Scarlet Fever	2	3	4	–	1	–	–
	Enteric Fever	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
	Simple continued Fever	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
	Ague	–	15	15	–	–	–	–
	Erysipelas	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	8	126	128	–	–	1	5
	Syphilis, Secondary	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
	Scrofula	–	2	1	–	–	–	1
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	11	8	–	4	1	–
	Dropsy	–	3	2	–	1	–	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Diplopia	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Dementia	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
	Apoplexy	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
	Vertigo	–	5	4	–	–	1	–
	Hemiplegia	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Paralysis	1	5	4	–	1	1	–
	Ramollissement	–	2	–	–	1	–	1
	Epilepsy	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
	Neuralgia	1	17	18	–	–	–	–
	Insanity	1	1	1	–	–	1	–
	Disease of Brain	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Melancholia	–	3	2	–	–	–	1
	Ophthalmia	–	9	9	–	–	–	–
	Otitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Ear	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart – Functional	–	4	2	–	2	–	–
	Diseases of the Heart – Organic	–	3	–	–	3	–	–
	Palpitation	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Angina	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh	7	298	291	–	2	–	12
	Bronchitis	3	38	27	–	6	2	6
	Asthma	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Pneumonia	1	9	9	–	1	–	–
	Pleurisy	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
	Hæmoptysis	–	10	8	–	–	–	2
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Hæmatemesis	1	3	1	–	1	–	2
	Cynanche	–	52	48	–	–	–	4
	Peritonitis	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Enteritis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Dyspepsia	–	106	102	–	1	1	7

MEDICAL and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Chatham, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System—*continued.*	Diarrhœa	–	82	81	–	–	–	1
	Colic and Constipation	1	11	12	–	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	–	7	7	–	–	–	–
	Hernia	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Ulceration of Bowels	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Melæna	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Fistula in Ano	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Synovitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Cystitis	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
	Disease of Kidney	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Retention of Urine	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Icterus	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
	Gonorrhœa	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Epididymitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Phimosis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Stricture	–	4	3	–	1	–	–
	Varicocele	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Orchitis	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Nephritis	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Hydrocele	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Calculus	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Hæmaturia	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Bursæ	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	4	61	64	–	–	–	–
	Ulcer	3	9	9	–	–	–	–
	Bunion	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Erythema	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Lichen	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Scabies	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Urticaria	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Herpes	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Unclassed Diseases	Debility	–	9	9	–	–	–	–
Poisons	Lead Poison	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	13	268	265	–	1	–	15
	Fractures	3	18	15	–	3	1	2
	Dislocations	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Sprains	2	74	73	–	–	–	3
	Contusions	4	259	250	–	–	–	13
	Burns and Scalds	3	64	66	–	–	–	1
	Submersion and Drowning	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	TOTALS	70	1,673	1,614	–	35	13	81

A TABULAR STATEMENT of INJURIES, arranged according to the Region of the Body and Occupation of the Men.

Occupations.	Wounds.						Fractures.								Dislocations.	Sprains.							Contusions.					Burns, &c.				Various.		Total.	Remarks.
	Head and Face.	Eye.	Arms.	Hands and Fingers.	Legs.	Feet and Toes.	Skull.	Jaw.	Nose.	Ulna.	Radius.	Fingers.	Ribs.	Tibula and Fibula.	Toes.	Shoulder.	Shoulder.	Wrist.	Finger.	Hip.	Knee.	Ankle and Foot	Back.	Head and Face.	Eye.	Trunk.	Upper Extremity.	Lower Extremity.	Head and Face.	Eye.	Upper Extremity.	Lower Extremity.	Hernia.	Submersion.		
Shipwrights	12	6	5	38	12	5	1	–	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	2	–	4	1	1	1	3		3	11	13	11	25	2	2	3	3	2	–	181	
Riggers	2	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–		2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	
oiners	–	–	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2		1	3	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	
Painters	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		4	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1 Policeman.	13	
Factory Men	4	4	8	28	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	4	6		5	6	7	9	22	3	23	5	3	2	–	148	
Labourers	16	8	7	50	21	19	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	3		1	3	2	8	11	5	15	13	26	62	2	5	10	3	3	–	304	
																																	TOTAL		693	
																																	Casuals		1,686	Not on the Hurt List.
																																	GRAND TOTAL		2,379	

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Men Superannuated, and Reasons for Superannuation.

Cases.	Qualities.	Age.		Servitude.	Causes for being Superannuated.
		Years.	*Mos.*		
No. 1	L. M. Sawmill - -	57	9	35 years 9 months -	General Debility.
„ 2	Labourer - - -	55	4	30 „ 9 „ -	Bronchitis.
„ 3	Shipwright - - -	51	9	20 „ 8 „ -	Disease of the Brain.
„ 4	Locksmith - - -	40	0	16 „ 5 „ -	Dyspepsia and Debility.
„ 5	L. M. Shipwright - -	54	6	33 „ 7 „ -	Obesity.
„ 6	Caulker - - -	35	7	13 „ 6 „ -	Vertigo and Debility.
„ 7	Coppersmith - - -	41	9	20 „ 8 „ -	Disease of Kidney.
„ 8	Shipwright - - -	29	4	7 „ 2 „ -	Phthisis.
„ 9	M. M. Man - - -	49	0	29 „ 8 „ -	Vertigo.
„ 10	Shipwright - - -	43	8	21 „ 2 „ -	Insanity.
„ 11	Joiner - - - -	44	3	20 „ 3 „ -	Phthisis.
„ 12	Shipwright - - -	51	10	21 „ 10 „ -	Disease of the Stomach.
„ 13	M. M. Man - - -	35	9	15 „ 3 „ -	Epilepsy.
„ 14	Shipwright - - -	51	11	20 „ 6 „ -	Paralysis.
„ 15	Shipwright - - -	54	10	21 „ 4 „ -	Rheumatism and Debility.
„ 16	Shipwright - - -	59	5	33 „ 0 „ -	Debility.
„ 17	S. S. Labourer - -	52	9	22 „ 9 „ -	Debility.
„ 18	Painter - - - -	43	10	10 „ 7 „ -	Phthisis.
„ 19	Labourer - - - -	57	0	31 „ 6 „ -	Dropsy.
„ 20	Shipwright - - -	34	0	12 „ 8 „ -	Facial Paralysis, from Injury to Head.
„ 21	Rigger - - - -	47	4	26 „ 10 „ -	Melancholia.
„ 22	Labourer - - -	59	6	31 „ 2 „ -	Bronchitis and Debility.
„ 23	Shipwright - - -	47	0	20 „ 1 „ -	Disease of the Liver.
„ 24	Shipwright - - -	30	11	10 „ 0 „ -	Asthma.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

By Fleet Surgeon FYSHER NEGUS.

Appendix.

IN the year 1875, 2,792 cases of disease and injury were added to the sick and hurt lists, making, with 112 remaining from 1874, 2,904 cases under treatment during the year.

Of this number, 2,687 were discharged to duty; twenty-eight patients were sent to Haslar Hospital for treatment, which could not be satisfactorily afforded at their own residences; forty-one died; and twenty-seven were invalided; leaving 121 still on the lists at the close of the period. Of accidents, 1,287 were added to the hurt and sick lists, and thirty-three remained from 1874, making a total of 1,320 injuries. To these may be added the seventy-five cases of lead poisoning, which were under treatment, raising the number of hurt to 1,395. The number of sick in that case is 1,509, a larger number (as is almost always the case) than that representing the injuries. The number actually hurt in the Yard, and entitled to half-pay when out, was 1,245.

The cases of men affected by working in preparations of lead were more numerous than usual, partly arising, perhaps, from a larger employment of the material, and partly from the fact that their Lordships, very considerately, have been pleased to grant the benefit of a hurt note (or half-pay) to those men who, from their symptoms, and from corroborative evidence, are, in the opinion of the medical officers, clearly sufferers from lead poisoning, and not merely to those whose illness has been caused by work in double bottoms, as was formerly the case.

In addition to the 2,904 cases actually on the lists, 6,689 minor cases of wounds and injuries have been attended to at the surgery, making a grand total of 9,593 cases.

The average number of *employés* in the Yard, exclusive of about thirty-six colour women, was 5,899.

Ratio of injuries (including lead poisoning) to each 1,000 of the total force	236·5
Ratio of sickness	255·8
Ratio from both causes	492·3

The Metropolitan Police Force doing duty at the Dockyard, or as "water police," numbered 109. A Tabular Statement of their cases of sickness (treated by the medical officers of the Yard) is appended.

Cases of sickness and hurts among the officers and servants of the Naval College have been few, and comparatively unimportant.

I. General Diseases, Section A.

Typhoid Fever has been more prevalent than in last year, and three deaths are recorded from this cause. The most numerous attacks occurred in the second and third quarters of the year.

II. General Diseases, Section B.

Rheumatoid Affections have been numerous, especially in the colder periods. Three deaths (from the acute form) are recorded. *Phthisis Pulmonalis* has been fatal in seven cases, *General Dropsy* in three, and *Cancer of the Mouth and Throat* in one.

In *Diseases of the Nervous System* are found deaths (one in each) from the following affections:—apoplexy, cerebral congestion, paralysis, ramollissement.

In *Diseases of the Circulatory System* four cases of organic cardiac disease terminated fatally.

Catarrhal affections were very numerous, especially in the first, second, and fourth quarters. Five cases of *Bronchitis* were fatal. *Pneumonia* shows three deaths, two in the second quarter and one in the fourth.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—The cases of *Cynanche* were numerous, but merit no particular mention. *Diarrhœa* was prevalent in the warmer months. In the four quarters the numbers added were, respectively, nine, twenty-one, eighty-eight, twenty-nine, showing a great preponderance in July, August, and September. One case terminated fatally. A death also occurred from *Dysentery.*

Accidents were more numerous than in last year although *Wounds* are represented by a smaller number (528 against 574).

Two *Fractures* were fatal; one, of the leg, happening outside the Yard; the other, noted below, No. 12.

The following may be noticed amongst the numerous *Injuries*:—

1. Strain of chest in a labourer from lifting a rather heavy weight, producing copious *Hæmoptysis* (in a phthisical subject) and succeeded by marked *Phthisis*, with frequent and copious attacks of pulmonary hæmorrhage.
2. Compound depressed fracture of skull in a labourer, nearly circular, and about the size of a florin, from a fall on the head (on an iron bolt) from a considerable height. Sent to hospital and afterwards invalided.
3. Lacerated wounds and compound comminuted fracture of toes, in a skilled labourer, from a "discharge-plug" of Her Majesty's ship Hector falling on the foot.
4. Severe injury of the lower part of spine from a fall on a chain cable. The man, a blacksmith, had finally to be sent to hospital, where he remained two months and a half. Invalided.
5. Contusion of testis and injury of spine in a rigger. Suffered greatly from neuralgia and retraction of testis, and severe pain of spine. Five months under treatment, of which two were at Haslar Hospital. Proposed for invaliding.
6. Fracture of clavicle in a labourer. Sent to hospital.
7. Compound fracture of femur in a boiler maker, from the fall of an iron-plate. Sent to hospital.
8. Compound fracture, &c., of three fingers in a labourer, by their being caught in the cog-wheel of a "traveller."
9. Fracture of radius (Colles') in a labourer.
10. Penetrating wound of eye in a shipwright, by a chip of iron. Sent to Haslar Hospital.
11. A similar accident in another shipwright, caused by a chip of iron. Sent to Haslar.
12. Instantaneous death in a labourer, from the thorax being crushed by a ponderous iron frame in the armour-plate shop.
13. Compound fracture of index finger in a labourer. Amputation, and flap formed from posterior integument, the palmar coverings being torn away.
14. Compound fracture of three fingers in a hammerman. Amputation.
15. Fracture of olecranon in a boiler maker, by a blow from a hawser, which carried away when he was passing it. No retraction of the fragment.

 16. Severe

Appendix.

16 Severe subluxation of wrist in a skilled labourer, from the forcible bending of the hand backwards by a heavy weight.

17. Lacerated wound of finger in a labourer, followed by severe and tedious suppurative inflammation of the hand.

18. Severe sprain of chest in a boiler maker, causing immediate hæmoptysis, and succeeded by emaciation and other phthisical symptoms.

19. Fracture of radius and ulna at their middle, in the person of a joiner, from a fall.

TABLE showing the Per-centage of Injuries in different Employments.

INJURIES.	Labourers and Surveyors.	Shipwrights, Caulkers, Apprentices.	Factory Men (Skilled Labourers, Boiler Makers, &c., and Boys).	Riggers and Yard Craft.	Joiners and Pattern Makers.	Painters.
Wounds - - - - -	10·23	9·06	10·66	6·00	3·67	3·00
Fractures - - - - -	1·15	0·40	0·47	0·00	0·30	0·00
Dislocations - - - -	0·00	0·00	0·04	0·00	0·00	0·00
Sprains - - - - -	8·30	5·00	4·25	4·00	3·67	3·00
Contusions - - - -	9·80	5·00	6·00	6·25	3·00	1·56
Burns - - - - -	0·70	0·80	3·00	0·60	0·50	0·00
Hernia - - - - -	0·12	0·40	0·25	0·60	0·00	0·00

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard, PORTSMOUTH, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Scarlet Fever	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Measles	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
	Enteric Fever	3	21	18	–	3	–	3
	Simple Continued Fever	1	21	21	1	–	–	–
	Ague	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Erysipelas	2	11	10	1	–	–	2
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	16	189	194	–	3	2	6
	Gout	–	19	17	–	–	–	2
	Syphilis, Secondary	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	10	2	–	7	1	1
	Dropsy	1	2	–	–	3	–	–
	Cancer	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Apoplexy	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
	Congestion of Brain	–	2	–	1	1	–	–
	Vertigo	2	26	25	–	–	2	1
	Paralysis	–	2	–	–	1	1	–
	Hemicrania	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Epilepsy	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Neuralgia	2	33	32	–	–	1	2
	Sciatica	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
	Softening of Brain	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Dementia	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
	Ophthalmia	–	8	8	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Ear	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart { Functional	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Heart { Organic	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	1	7	6	–	–	–	2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh	18	405	411	–	2	–	10
	Bronchitis	3	49	41	1	5	–	5
	Asthma	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	2	29	17	–	3	–	2
	Pleurisy	–	6	4	–	–	–	2
	Hæmoptysis	2	14	13	1	–	–	2

Medical and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	3	83	80	–	–	–	6
	Prolapsus Ani	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Fistula in Ano	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Dyspepsia	3	60	62	–	–	–	1
	Dysentery	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
	Diarrhœa	2	136	136	–	1	–	1
	Colic and Constipation	–	20	20	–	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
	Hernia	–	3	2	–	–	1	–
	Worms	–	1	1		–	–	–
	Enteritis	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
	Hepatitis	1	8	7	–	–	–	2
	Jaundice	1	4	5	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Nephritis	2	9	10	–	–	1	–
	Diuresis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Cystitis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Stricture	–	5	4	–	1	–	–
	Orchitis	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bursæ	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	5	128	129	–	–	–	4
	Ulcer	1	11	8	–	–	–	4
	Anthrax	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Herpes Zoster	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Urticaria	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Scabies	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Eczema	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Erythema	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Unclassed	Cephalalgia	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
	Debility	–	47	35	1	1	7	3
Poisoning	Delirium Tremens	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Lead Poisoning	2	73	75	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	16	528	519	6	–	1	18
	Fractures	1	31	17	9	2	–	4
	Dislocations	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Sprains	11	294	286	2	–	4	13
	Contusions	4	344	318	5	–	5	20
	Burns and Scalds	1	87	85	–	–	–	3
	TOTAL	112	2,792	2,687	28	41	27	121

MEN SUPERANNUATED for INJURIES or DISEASE in 1875.

QUALITY.	Age.	Length of Service.		Injury or Disease.	REMARKS.
		Yrs.	*Mos.*		
Shipwright - -	34	11	11	Rheumatism - - -	Organic disease of heart.
Labourer - - -	30	2	0	Contusion of leg - -	At site of old fracture.
Shipwright - -	45	20	5	Strain of back - -	Diseased kidneys.
Rigger - - -	48	29	10	ditto - - - -	Rheumatism.
Ditto - - -	55	36	7	Debility - - -	Result of fractured leg.
Smith - - -	40	17	11	Injury of hand - -	Followed by local paralysis.
Shipwright - -	41	18	9	Vertigo - - - -	Resulting from wound of scalp.
Ditto - - -	44	21	9	Phthisis - - -	And heart disease.
Machine man - -	48	30	1	Vertigo.	
Shipwright - -	55	30	9	ditto - - - -	Resulting from wound of head.
Skilled Labourer -	48	14	8	Phthisis pulmonalis.	
Fitter - - -	24	15	9	Defective vision - -	Following a heavy blow on the head.
Boilermaker - -	36	16	9½	Loss of eye, &c. - -	Eye removed in hospital.
Rigger - - -	43	21	10¼	Vertigo.	
Labourer - - -	36	2	1	Paraplegia - - -	From a fall, causing injury of spine.
Shipwright - -	40	10	4¾	Debility - - - -	Result of old fracture of femur.
Ditto - - -	42	10	5	Sprain of back - -	Weakness of lower limbs.
Ditto - - -	39	10	8½	Neuralgia - - -	Very severe, of both infra-orbital nerves.
Leading Man of Shipwrights.	57	31	11	Injury of side - -	From a heavy fall.
Caulker - - -	41	17	5	Ulcers of leg - - -	Succeeding injury of knee.
Hammerman - -	29	1	9	Injury of spine - -	From a fall.
Shipwright - -	44	21	2	Debility - - -	Result of fracture of leg.
Joiner - - -	49	23	4¾	Paralysis.	
Leading man of Shipwrights.	57	35	1	Chronic bronchitis - -	Emaciation and phthisical symptoms.
Shipwright - -	55	16	3	Debility - - - -	Vertigo and defective vision.
Stoker - - -	52	16	10	Chronic gastric disease.	
A. B. - - -	56	29	1	Deafness.	

INJURIES received in Portsmouth Dockyard; arranged according to Occupations and the Regions of the Body.

Nature of Injury.	Part of the Body.	Labourers and Sawyers.	Shipwrights, Caulkers, and Apprentices.	Factory Men, Smiths' Boys.	Riggers and Yard Craft.	Joiners.	Painters.	TOTAL.
Wounds	Scalp	8	4	15	–	1	–	28
	Eye	5	17	18	–	–	–	40
	Face	2	7	14	1	1	–	25
	Arm	2	3	18	–	1	1	25
	Hand	52	64	145	16	9	1	287
	Trunk	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
	Thigh	–	2	1	–	–	–	3
	Leg	11	28	27	4	1	–	71
	Foot	8	12	12	–	1	–	33
Fractures	Skull	1	1	1	–	–	–	3
	Nose	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Arm	1	1	1	–	1	–	4
	Hand	5	1	4	–	–	–	10
	Clavicle	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Ribs	1	–	2	–	–	–	3
	Thigh	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	Leg	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Foot	1	1	2	–	–	–	4
Dislocation	Shoulder	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sprains	Arm	9	7	13	2	1	1	33
	Hand	2	1	7	–	2	–	12
	Trunk	45	41	52	6	6	–	150
	Knee and Leg	4	7	10	3	3	–	27
	Foot	12	16	18	4	2	1	53
Contusions	Head	2	–	5	1	1	–	9
	Eye	3	6	6	–	–	–	15
	Face	2	1	–	–	–	–	3
	Arm	4	5	17	2	1	–	29
	Hand	3	4	13	2	–	–	22
	Trunk	21	16	40	7	3	–	87
	Thigh	5	4	12	1	1	–	23
	Leg	9	15	10	6	3	1	44
	Foot	35	24	38	3	2	–	102
Burns	Face and Eye	3	2	20	–	2	–	27
	Neck	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
	Arm	1	–	15	–	–	–	16
	Hand	1	3	19	–	–	–	23
	Thigh and Leg	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
	Foot	–	–	7	–	–	–	7
Hernia	–	1	7	6	2	–	–	16
	TOTAL	260	303	575	60	42	5	1,245*

* Minor Cases not entered on List – – – 6,689

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

By Fleet Surgeon D. J. DUIGAN, M.D.

Appendix.

The mean strength of Devonport Dockyard was	3,369
Total number of sick and hurt admitted	1,883
Cases remaining from last Return were 66, making a total under treatment, of	1,949

Mean Strength.

Total Sick and Hurt.

The above were disposed of as follows, viz.:

To duty	1,804
To hospital	50
Died	15
Superannuated	15
Remaining under treatment	65
Total	1,949

Remaining by last Return.

How disposed of.

Statistical Explanation.

Total number of days' sickness	26,498
Average duration of sickness, each case	13·59
Average daily number on list	5·33
Ratio of sick and hurt, per 1,000 of force	578·5
Average number of hurt, per 1,000 of force	27·47

Total Admissions.

The total number of sick and hurt admitted was 1,883, as compared with 1,663 last year, but the mean strength of the Dockyard is 3,369, against 3,198 of the previous Return

Deaths, Causes of.

Fifteen deaths took place; one from erysipelas, one from rheumatism, one, from paralysis, four from bronchitis (one had been returned under catarrh), one from lead colic, two from drowning, one from Bright's disease, one from disease of knee joint, one from debility not clearly diagnosed, one from pyæmia while under treatment for rheumatism, and one from phthisis, which was under the heading of cynanche.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

As regards general diseases, we have had no case of typhus or enteric fever, a solitary case of scarlet fever, eight cases of simple continued fever, with an average of 18·5 days' sickness, two cases of ague, and twenty of erysipelas. There was no epidemic in this neighbourhood.

Appendix.

II. General Diseases, Section B.

In Section B. 149 cases of illness were admitted, amongst which were 137 cases of rheumatism, two of which died from heart mischief, and three were superannuated ; one case of epithelioma, which was removed by operation, and a case of cancer, which was sent to hospital. There was one case of primary syphilis ; I alluded last year to the absence of syphilis, and attributed this to suppressio veri. The single case which presented itself this year was said to have arisen from the blow of a rope. The other cases, in this Division, are not worth alluding to.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Under diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, thirteen cases of insanity occurred ; two cases of defective vision, and one case of brain softening, were invalided. There were twelve cases of ophthalmia, which were caused by the dust arising from patent fuel; it irritated, not only the eyes, but also the skin, and occurred in the persons of men unloading a cargo. The irritating particles arise from the dust of the pitch used in the manufacture. Men so employed should protect themselves by crape tied over the face and eyes. The inflammation quickly yielded to a collyrium of borax and liquid extract of opium, one drachm of each to eight ounces of water.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

The diseases of the respiratory organs amounted to 389 cases, eight remaining under treatment from last year's Return, giving an average of 14·2 days' illness.

Lead Colic.

Forty-seven cases of lead colic, principally amongst the shipwrights, were admitted on the hurt list. There is but one way to stamp out this affection, and that is to abandon the red oxide paint, and substitute some other. I fear there must be some reason for adhering to the red lead in consequence of its protective power over the iron, not found in any other compound. The men of iron should consider this important question, and make suggestions. Respirators may palliate the evil, but it is difficult to wear bunting over the mouth and nose in a close atmosphere, and if the best ever invented were worn scrupulously, so as to intercept the impalpable lead dust, the system would be still vulnerable through the hair and skin ; men are always recommended to be henceforth employed away from lead work when discharged from the hurt list.

Wounds and Injuries.

Four thousand two hundred injuries, sustained on duty, have been attended to at the surgery, and registered in the Hurt Book. There were twenty-one fractures, 488 injuries of the eyes, often caused by iron splinters from the chisel or hammer becoming imbedded in the cornea. There were two deaths by drowning.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard, DEVONPORT, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Measles	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Scarlet Fever	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Simple Continued Fever	–	8	7	–	–	–	1
	Ague	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Erysipelas	–	20	19	–	1	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	5	137	131	–	2	3	6
	Gout	1	5	6	–	–	–	–
	Syphilis, Primary	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Epithelioma	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Scrofula	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	3	2	–	–	–	1
	Cancer	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Vertigo	–	7	7	–	–	–	–
	Paralysis	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Epilepsy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Neuralgia	2	19	18	1	–	–	2
	Insanity	–	13	10	1	–	–	2
	Defective Vision	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
	Softening of Brain	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Ophthalmia	–	12	12	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Ear	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Nose	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart { Functional	–	4	1	–	1	1	1
	{ Organic	–	2	1	–	–	–	1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh	1	350	359	–	1	1	10
	Bronchitis	4	25	24	1	2	–	2
	Asthma	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	1	6	7	–	–	–	–
	Pleurisy	1	3	3	1	–	–	–
	Hæmoptysis	1	2	3	–	–	–	–

Medical and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	1	46	45	–	1	–	1
	Peritonitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Jaundice	1	1	1	–	–	–	1
	Dyspepsia	–	105	102	–	–	–	3
	Dysentery	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Diarrhœa	3	106	107	1	–	–	1
	Colic and Constipation	–	24	24	–	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	–	5	4	–	–	–	1
	Hernia	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Hæmatemesis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Hepatitis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease	–	6	3	–	1	–	2
	Cystitis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Incontinence of Urine	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Stricture	1	7	6	1	–	1	–
	Orchitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Joints	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	3	98	92	–	–	–	9
	Ulcer	1	6	6	–	–	–	1
	Tumour	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Eczema	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Psoriasis	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Pityriasis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Unclassed	Debility	–	17	13	–	1	2	1
	Cephalalgia	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Lead Colic	–	47	41	3	1	1	1
	Not known	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Poisoning	By Carbonic Acid	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	10	366	350	14	–	2	10
	Fractures	–	24	11	10	–	–	3
	Dislocations	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Sprains	1	94	93	1	–	–	1
	Contusions	4	159	151	8	–	–	4
	Burns and Scalds	1	18	19	–	–	–	–
	Submersion and Drowning	–	3	1	–	2	–	–
	Injuries to Eye, &c.	1	88	85	3	–	1	–
	Concussion of Brain	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	TOTALS	66	1,883	1,804	50	15	15	65

TABLE of OFFICERS and MEN SUPERANNUATED from Her Majesty's Dockyard at DEVONPORT, during the Year 1875, showing the Diseases for which Superannuated, Ages, and Length of Servitude.

DISEASES.	AGES.					SERVITUDE.						
	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	Under 5 Years.	Under 10 Years.	Under 15 Years.	Under 20 Years.	Under 25 Years.	Under 30 Years.	Total Cases.
Rheumatism	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	3
Defective Vision	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Softening of Brain	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Heart Disease, Functional	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Catarrh	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Stricture	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Debility	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Lead Colic	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Wounds	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
Injury to Eye	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTALS	–	1	4	3	7	–	–	3	2	5	5	15

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Injuries sustained "on Duty" in Her Majesty's Dockyard, DEVONPORT, during the Year 1875.

Number of Men on Yard Books - - - - - - - 3,469.

Injuries arranged according to the Regions or Organs of the Body on which they occurred.	Number Registered in Hurt Book.	Remaining by last Return.	Since added.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Royal Naval Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Now on the List.	Total Number of Days Absent.
Head and Neck :									
Wounds	186	–	41	33	7	–	1	–	386
Contusions	54	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	7
Burns and Scalds	8	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3
Concussion of Brain	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Eye and Appendages :									
Wounds	71	–	19	16	3	–	–	–	98
Contusions	77	–	8	7	1	–	–	–	49
Burns and Scalds	127	1	30	31	–	–	–	–	135
Foreign Bodies	213	–	30	30	–	–	–	–	175
Trunk :									
Wounds	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	7
Sprains	72	–	29	28	1	–	–	–	209
Contusions	69	1	26	24	2	–	–	–	333
Fractured Clavicle	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	92
Upper Extremity :									
Wounds	1,939	6	207	199	7	–	–	7	2,780
Fractures	12	–	12	8	4	–	–	–	307
Dislocations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sprains	84	–	22	32	–	–	–	–	261
Contusions	290	–	40	39	1	–	–	–	496
Burns and Scalds	72	1	12	13	–	–	–	–	122
Lower Extremity :									
Wounds	451	4	85	84	3	–	–	2	1,780
Fractures	8	–	8	1	7	–	–	–	50
Sprains	52	1	23	23	–	–	–	1	1,321
Contusions	318	2	89	85	2	–	–	4	1,124
Burns and Scalds	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lead Colic	47	–	47	41	3	1	1	1	1,202
Submersion	31	–	3	1	–	2	–	–	7
Hernia	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	14
TOTALS	4,200	16	743	694	44	3	2	16	9,958

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, KEYHAM,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

By Fleet Surgeon DANIEL J. DUIGAN, M.D.

Appendix.

THE mean strength of Keyham Dockyard was 1,388, showing an increase this year of 176 men. Seven hundred and seventy-nine cases were placed on the sick and hurt lists, which is equal to 561·25 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, equal to 66·76 per 1,000. Twenty-seven cases remained from last year; twenty-nine were sent to hospital; two (returned as invalided) were discharged, having completed six months on the sick-list; and forty-one remain on the list.

The prevailing diseases this year, as in the previous one, were rheumatism and those of the respiratory and digestive systems.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

The febrile complaints consist of eleven cases of *Simple Continued Fever*, giving an average of between eight and nine days' sickness. *Ague*, two cases; *Influenza*, two; and six of *Erysipelas*. Two cases of the latter remain on the list; both are convalescent.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Rheumatism forms the greater part of this section. Fifty-seven cases were added; one has died, and five remain under treatment. *Phthisis:* three cases. Two have died (one, a police constable, in the Royal Naval Hospital), and one remains under treatment in the Brompton Hospital.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Neuralgia and *Ophthalmia* were the chief diseases of the nervous system. There was one fatal case of *Meningitis*. *Paralysis*, three cases; two of facial paralysis, which yielded readily to treatment. One case of *Hemiplegia* of the left side. As this patient was exposed to wet, cold, and heavy work previous to the attack, he was placed on the hurt-list by order of the Admiral Superintendent.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

One case of *Functional Disease of the Heart*, and three of *Organic*. Of the latter, two were fatal, and one was discharged to duty. In one of the fatal cases, the patient (Charles Graham, labourer) died suddenly in the Yard. He had received an injury of the head four months previous to this. This case was returned as heart disease as the probable cause of death. A post-mortem examination was not allowed.

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System.

This class of disease was represented by one case of *Bubo* (*Symp.*), eight days under treatment.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Catarrh and *Bronchitis* were very prevalent this year. Seventy-four cases of the former disease were added to the list during the year, giving an average of six days' sickness. All these returned to duty. *Bronchitis:* five cases in the first quarter, six in the second, one in the third, and eight in the last, making a total of twenty cases. Five cases remain on the list. There were also two cases of *Pneumonia*, three of *Pleurisy*, and one of *Hæmoptysis*. All returned to duty.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

The chief diseases of this class were *Cynanche*, *Dyspepsia*, and *Diarrhœa*. The greater number of cases of cynanche occurred during the first and second quarters of the year. It might best be described as ulcerative tonsillitis, with well-marked asthenia, a flabby, white tongue, and very slight febrile disturbance. *Diarrhœa:* one case is returned as invalided. This patient, having completed six months on the sick-list, was discharged. *Hernia:* three cases of inguinal hernia; none of them were placed on the list.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

These consist of nineteen cases, of which one was fatal, viz., one of *Bright's Disease*. Three cases of *Hæmaturia* are returned, as they appear in the different quarterly reports, but it is the same patient. He still remains on the list. One case of *Stricture* has been on the list over four months.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Two cases of *Disease of the Bones:* one has been discharged to duty, and the other case (necrosis of the lower jaw) remains under treatment. One case of disease of the elbow-joint in a boy, remaining from last year, and returned as invalided, having completed six months on the sick-list. This boy has since been re-entered by order of the Admiral Superintendent. One case has since been added, and discharged to duty.

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue.

Phlegmon and *Abscess* form the greater part of this class of diseases. Three cases remained from last year, thirty-one were since added, and one remains on the list. They give an average of nearly ten days' sickness.

Unclassed Diseases.

Three cases of *Debility*. Two were discharged to duty, and one remains.

Wounds and Injuries, &c.

Two thousand seven hundred and eighty cases of *Injury* were registered in the hurt book this year. Three hundred and forty-nine of these were placed on the hurt list, and seventeen cases of injury were also placed on the sick-list, as they were received off duty, and outside the dockyard, making a total of 366 cases. Of the latter, two were severe; one, concussion of the brain by a fall from a cart, and the other a wound of the knee, caused by being thrown from a horse. This patient was four months on the list. Of the 348 cases placed on the hurt-list, twenty-seven were sent to hospital, ten remain under treatment, and the remainder were discharged to duty. The following is a list of cases sent to hospital as they occurred:—1. Contusion of right thigh. 2. Contusion of right testicle. 3. Compound dislocation of right shoulder (remains in hospital). 4. Burn of right instep. 5. Wound, lacerated, of left little finger. 6. Contusion of side. 7. Wound of lower lip. 8. Wound, right leg. 9. Wound, lacerated,

lacerated, of left hand. 10. Wound of right leg. 11. Wound of right elbow. 12. Contusion of leg (osteitis). 13. Wound of forehead. 14. Wound, lacerated, of head. 15. Contusion of back and ribs. 16. Contusion of leg (osteitis (case 12). 17. Wound, right fore-finger (amputated). 18. Wound, left shin (died). 19. Compound comminuted fracture of right great toe. 20. Contusion of perineum. 21. Contusion of ribs. 22. Contusion of back. 23. Wound, contused, of knee. 24. Wound of head (erysipelas). 25. Compound fracture of fourth finger, left hand (amputated). 26. Compound comminuted fracture of right foot (died). 27. Compound fracture of left fore-finger (remains in hospital).

Of the above hospital cases, two have died, and two remain there under treatment; the remainder, twenty-three in number, have returned to duty. Twenty-eight cases of injuries of the eye, &c., have been placed on the list; all these have returned to duty, and no permanent injury has been sustained.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard, KEYHAM, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Simple Continued Fever	–	11	11	–	–	–	–
	Ague	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Influenza	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Erysipelas	–	6	4	–	–	–	2
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	4	57	55	–	1	–	5
	Gout	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Syphilis, Primary	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Scrofula	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	3	–	1	1	–	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Vertigo	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Paralysis	–	3	2	–	–	–	1
	Epilepsy	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Neuralgia	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
	Sciatica	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Meningitis	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Ophthalmia	–	7	6	–	–	–	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart { Functional	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Heart { Organic	–	3	1	–	2	–	–
	Varicose Veins	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh	1	74	75	–	–	–	–
	Bronchitis	1	20	16	–	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	1	2	3	–	–	–	–
	Pleurisy	1	3	4	–	–	–	–
	Hæmoptysis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Hæmatemesis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Cynanche	–	34	34	–	–	–	–
	Gastritis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Odontalgia	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
	Dyspepsia	2	55	54	–	–	–	3
	Diarrhœa	1	28	27	–	–	–	–

Medical and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Keyham, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System—*continued.*	Colic and Constipation	–	9	8	–	–	–	1
	Hæmorrhoids	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Biliary Obstruction	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Fistula in Ano	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Gums, Inflammation of	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Nephritis	–	5	4	–	–	–	1
	Calculus in Ureter	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Gonorrhœa	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Hæmaturia	–	3	2	–	–	–	1
	Cystitis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Stricture	–	3	2	–	–	–	1
	Orchitis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Epididymitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones	–	2	1	–	–	–	1
	Diseases of the Joints	1	1	1	–	–	1	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	3	31	33	–	–	–	1
	Ulcer	1	1	1	–	–	–	1
	Fissures, hands	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Erythema	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Tumour, Eyelid	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Eczema	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Unclassed	Debility	–	3	2	–	–	–	1
	Headache	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	4	166	154	12	–	–	4
	Fractures	–	11	7	4	–	–	–
	Dislocations	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Sprains	1	36	35	–	–	–	2
	Contusions	5	101	93	9	–	–	4
	Burns and Scalds	–	20	17	1	–	–	2
	Injuries to Eye, and Appendages	–	28	28	–	–	–	–
	Concussion of Brain	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	TOTALS	27	779	728	29	6	2	41

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Injuries sustained "on Duty" in Her Majesty's Dockyard at KEYHAM, during the Year 1875.

Average Numbers of Officers and Men employed - - - 1,388.

Injuries arranged according to the Regions and Organs of the Body.	Registered in Hurt Book.	Remaining from last Return.	Since added to the List.	Returned to Duty.	Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Now on the Hurt List.	Total Injuries of each Region.
Head and Neck:									
Wounds	109	1	21	16	4	–	–	2	173
Contusions	49	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	
Sprains	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burns and Scalds	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Concussion of Brain	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Eye and Appendages:									
Wounds	42	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	271
Contusions	58	–	11	11	–	–	–	–	
Burns and Scalds	74	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Foreign Bodies	97	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	
Trunk:									
Contusions	45	–	18	11	6	–	–	1	88
Sprains	38	–	14	14	–	–	–	–	
Fractured Ribs	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Hernia	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Upper Extremity:									
Wounds	1,431	4	106	105	4	–	–	1	1,856
Contusions	265	1	31	32	–	–	–	–	
Sprains	41	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	
Fractures	7	–	7	5	2	–	–	–	
Dislocations	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	
Burns and Scalds	111	–	8	7	–	–	–	1	
Lower Extremity:									
Wounds	161	2	34	32	4	–	–	–	391
Contusions	176	1	40	35	3	–	–	3	
Sprains	27	–	10	9	–	–	–	1	
Fractures	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	
Burns and Scalds	25	–	10	8	1	–	–	1	
Paralysis	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
TOTAL	2,780	9	349	320	27	–	–	11	2,780

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, PEMBROKE,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

By Fleet Surgeon GEORGE MOORE, M.D.

Appendix.

THE mean strength of Pembroke Dockyard, during the year 1875, was about 1,813, being an increase of 114 over that of the previous year.

The aggregate number of cases entered on the sick and hurt lists was 892, to which, adding forty-three, the number which remained from the previous year, we have a total of 935 cases under treatment. Of this number, 862 were discharged to duty, nine were sent to hospital, seventeen died, five were superannuated, and forty-two remained on the list on the 31st of December.

The total number entered on the sick-list during the year was 638, being in the ratio of about 347 per 1,000 of strength, while the total number entered on the hurt-list was only 254, or in the ratio of about 138 per 1,000.

The death-rate for the year was unusually large, even when taking into consideration the increased number of men employed. Nine deaths occurred from phthisis in subjects whose ages averaged 35 years. One death occurred from erysipelas, one from uræmia (the primary cause could not be ascertained), one from acute rheumatism, one from pneumonia, one from pleurisy, one from diarrhœa, one from Bright's Disease, and one from contusion of the great toe, which resulted in gangrene of the foot and leg. The latter case occurred on board Her Majesty's hospital ship Nankin, where the patient had been sent for hospital treatment, and has doubtless been recorded in the returns from that ship, but as the patient's name was retained on the hurt-list until his death took place it was necessary to include the case in the returns from this Yard also. It is satisfactory to observe that this is the only instance in which death took place, as the result of an injury, during the period of the present Return.

Notwithstanding the insanitary conditions which have long obtained in Pembroke Dock, the health of its inhabitants was fairly good during the year 1875. Numerous cases of diarrhœa occurred during the end of the summer, and the beginning of autumn, but they were mostly of a very mild character, and amenable to very simple treatment. Diseases of the respiratory system, as might, *à priori*, be expected, were very prevalent during the severe weather in the months of November and December; and these, with pulmonary phthisis, contributed largely to swell the death-rate for the year.

No disease prevailed in an epidemic form in Pembroke Dock or its suburbs during the period of this Return.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard at PEMBROKE, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Erysipelas	–	3	2	–	1	–	–
	Uræmia	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	2	74	68	–	1	1	6
	Gout	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	13	2	–	9	–	3
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Paralysis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Epilepsy	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Neuralgia	–	17	16	–	–	–	1
	Mental Debility	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Ophthalmia	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Ear	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart – Functional	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Heart – Organic	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Aneurism	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Parotides	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh	15	254	265	–	–	–	4
	Bronchitis	4	24	24	–	–	–	4
	Asthma	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	–	6	4	–	1	1	–
	Pleurisy	–	4	2	–	1	–	1
	Hæmoptysis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	–	26	25	–	–	–	1
	Dyspepsia	1	63	63	–	–	–	1
	Diarrhœa	2	47	48	–	1	–	–

MEDICAL and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Pembroke, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System—*continued.*	Colic and Constipation	–	15	15	–	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
	Hernia	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
	Hepatitis	–	3	1	–	–	–	2
	Splenitis	–	2	1	–	–	–	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Nephritis	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Stricture	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Joints	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	–	26	24	–	–	–	2
	Ulcer	–	6	3	–	–	–	3
	Erythema	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Herpes Zoster	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Eczema	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Unclassed	Debility	1	12	12	–	–	1	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	2	73	65	5	–	–	5
	Fractures	1	2	3	–	–	–	–
	Sprains	–	42	39	–	–	–	3
	Contusions	6	122	119	4	1	–	4
	Burns and Scalds	2	20	22	–	–	–	–
	TOTALS	43	892	862	9	17	5	42

TABULAR STATEMENT of Men Superannuated from Her Majesty's Dockyard at PEMBROKE DOCK during the Year 1875.

Rating.	Age.	Servitude.	Cause of Superannuation.
Caulker	42	14 years and 10 months	Organic disease of the heart.
Smith	47	18 „ and 5 „	Defective vision; sight of one eye lost.
Sawyer	55	35 „ and 10 „	Mental debility; incipient softening of brain.
Labourer	45	21 „ and 2 „	Chronic rheumatism.
Sawyer	54	35 „ and 9 „	Nervous debility and dyspepsia.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Injuries received on Duty by the Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Dockyard at PEMBROKE DOCK during the Year 1875, arranged according to the Regions of the Body, Nature of the Injuries, and Occupations of the Recipients.

Nature of Injury, and Situation.	Officers.	Shipwrights.	Joiners.	Factory Men.	Storehouse Men.	Labourers.	Boys.	TOTALS.
Wounds:								
Scalp and Face	–	4	–	–	–	3	1	8
Eyes	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Arm and Forearm	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3
Hand and Fingers	–	18	1	5	–	14	3	41
Thigh and Leg	–	8	–	–	–	2	2	12
Feet and Toes	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4
Fractures:								
Ribs	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Sprains:								
Shoulder	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3
Wrist	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	4
Back	–	7	2	3	–	7	–	19
Hip	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ankle	–	3	–	2	–	7	–	12
Contusions:								
Head and Face	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	4
Eyes	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3
Trunk	–	5	1	4	–	8	–	18
Upper Extremity	–	16	1	–	–	12	2	31
Lower Extremity	1	23	5	6	1	28	2	66
Burns and Scalds:								
Eye	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4
Upper Extremity	–	1	–	5	–	2	3	11
Lower Extremity	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	4
Various:								
Hernia	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	4
TOTAL Injuries entered on Hurt List	2	95	12	34	1	96	14	254
Minor Injuries not entered on the Hurt List								1,142
GRAND TOTAL								1,396

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTS

For the Year 1875,

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITALS

AT

HASLAR.—Under the charge of Inspector General WILLIAM R. E. SMART, C.B., M.D.

PLYMOUTH.—Under the charge of Inspector General HENRY J. DOMVILLE, C.B., M.D.

CHATHAM.—Under the charge of Deputy Inspector General ROBERT POITINGER.

YARMOUTH LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Under the charge of Inspector General WILLIAM MACLEOD, M.D.

HAULBOWLINE.—Under the charge of Fleet Surgeon JAMES N. DICK.

MEDICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, HASLAR,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

By Deputy Inspector General THOMAS RUSSEL PICKTHORN.

Appendix.

THE total number of patients under treatment in the medical wards of this hospital during the year was 1,712. This varies but little from either of the two preceding years, for in 1873 the number was 1,705, and in 1874 it was 1,676. Of this number of 1,712, 204 remained from the previous year; and 1,508 were admitted during the present one.

On inspecting the numerical report, and comparing it with that of the preceding year, it will be observed that, although the total number of admissions is much the same, yet the diseases under treatment in the two years varied very much. Miasmatic fevers, that were numerous in 1874, owing to many patients being received from the naval force serving on the west coast of Africa during the Ashantee War, almost disappear from the report of this year, which has been unmarked by any such service. There is an increase, however, of enteric fever in the present year, and this is chiefly due to an outbreak of the disease amongst the Royal Marine Artillery stationed at Fort Cumberland. Mumps also prevailed epidemically in the early part of this year in the boys' training ship in Portsmouth harbour.

In following out this comparison, and running down the classes of diseases, no other very remarkable difference between the two years is reached until the seventh class, that of Diseases of the Respiratory System, when it will be found that the number of these diseases in the present year more than doubled the admissions in the previous one. This extraordinary increase was chiefly confined to the first quarter of the year, when the weather was unusually inclement, and febrile catarrh was epidemic in the Marine Barracks at Forton.

In the eighth class, that of Diseases of the Digestive System, there is also an increase of admissions to be noticed, and this increase is mainly to be ascribed to the very large number of cases of dyspepsia e potu received in the third quarter of the year from the marine division at Forton.

An analysis of the admissions during the year gives the following results:

Officers of all ranks	67
Seamen, &c. from Ships and Civil Establishments	470
Boys	142
Royal Marine Artillery, from Head Quarters	148
Royal Marine Light Infantry, from Head Quarters	384
Invalids from Foreign Stations	229
Foreign Seamen	6
Pensioners	62
TOTAL	1,508

The

The total number of 1,712 patients under treatment during the year was disposed of as follows:

Discharged cured	1,050
„ invalided	282
„ dead	89
„ otherwise	124
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December 1875	167
TOTAL	1,712

These numbers show a still further decline in the invaliding rate, when the reports of former years are examined. Last year it was observed that the percentage of invaliding had fallen from 26 per cent in 1873, to 22 per cent. in 1874. In the present year the invaliding amounts to rather less than 17 per cent.

The number of deaths is precisely the same in 1875 as the previous year, giving a per-centage of 5·2 in the present year, against 5·31 in the former. Nearly a fourth of the whole number of deaths took place in the pensioners' wards.

Those "otherwise discharged," either went to their own homes by Admiralty order or their own request; or were marines transferred to their own division for disposal; or patients sent to the surgical wards, or to Yarmouth Hospital, for further treatment.

I. General Diseases, Section A.

The number of these diseases is small, being less than a half of the number received in the previous year; and this is altogether owing to the disappearance of *Remittent Fever* from the list. *Measles* and *Scarlatina* occurred sporadically throughout the year, but only twenty cases in all were received, and all of them terminated favourably.

Mumps, as I have previously remarked, was confined to the early part of the year, when the disease was epidemic. The principal victims were the boys of the training ship St. Vincent. Very few of the cases presented any severity, and there were not many instances of metastasis to the testes.

Forty-four patients, with *Enteric Fever*, were under treatment during the year, two of whom remained from 1874, and forty-two were received during the year. Thirty-seven recovered, and returned to duty; four died; and three remain under treatment. Of these three, two are convalescent; but in the third, phthisis has supervened, and is advancing rapidly.

These forty-four patients were received from the following sources:

Royal Marine Artillery Barracks	26
Royal Marine Light Infantry Barracks	5
Her Majesty's Dockyard	3
Her Majesty's Ship St. Vincent	3
„ „ Sultan	2
„ „ Volage	2
„ „ Malabar	1
„ „ Duke of Wellington	1
Turkish Ship of War, Taif	1
TOTAL	44

Cases of this disease were received from the Royal Marine Artillery from the beginning of the year up to the 23rd October, since which date there has been a cessation of admissions from that source. The outbreak of this fever among the men of this division is ascribed chiefly to defective arrangements connected with the outfall of the main Portsmouth drainage into the sea near Fort Cumberland; but among the married men of the corps there

Appendix.

has been noticed another probable cause in the fact of the well water used by some of them being polluted by sewage. The whole matter has been for some time under the investigation of the proper authorities, and it is hoped that such steps will be taken by them as will check the further occurrence of this destructive disease.

The other cases, it will be seen, were widely scattered, and the disease could not, in some of them, be traced to its cause, arising, as it did in many instances, from exposure to the specific poison when the men were absent on leave. In three of the four fatal cases death occurred during the height of the fever, the patients dying on the ninth, tenth, and eleventh days of the disease; but the fourth death was due to inter-current, or secondary disease. The number of deaths is small, as a large proportion of the cases were of an extremely grave nature, and I believe the successful result to arise chiefly from the favourable circumstances under which the patients are treated. The wards are roomy and well ventilated, the nurses are experienced and attentive, and the greatest care is taken in disinfecting and removing the excretions.

The three deaths during the fever were those of two young men of the Royal Marine Artillery, and a seaman of the Sultan, the latter of whom contracted the disease at Malta. In only one of three cases was an autopsy made, but in it the pathological conditions were highly characteristic, for large spongy masses of dark grey deposit were found on Peyer's patches, and in the solitary glands for some distance up the ilium. Near the cæcum these deposits were in a sloughy condition, and the stream of water, used to wash the intestine, caused perforation of it.

The other death to be noticed was that of a marine, admitted in November 1874, who had a mild attack of fever; but shortly after his convalescence, the symptoms of psoas abscess developed themselves, and pus to a large amount was found in the urine. The abscess was opened above the crest of the ilium. Death took place from exhaustion, and at the post-mortem examination the existence of a large psoas abscess on right side was disclosed, with adhesions to the bladder, and a communication, which admitted a crow-quill, existed between the abscess and that viscus.

The only sequelæ of this fever observed during the year, besides the case of phthisis, at present in the wards, and mentioned in a previous part of these remarks, were two cases of phlebitis of the femoral vein, causing obstruction to the return of blood, and much swelling of the limb. In both cases the swelling lasted a very considerable time, and in one of them was never entirely reduced. The patient, a young recruit of the Royal Marine Artillery, was discharged to duty, but being found unable to perform it, was invalided.

Only six cases of *Miasmatic Fever* were admitted during the year, and they were recurrences of ague in men who had served in the tropics. One of them had contracted this fever at Greytown, and his health was so much undermined as to render him unfit for further service.

II. General Diseases, Section B.

A third of the whole loss of service from invaliding, and nearly a third of the deaths during the year, arose from the diseases grouped under this head.

The proportion of men disabled by *Rheumatism* and its sequelæ is, however, less than in former years. *Phthisis* is also less prominent in the number of admissions; but the fatal cases were within one of those of the preceding year, and the invalidings were very numerous. Cases of this disease are received from all sources; but the largest number come from foreign stations as invalids. Many of the deaths occur in the pensioners' wards. In the death shown under *Diabetes*, a pensioner was the patient, and death arose from phthisis supervening on the diabetic condition.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System, &c.

In this class there is also to be noticed a diminution in the number of admissions, and this decrease occurs in the three prominent diseases, *Paralysis*, *Epilepsy*, and *Insanity*. Yet, on examining the Reports for the two yers, it will be found that, though the number of cases received in the present year is considerably smaller, the proportion of invalidings and discharge of patients to Yarmouth Hospital for further treatment is much greater than in the previous year.

Four cases of *Apoplexy*, all of which proved fatal, are recorded during the year. In two of these, warrant officers, past the prime of life, were the subjects of the disease. An atheromatous condition of the cerebral arteries, with a large clot in right lateral ventricle, and softening of the centre of the right hemisphere of the brain, were found to exist in one, but in the other, where the symptoms were very similar, no autopsy was made. The other two cases were in a stoker, of Her Majesty's ship Asia, where a large clot was found inside the dura mater, covering the left hemisphere of cerebrum ; and a pensioner, received in a moribund state.

Much loss of service arises from *Vertigo* and *Epilepsy*, but no death is noted from these diseases. There is less invaliding from other diseases of this class, but four deaths arose from them, and all were due to cerebral disease, though two are found under the head of paralysis, the patients having been old pensioners, admitted with general paralysis.

Mental Diseases, although also appearing in smaller numbers in the column of admissions than in the previous year, were of a much graver character, as no less than twenty-two of the whole number of twenty-nine were transferred to Yarmouth Hospital for treatment, whereas in the preceding year only nineteen out of thirty-four were so disposed of. Besides the twenty-two cases that appear as sent to Yarmouth Hospital under the head of insanity, four others were also so discharged, in whom mental disease supervened on other maladies. Two of these occur under the head of paralysis, one under cerebral disease, and one under organic disease of heart. This makes the total number of patients transferred to Yarmouth Hospital during the year amount to twenty-six.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

There is very little variation in the number of admissions of these serious diseases from year to year, but a small diminution is to be noticed in this one. There is, however, a very marked decrease in the number of invalidings and of deaths ; and this arises principally from the relatively large proportion of functional disease to organic. Nine of the latter terminated fatally, as did three cases of acute pericarditis.

In both of the fatal cases of *Aneurism*, the abdominal aorta was the site of the disease. In one, the aneurism was a small one, just above the origin of the cœliac axis, and the sac lay behind the right crus of the diaphragm. Hæmorrhage into the right pleura was the cause of death.

In the other case, the aneurismal sac was of large size, extending from below the cœliac axis to the left iliac region. A small rent in the sac had allowed the slow escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity, in which a coagulum, weighing 3 lbs. 5 oz., was lying.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

There is to be observed the largest increase of admissions relatively to other years, and it was due, as I stated in the preliminary remarks, to the inclement spring causing a general increase of affections of the respiratory organs, and also to a *Catarrhal* epidemic among the marines in Forton Barracks at the same season of the year.

Appendix.

These catarrhal attacks were for the most part slight, but in some instances graver disease was either lighted up or had previously existed. In one, death occurred from phthisis; three were invalided for that disease; four for functional disease of heart; one for organic disease of that viscus; and one for incontinence of urine.

The cases of *Bronchitis* were also numerous, and led to eleven invalidings and eight deaths. One of these deaths arose from the bursting of an aortic aneurism into the stomach, adhesions having taken place between the sac of the aneurism and that organ. Four deaths were due to chronic disease, and three to acute attacks of bronchitis, in one instance complicated with pleurisy.

Of the 114 cases of pneumonia in the wards during the year, seven proved fatal. In three of these fatal cases the patients were boys, one of whom was received with double pneumonia, and died in the first stage of the disease; the other two succumbed to the disease in its second stage. In two other fatal cases, both lungs were involved. The sixth case was one of left pleuro-pneumonia with pericarditis; and in the seventh fatal case, the patient, who was a pensioner, suffered from chronic pneumonia, terminating in abscess.

In most of those invalided, *Phthisis* had become developed, but some were unfitted for further service, from consolidation of a portion of the lung. In one man, abscess over the sixth left rib, followed by necrosis of the rib, was a sequela of a severe attack of pneumonia, and unfitted him for further service.

The cases of *Pleurisy* were only twenty-two in all, but the large number of four terminated fatally. Effusion took place in all the fatal cases; and in those where an autopsy was held, phthisis was found to co-exist. Thoracentesis was performed in two cases, but with only temporary relief. One patient was invalided, in whom permanent dyspnœa followed an acute attack of pleurisy without any symptoms of effusion.

In many of the cases of *Hæmoptysis*, chiefly those received from foreign stations, as health was completely restored, and no physical signs of disease existed, the patients were discharged to duty. The two men invalided had tubercular disease of lungs.

Both of the cases of *Empyema* remain in hospital. One is a chronic case of more than a year's duration, and the patient, who is a merchant seaman, was brought from the Falkland Islands by Her Majesty's ship Blanche, as a distressed British subject. The left pleura is the site of the disease, and three openings exist in the parietes of the thorax. The pleural cavity is sacculated by adhesions, and each opening appears to be into a distinct sac. The discharge is copious, but the patient maintains his strength. The other case is of a more acute character, and from the large amount of purulent discharge, an early fatal termination must be expected.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

In this group of diseases there is also an increase of numbers over former years, and this is attributable to two causes: 1st, to *Cynanche* having been very prevalent in the spring of the year; and 2nd. to the very numerous admissions of patients suffering from *Dyspepsia e potu*, from the head quarters of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, in the third quarter of the year. Thirty-four men were sent from that division with this affection during that quarter. Some of them were rendered unfit for further service by an irritable condition of the heart, that remained after the other effects of intemperance had passed off.

A death is noted from *Acute Dysentery*, and another from *Diarrhœa*, but in the latter case cancerous disease of the rectum was the cause of death. Four of the six fatal cases shown under the headings of *Jaundice* and *Hepatitis* were cases of suppurative hepatitis. In the fifth case general tuberculosis existed; and in the sixth there was syphilitic disease of liver, with general dropsy. Most of the patients thus suffering were invalids from tropical stations.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

The number of diseases belonging to this class was not large, and two-thirds of the whole were cases of *Bright's Disease*, from which formidable malady four men died and six were invalided.

The only other fatal case to be noticed in this class is one of perineal abscess with extravasation of urine, that was concealed by the patient, who was sent to the hospital for the treatment of ague. The details of the case were fully given in the last quarterly report for the year.

XI., XII., & XIII. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion, and of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Few patients were admitted to the medical wards for diseases of these classes, but three of the number were found unserviceable, and invalided; one for curvature of spine, another for progressive muscular atrophy, affecting both upper and lower extremities, and the third for intractable urticaria; the patient in the latter case being a boy of scrofulous diathesis.

Unclassed.

Debility is here the prominent affection, and in the great majority of instances was either climatic or following fever. Men so suffering were usually invalids (from foreign stations), who for the most part soon recovered strength and resumed their duties. In a small proportion, disease existed that rendered them unserviceable, and thirteen were invalided for this reason. The death shown in the Table is that of a man invalided from China, who expired on the day after his admission from extensive valvular disease of the heart.

The death of an old pensioner is shown under *Senility*.

There were seventeen cases of *Delirium Tremens* under treatment during the year, and of this number two terminated fatally. One patient died a few hours after admission from the surgical wards, where he had been received for contusions received during an epileptic attack, and at the post-mortem examination great engorgement of the brain and its membranes was found. The other fatal case was in a broken-down dockyard labourer, of intemperate habits.

Under the head of *Observation*, are included men who had been exposed to small-pox contagion, and others in whom there was the suspicion of the existence of mental disease or epilepsy. The former, after being kept for a sufficient period without manifesting any symptom of small-pox, were discharged. The majority of the latter were also sent back to duty, as no disease could be detected, but one marine was sent to his division for disposal, and five remain in hospital.

REMARKS to accompany Medical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at HASLAR, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.	Otherwise disposed of.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Measles	–	14	14	–	–	–	–
	Scarlet Fever	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
	Mumps	–	45	44	–	–	–	1
	Enteric Fever	2	42	37	–	4	3	–
	Ague	1	6	6	1	–	–	–
	Erysipelas	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	33	190	146	31	–	36	10
	Gout	–	7	5	1	–	1	–
	Syphilis Primary	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
	Syphilis Secondary	–	6	–	1	–	–	5
	Diabetes	–	4	–	2	1	–	1
	Scrofula	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	31	88	5	59	24	15	16
	Purpura	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Apoplexy	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
	Vertigo	1	18	12	6	–	1	–
	Paralysis	17	14	2	9	2	11	7
	Cerebral Disease	2	3	–	1	2	1	1
	Epilepsy	6	25	4	19	–	6	2
	Neuralgia	1	7	5	2	–	1	–
	Sciatica	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Insanity	6	23	2	3	–	1	23
	Aphonia	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Hysteria	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Ear	–	2	–	1	–	–	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart Functional	16	80	49	34	–	9	4
	Diseases of the Heart Organic	11	44	4	31	9	6	5
	Pericarditis	–	4	1	–	3	–	–
	Aneurism	1	5	–	1	2	–	3
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Larynx	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
	Catarrh	2	139	128	9	1	–	3
	Bronchitis	13	91	65	11	8	15	5
	Asthma	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	8	106	84	8	7	14	1
	Pleurisy	4	18	13	1	4	4	–
	Hæmoptysis	1	19	14	2	–	4	–
	Empyema	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Disease of Liver	–	3	1	–	–	2	–
	Cynanche	9	73	72	3	–	4	3
	Typhilitis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–

REMARKS to accompany Medical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.	Otherwise disposed of.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System—*continued.*	Splenitis	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Dyspepsia	13	162	152	10	1	6	7
	Enteritis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Dysentery	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
	Diarrhœa	1	16	14	1	1	–	1
	Colic and Constipation	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Loss of Teeth	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Worms	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Jaundice	–	23	20	–	1	2	–
	Hepatitis	5	14	6	5	5	1	2
	Gastritis	1	1	–	2	–	–	–
	Hepatic Congestion	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease	–	13	1	6	4	1	1
	Renal Calculus	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Nephritis	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
	Disease of Kidney	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Gonorrhœa	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Stricture	–	2	–	–	1	–	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones	1	1	–	1	–	–	1
	Diseases of the Joints	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Progressive Muscular Atrophy	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	–	3	–	–	–	–	3
	Urticaria	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Unclassed Diseases	Debility	12	113	93	13	1	12	6
	Cephalalgia	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Senility	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Delirium Tremens	1	16	12	1	2	2	–
	Observation	–	19	13	–	–	5	1
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	–	2	–	1	–	–	1
	Contusions	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
	TOTALS	204	1,508	1,050	282	89	167	124

SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, HASLAR,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875,

By Deputy Inspector General WILLIAM LONEY.

Appendix.

THE totals this year show an excess of 315 cases of all kinds over the admissions in 1874; an excess chiefly made up by an increase in the numbers admitted for erysipelas, venereal complaints, and scabies. The total number admitted for wounds and injuries, viz., 184, was exactly the same as the preceding year.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Erysipelas.—Traumatic in a great majority of cases; purulent formations under the fascia lata in many, and under the scalp in one case, an old pensioner, whose history shows old disease of lung and pleura on left side, which retards recovery, and perhaps endangers life.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Rheumatism.—Under this head may be mentioned some cases of gonorrhœal origin which have been found very little amenable to treatment.

Syphilis, Primary.—Ulcerations generally of a mild and manageable character, but complicated with disease of the inguinal glands in very many instances.

Syphilis, Secondary, presented itself in various degrees, from the slightest discoloration to the most inveterate ulcers. In the form of syphilitic psoriasis it was very frequent, requiring long treatment, and amenable to mercury only.

Scrofula, affecting cervical glands chiefly, and in several cases resisting treatment.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSES.

Diseases of the Ear.—Numerous cases of otorrhœa in boys, accompanied with enlarged tonsils and other evidence of scrofula. Some obstinate fungus growths, two cases of hypertrophy of the external ear, one, a remarkable case of hæmatocele, the tumour situated between the helix and anti-helix. Some cases of perforation of the membrana tympani, and deafness of various degrees of intensity in all those who were invalided.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System,

Aneurism.—A case of left popliteal aneurism, admitted in April, not yielding to treatment by pressure, the artery was tied the following month in the lower part of Scarpa's space, and the man subsequently discharged invalided.

Varicose Veins.—Some successfully operated upon by Wood's method, others only partially relieved owing to the extensive nature of the disease.

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Bubo (Symp.)—When suppuration could not be prevented the aspirator was used with good result. In all complete incision was avoided, a small depending opening, when required, being found most conducive to a speedy cure.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Cynanche.—Some remitted from medical side for excision of enlarged tonsils.

Hæmorrhoids.—External piles removed with clamp and cautery, and internal piles removed by ligature with good result in all cases.

Fistula.—In one case, where the sinus was very deep, and no internal opening discoverable, a bougie was introduced into the rectum above the highest part of the fistula, and a sharp-pointed bistuory, introduced to the bottom of the sinus on a director, was made to transfix the rectum, and, being firmly fixed by its point in the bougie, both bougie and knife were withdrawn together, and a complete incision effected.

Another patient, the ship's cook of the Egeria, from Gibraltar, aged 37, was admitted on the 4th July. Said to have been attacked with double orchitis, on the 28th November 1874, but on the 2nd December the swelling reached the inguinal regions, and on being taken to the military hospital at Gibraltar he was found to have extravasation of urine. No instruments could be passed, but free incisions were made. On admission the urine dribbled from openings in the perineum and scrotum. There was a large scar above the pubis, extending across the abdomen, but the cause of this the patient could not explain, perhaps to relieve extravasation. His right leg and arm were paralysed, and became so a few days after the extravasation of urine had taken place. On the right of the anus there was much hardness, with superficial redness, due to the passage of urine through the fistulous passages above mentioned, no urine passing through the natural channel, and, according to the patient's account, no urine had passed through the urethra for several months past. The day after admission a No. 5 silver catheter was passed, meeting three obstructions. This instrument was allowed to remain in the bladder until replaced by No. 6, and so on until No. 9 was easily introduced. On the 8th August, or a little over a month from the date of admission, he was cured of his stricture, the fistulous openings in the perineum and scrotum had healed, and the catheter was omitted. On the 23rd July and 6th August he had very well marked epileptic seizures, and the paralysis of the right side, including upper and lower extremities, rendering his removal from the Service imperative; he was invalided on the 8th August, and discharged at his own request on the 18th, a brother-in-law taking him to his house at Plymouth.

Hernia.—A case of ventral hernia was reduced, and truss applied; the others were cases left behind for invaliding, their ships proceeding to sea.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Cystitis.—One, a very obstinate case, following an attack of gonorrhœa, ultimately yielded to treatment with the mixture of copaiba.

Incontinence of Urine.—The subject of it a boy. Invalided.

Paraphymosis.—Accompanied with much swelling of penis. Relieved by incision, and ultimately reduced.

Appendix.

Defective Testicle.—A bandsman, invalided from the Audacious, in China. As he could as easily avail himself of the same to escape service on a foreign station again, it was decided to invalide him finally out of the service.

Gonorrhœa.—Under this head the cases are unusually numerous.

Hydrocele.—Radical cure; some with one operation, others requiring two, or more.

Stricture.—Successfully treated by dilatation, with ordinary instruments. One death is recorded under this head, and therefore calls for special notice. Charles Brown, æt. 43, yeoman of stores, Her Majesty's ship Reindeer, admitted into hospital on the 19th October. Invalided from the Pacific Station for stricture and general debility, and on arrival here was found to be suffering from general paralysis, more marked on the right side than on the left. A permanent stricture was verified, impassable to the smallest instrument; but the patient being able to evacuate the bladder without effort, it was not deemed advisable, in his condition, to persevere in the use of instruments. Shortly after admission he was surveyed, and certified of unsound mind, but it was thought advisable to retain him for treatment. His condition gradually became worse, and he expired on the 16th December.

The case of a lamp-trimmer, from the Duke of Wellington, admitted at half-past six p.m. of the 28th June, is also worthy of note, from the immediate and successful relief afforded by the use of the pneumatic aspirator. The bladder was distended, and several ineffectual attempts had been made to relieve him. The urethra was, in consequence, very tender, and bled freely on the slightest touch. As there was no time to be lost, the bladder was punctured immediately above the pubis, and thirty-two ounces of urine drawn off with the pneumatic aspirator. The patient passed water early next morning per urethra, and was ultimately discharged cured.

Another, an O.S. from the Asia, was admitted with a perineal fistula, which healed up on the stricture being relieved.

Orchitis.—Hydrocele in one; aspirated and cured; one due to injury, others idiopathic.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Disease of the Bones.—The tibia, after fracture, from a foreign station, invalided; and the bones of the nose, in a retired officer, cured, were the two most important I had to deal with.

Disease of the Joints.—An A.B., with disease of hip joint, was invalided. A marine, with loose cartilage in the knee-joint, was also invalided. The others were chiefly affections of the knee-joint in marines, some serious, requiring the most perfect rest after the inflammatory symptoms had been subdued, and which was obtained for them by securing the joint in an envelope of poroplastic sheeting.

Bursæ, Diseases of.—Bursa patellæ in marines chiefly. One very bad. One successfully treated with the aspirator; a large quantity of dark matter the consistence of mucilage, having been removed, the cure was completed by pressure.

Tumours.—Small encysted tumours on face and scalp, removed with the knife. Another, situated over right chest, similarly treated.

A case of an ordinary seaman, æt. 19, from Her Majesty's ship Ringdove, invites special notice from his previous history. He was received on the 23rd September from Hong Kong Hospital for "chronic enlargement of the right breast." On examination, two distinct nodulated masses were felt, and the case was diagnosed as one of fatty tumour, and removal by the knife recommended. But the patient, refusing to submit to any operative measures, was invalided, and discharged the service.

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Phlegmon and Abscess.—Two cases invalided. One, a master-at-arms from the Modeste, in China, completely broken down in health. He had had fever at Shanghai, and hepatic disease at Hong Kong Hospital, and came here with a sloughing ulcer in the palm of the right hand. The abscess pointed below the right floating ribs, and was repeatedly emptied with the aspirator. He was invalided home for debility, and admitted on the 31st May, and between that date and the 12th July the abscess, clearly hepatic, was emptied several times; after the 12th July there was no necessity for any surgical interference. He was invalided out of the service. The other, an O.S. from the Sultan, æt. 18, had an abscess immediately below the right nipple, which was opened on board. At the period of his admission, 19th July, there was an open wound, with inverted edges, and a sinus leading to the rib beneath. The bone never felt rough to the probe, and the disease undergoing no change, he was invalided on the 15th December.

One of the cases discharged to duty, a petty officer of the Excellent, was noticeable from the very great amount of constitutional disturbance evinced for a long period from abscesses forming on left side and front of neck. He was under treatment from the 25th August to the 12th November.

One case remaining under treatment, a marine, invalided from the China Station after treatment for syphilis and buboes; the buboes were freely incised, and some were still open when admitted here. A large abscess in the right abdominal parietes making its appearance after admission, is yet uncured. He has been repeatedly tapped with the aspirator, and latterly a drainage-tube has been kept inserted. His general health is good, but the abscess has not yet healed,

Ulcer.—One of these cases, a marine, was invalided for obscure spinal disease, and the other for a weak condition of the heart. The first was entered for ulceration of mouth, and the other for ulceration of rectum, and it was not thought necessary to alter the denomination. The others were chiefly ulcerations in the rectum and in the lower extremities.

Of the cases discharged to duty two only are worthy of notice here: an A.B. of Her Majesty's ship Jumna, who was admitted with an ulcer in the scrotum ascribed to direct injury, and a gunner, R.M.A., who was admitted with an ill-conditioned ulcer over the left side of the frontal bone, with undermined edges, with two depressions on the palate from former disease, and a small pustule near the same, and with cicatrices of old ulcerations on sternum, left scapula, and both legs, and also the cicatrix of a former ulcer near the present one on the forehead. The cataplasma fermenti was found useful in the first, and large doses of iodide of potassium in the other case.

Psoriasis, Herpes, &c.—The cases of psoriasis were most successfully treated by the exhibition of mercury in the form of pil. hyd. subchlorid. co., and the vapour bath; and the cases of eczema by saline medicines and soothing local applications

Wounds and Injuries.

Wounds.—A foreign invalid from the Cruiser, in the Mediterranean, had his left great toe amputated. Another, belonging to the Boscawen, had his left hand severely lacerated, and a painful cicatrix preventing extension of the little finger, he was also invalided. There were also some cases resulting from an explosion of cartridges on board the Hercules. One was invalided from the Zealous, for serious injury to the left foot, a heavy lump of brass fell on it on the 8th June while returning stores at Portsmouth. There were several cases of injury to feet from similar causes. A severe lacerated wound of hand in a boy from the St. Vincent, crushed between boats. A marine from the Asia had his hand severely lacerated with a broken glass bottle, and a marine artilleryman sustained severe contusion of the toes, with loss of toe nails, at gun drill. An A.B. from the Duke of Wellington received a punctured wound of chest with a clasped knife, skylarking; and a marine from Head Quarters a similar wound in the thigh with

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a shoemaker's knife by accidentally cutting himself while at work at his trade. There were other accidents of less note, the subjects of them returning to their duty.

An ordinary seaman from the Invincible, with an open sore on the shin, was invalided, as was also another ordinary seaman from the Minotaur, who sustained a severe contused and lacerated wound of the left great toe, resulting in complete loss of the same.

The most important case was that of the captain of foretop of Her Majesty's ship Excellent, who was admitted on the 13th October, with a severe lacerated wound of the inner aspect of the sole of the right foot, caused by being jammed between a turret and bollard. The wound extended from the heel to near the toes, exposing the flexor tendons of the foot, the soft parts being much contused and torn, but the bones apparently uninjured. A consultation was held soon after admission, when it was decided to try and save the limb. But tetanus unfortunately supervening, he died on the 24th October, ten days after admission.

Fractures.—One man cured of a fractured radius, another of a fratured ulna, and two of fractured ribs, returned to duty. Five men were invalided, viz., an ordinary seaman belonging to the Duke of Wellington, æt. 19, who fell or slipped from the top of a three-storied house, alighting on his feet, while endeavouring to escape from the police. The right leg escaped with a sprain of the ankle, affecting the fibula chiefly. The left leg sustained considerable injury, the fibula being broken at the junction of the middle and lower third, and the malleolus of the tibia was broken off, the sharp edges being distinctly felt by slight pressure on the skin, and the ankle was much swollen. He was generally very much shaken, but the spine did not suffer, and he eventually recovered, with some deformity of ankle-joint, unfitting him for service. Another, a stoker belonging to the Asia, æt. 37, sustained a severe contused and lacerated wound of the left hand, with fracture of bones of the same, while at work in the engine-room of Her Majesty's ship Shah. His hand got jammed between the cross part of the air-pump and slide, and a compound, comminuted fracture of the index-finger was the result. He also sustained severe lacerated wounds of the third and fourth fingers, but the bones escaped injury. The index-finger was immediately amputated, and the stump did well, but much sloughing of the hand resulted, laying bare the extensor tendons. Ultimately he made a fair recovery, the hand, however, being perfectly useless, and likely to remain so. Another was a leading seaman from the Immortalité, suffering from the effects of a fracture of the left femur. The fourth was an ordinary seaman from the Duke of Wellington, with fracture of the left patella, caused by a fall down a ladder from the upper to the main deck. He continued at his duty uncomplainingly for three days, and consequently the fractured pieces could not be brought into such close apposition as was desirable. Nevertheless the union was very good, and he will have a fairly serviceable limb, although disabled from continuing in the service. The fifth case was that of James Saunders, æt. 22, A.B., from Her Majesty's ship Nimble, in the Persian Gulf, who had his right foot jammed between a gun slide and a hatchway in that vessel, and having been invalided home, was received into this hospital on the 23rd August, with the whole of the bones of the foot in a diseased condition. On the 15th September the foot was removed by "Syme's method," the stump or wound healed by the first intention, and he was discharged cured on the 17th November. I may add that antiseptics were not used in dressing after this operation.

Dislocation.—One of shoulder, reduced and sent to duty; one of ankle, invalided.

Sprain.—Chiefly affecting ankle joints. A marine, who had completed his service, was invalided for gout, which manifested itself during treatment for a sprain.

Contusion.—Most of the invaliding cases came from ships on foreign stations. One was received from the Duke of Wellington for contusion and epilepsy, and subsequently remitted to the medical side for delirium tremens.

Burns

Burns and Scalds.—These were cases of no importance. In one patient, disease of the kidneys becoming manifest in the course of treatment, he was remitted to the medical side.

Concussion.—One, a boy from the Lord Warden, said to have sustained a fracture of the skull by a fall from aloft into the sea, striking the swinging boom in his descent. Having been detained for a sufficient time in hospital, he was sent back to duty. Another boy, from the Victory, who was said to have fallen from the topsail yard to the deck, striking against the "bits" with his right shoulder. The symptoms for a day or two after admission appeared serious, but they soon passed away, and he also returned to duty. Another, a foreign invalid from the Crocodile, sent home by the Volage from Malta Hospital, had sustained his injury by a fall from the futtock rigging, on to the ridge rope, and from thence to the deck. There was a slight drag in the left leg, and he was invalided for concussion of spine.

SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, HASLAR,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875,

By Fleet Surgeon TIMOTHEUS J. HARAN.

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OF the total number of cases in this Return, 1,304, including ninety-one remaining from 1874, were treated in the upper and pensioners' wards; and of these 1,090 were discharged to duty, and six to the medical wards; fifty-four were invalided, seven died, and 147 remained the end of the year.

Considerable discrepancies from year to year, dependent on causes for the most part unavoidable, such as climatic influences, accidents, and constitutional susceptibility, must of necessity mark the returns of a large hospital like this, to which not only all the serious cases of the stationary ships, marine head-quarters, and naval establishments in port, as well as those of other ships of war at the anchorage are sent with more or less despatch, but to which, also, foreign invalids requiring further treatment are transmitted for final disposal.

This fact will be found well exemplified by a comparison of the figures in the present Return with those in that of last year; for while in many instances there is a marked diminution for this year, in others there is an equally striking increase. But the most remarkable fluctuations of all are exhibited under the heads of Syphilis (Primary and Secondary), Gonorrhœa, and Scabies, the latter loathsome complaint being in a manner intimately allied to venereal disease, from its having been contracted for the most part from identical sources, and frequently at the same time. The decrease is shown under the heads of Syphilis (Primary and Secondary), amounting in the former to eighty-six, and in the latter to fifty; while gonorrhœa shows an increase of 174 cases for this year, and scabies of 206. These figures possess special significance in their bearing on the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts at this port amongst the naval and marine element, and by inference amongst the general population, from the proof they afford of the decrease, at any rate for this year, of syphilis, the more formidable result of venereal infection. Although the combined figures of syphilis and gonorrhœa exceed those for the previous year, the increase of the local affection, gonorrhœa, and the fact observed at this hospital of the constitution-infecting malady, syphilis, becoming year by year less virulent, and more amenable to treatment, would indicate change to a milder type, brought about by supervision and treatment of prostitutes, and also hold out the hope that were the safeguard of these Acts extended to inland and seaport towns, now unprotected, and therefore the principal foci and propagators of the disease, most favourable results in the direction of still further limiting the pernicious action of, and eventually stamping out this most prolific cause of human suffering and misery, would be obtained. The remarkable increase of scabies, and the insanitary condition, not only of the surroundings, but of the persons of the women by whom it is communicated in the majority of instances, of which it is the direct manifestation, are growing evils which call for increased and more searching sanitary supervision.

I. General Diseases, Section A.

Erysipelas.—Of two cases of this disease, one a stoker, invalided at Hong Kong from Her Majesty's ship Victor Emanuel, for recurring swelling of left leg and ankle, and ulceration of dorsum of left foot, sequelæ of the disease, was received in March, and having derived no permanent benefit from treatment, was invalided in June.

II. General Diseases, Section B.

Rheumatism.—Two cases, one chronic, and associated with hernia, in a pensioner, was cured; and the second, an acute case, was transferred to the medical wards.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Of 212 cases of both forms of the disease, viz., 139 primary and seventy-three secondary, treated in the upper wards, three were invalided, viz., one (primary) for cardiac valvular disease, of syphilitic origin, no doubt, and two (secondary) for chronic periostitis and lameness, which disqualified them for further service.

Scrofula.—Of eight cases, two, in boys, manifested as obstinate swelling of the submaxillary glands, which treatment failed to reduce, were invalided as unfit for service.

Tumour.—Seven cases, most of them of fibrous character; one an elongated fibrous growth, attached to a tonsil by a narrow pedicle, was removed by incision; and, with one exception of doubtful nature, involving the left lobe of thyroid gland, which remained at the end of the year, the remainder were either excised or dispersed by treatment.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of Special Senses.

Neuralgia.—One case of doubtful origin was cured by palliative treatment.

Ophthalmia.—Forty-seven cases, including seven chronic from 1874. About one-third of the whole were of long standing, and involved the deeper structures of one or both eyes, while the remainder were confined to the superficial layers and appendages. The subjects of most of the chronic cases were foreign invalids, who were received with more or less loss of vision in one or both eyes through deep-seated inflammatory action, the result, in most of them, of syphilitic infection. Ten cases were invalided, viz., three for cataract, two for gonorrhœal ophthalmia, which terminated in disorganization of one eye in each, two for granular lids, &c., of strumous origin, and three for corneal opacities combined with deep-seated mischief involving the retina and optic discs. Seven remained at the end of the year, viz., one of strumous nature involving the lids and cornea, with entropion, for which excision of a narrow eliptical piece of the lid was performed with good result; one of keratitis with opacities, in both eyes; one of chronic disorganization of both globes in a pensioner; one of simple conjunctivitis; one of atrophy of both discs in an advanced stage; one of hemeralopia, associated with anæmia of the fundi of both eyes, and optic neuritis of left; and one of corneal ulcer with perforation, which was doing well, and healing steadily.

Diseases of the Ear.—Of fourteen cases, most of them admitted with otorrhœa, and more or less deafness of one or both ears, three, including one foreign invalid, were invalided, two of them completely deaf and with perforation of the membrana tympani, and one for deafness, accompanied by vertigo, headache, facial paralysis, and other presumptive symptoms of cerebral mischief.

IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Aneurism.—One case, involving the ascending aorta, close to the semi-lunar valves, terminated fatally by bursting into the pericardium. The subject of it had been previously under treatment for aneurism of both popliteals in succession, the one first affected having been cured in this hospital by compression. The

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man died very suddenly soon after his second admission, and there can be no doubt that the entire arterial system was the seat of degenerative atheromatous change.

Varicose Veins.—Of nine cases, three of long standing, and implicating one or both lower extremities, not admitting of cure, were invalided as unfit for service.

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System amd Ductless Glands.

Bubo (Symp.)—Of eighteen cases, two, the subjects of constitutional cachexia, which unfitted them for further service, were invalided.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Under this heading, ten of *Cynanche (Tonsillaris)*, three of *Hæmorrhoids*, one of *Hernia (Oblique Inguinal)*, and four of *Fistula in Ano* came under treatment. In two of the cases of cynanche, the tonsils being so large as to interfere with deglutition, were excised. The cases of hæmorrhoids, all external, were removed by excision, or reduced by palliative treatment. The hernia, a recent case, was fitted with a truss, and the cases of fistula in ano were cured by operation.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Disease of the Prostate.—A pensioner, admitted in September 1874 with this disease in a chronic stage, contracted cold when on leave in April, and died three days after his return, of asthenic broncho-pneumonia, which progressed rapidly to a fatal issue.

Hydrocele.—Six cases, some complicated by hernia, were all relieved by operative treatment.

Gonorrhœa.—Two hundred and ten cases were treated in the upper wards; most of them were uncomplicated, and yielded readily to treatment, varied according to circumstances; several, however, in weakly subjects, were complicated by epididymitis, with or without swelling, and tenderness of inguinal glands; rheumatism of obstinate character, for which one case was invalided, and gonorrhœal ophthalmia, the result of direct infection by the urethral discharge, of which four cases occurred. The destructive progress of the disease was arrested in three of them; but in the fourth, of specially virulent character, the cornea sloughed, and the eye became completely disorganised.

Epididymitis.—Five cases admitted under this heading yielded readily to treatment.

Fistula Recto Vesical.—One case, in the person of a pensioner, admitted in 1872, with a large aperture of communication between the bladder and rectum, situated behind the base of the prostate, and opening directly into the anal orifice. The lesion was then of ten years' standing, and had resulted from extravasation of urine caused by stricture; several operations had been performed for his relief, including two in a London hospital, but without benefit. The anterior segment of the sphincter ani having been destroyed, he has no control over the evacuation of urine or fæces, so that the poor man's existence must be very miserable. He is also subject to occasional attacks of urinary fever, which, however, are amenable to treatment by quinine.

Stricture.—Of fourteen cases, nine were discharged relieved by treatment, and five remained at the end of the year, four of them with one or more fistulæ in perineo, the result of extravasation; and one a stricture of cartilaginous hardness, surrounded by false passages, and which, on admission, would only admit a No. 1 catgut bougie. By careful manipulation, and after tendency to spasm had been overcome by warm hip-baths and opiates, I succeeded in discovering the proper channel, and in introducing a No. 2 silver catheter into the bladder,

bladder, and by cautious dilatation since, by means of Wakeley's instruments, a No. 7 silver catheter could be introduced with facility before the end of the year.

Orchitis.—Of twelve cases, nine were discharged; one, a chronic case with a syphilitic history, was invalided; one, in the person of a pensioner, died of apoplexy, and one remained. The subject of the death was received in a debilitated condition, and died in thirty hours, without the least symptom of re-action, after the commencement of the seizure.

Incontinence of Urine.—Of six cases admitted, most of them dependent on stricture, or prostatic disease, five were cured, and one in an anæmic subject, caused in some measure by nervous debility in the first instance, for which ferruginous tonics and strychnia were administered with benefit to the system generally, remained the end of the year. I have reason to believe that the disease in this case has been made the most of by the subject of it, with the view of being invalided from the service; but as soon as his system will admit of their employment, I purpose having recourse to such means, including electricity, as must convince the man that a cure has been effected.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Diseases of the Bones.—Of three cases, one of large exostosis, situated on the lower third of the right tibia, of two years' growth, which the man would not consent to have removed, was invalided.

Diseases of the Joints.—Of twenty-eight cases, implicating the larger and smaller articulations of the upper and lower extremities, but chiefly of the lower, and caused either by injuries, rheumatism, or scrofulous diathesis, eighteen were discharged to duty; three were invalided; one, in which a loose cartilage was removed from the left knee-joint without difficulty, died of traumatic tetanus; and six remained at the end of the year. The cases invalided comprised two of chronic synovitis of left knee-joint, in one of which, ulceration of cartilages, and disorganisation of the joint necessitated amputation; and one of chronic synovitis of right knee, rheumatism being the cause of mischief in all. In the fatal case, which occurred in the person of a private, Royal Marine Light Infantry, æt. 24, the cartilage was removed the 11th June, and the case appeared to be progressing favourably until the night of the 25th, when tetanus set in, to which he succumbed in three days.

The remainder of the cases under this heading comprise two of *Periostitis*, presumably of syphilitic origin, and implicating both shins, which were the seat of nodular swellings, invalided; and two of *Inflammation of supra Patellar Bursæ* discharged cured.

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Phlegmon and Abscess.—Forty-two cases, affecting various parts of the body and limbs, of which thirty-one were discharged cured; four, sequelæ of abscess, were invalided, and five remained. The cases invalided consisted of three of stiffness and loss of power in joints and fingers, supervening on suppurative action, and one of abscess of antrum, caused by, and associated with caries and loss of teeth, which interfered with mastication in general, and rendered that of hard biscuit impossible.

Ulcer.—Of sixty-one cases, situated chiefly on lower extremities, forty-seven were discharged to duty, one was invalided, one died, and twelve remained at the end of the year. Stiffness and impaired power of flexion of the left lower extremity, consequent on extensive ulceration supervening on erysipelas, was the cause of the invaliding. The subject of the death was an old pensioner. Admitted with ulcers on the legs and general prostration, he died very suddenly of organic disease of kidneys and bladder, detected by the autopsy, as well as patches of ossification

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in the ascending aorta, and in the heart above the mitral valve, two in the former and one in the latter. Five of the cases remaining are chronic, being of several years' standing, and in the persons of pensioners; four of them have resisted every system of treatment adopted, and it is perhaps well for the subjects of them that they have done so, from the fact that the healing of an ulcer in the fifth was followed in succession by iritis, periostitis, and general rheumatic pains, and eventually by chronic rheumatic arthritis of both knees and ankles, which became and continue semi-flexed and fixed immovably, so that the poor man is a cripple for life.

Eczema.—Of twenty-one cases of this generally intractable disease, seventeen were cured, and four remain. Two of them, affecting the entire surface of the body and limbs, in pensioners, which have resisted all treatment for several years, are now considered incurable; but the other two, in young and otherwise healthy men, although exceedingly obstinate, are yielding very slowly to treatment, varied according to circumstances, but consisting for the most part of ferruginous preparations and alteratives, combined with a regulated dietary and astringent local applications.

Psoriasis.—Of six cases, one in a subject of delicate organisation, in whom the eruption obstinately resisted all treatment for three months, was invalided.

Scabies.—Four hundred and forty-two cases treated in the attic wards, and kept in strict quarantine. Having referred already to the progressive increase of this loathsome and highly contagious disease, it will suffice to observe here that in nearly one-third of the cases admitted it is found associated with syphilis or gonorrhœa, and sometimes with both, or some other cutaneous affection, which necessitates transfer to the lower wards when this disease is thoroughly cured.

Two cases of *Impetigo*, and two of *Herpes*, sent to duty, complete the number of cases under this heading. The cases of impetigo were obstinate, but those of herpes mild.

Wounds and Injuries.

Wounds.—Of sixteen cases, many of them severe, nine were discharged cured, four were invalided, and three remained. The cases invalided comprise one of wound of eye, resulting in permanent loss of vision; one of contraction of left little finger, and painful cicatrix of left palm, caused by a lacerated wound; one of wound of left foot, terminating in contraction and lameness, and one of wound of right foot in a scrofulous subject, followed by sloughing and the formation of several abscesses, resulting in lameness and deformity. Of the cases remaining, one, a needle puncture of the foot, was followed by abscesses surrounding, and exfoliation of portions of a metacarpal bone, admitted on the 20th of August; and a second, of gun-shot wound of left eye in a pensioner, inflicted with suicidal intent three weeks previously, was admitted on the 20th of December. The wounded eye was completely disorganised, and a jagged wound in the upper eyelid which, as well as the brow, presented a mottled purplish appearance, from grains of unexploded powder thickly imbedded in them, disclosed the nature of the accident. The right eye was inflamed and the sight weak, and, with the view of arresting the destructive process of sympathetic ophthalmia which had commenced in it, the disorganized one was extirpated; no trace of the bullet could be found, so that the wound must have been inflicted on the anterior segment only. Inflammatory action in the other eye was checked, but not subdued; but the case, as well as the preceding one, were progressing as favourably as could be expected, at the end of the year.

Fractures.—Of forty-five cases, involving upper and lower extremities, ribs, and cranium, eight were invalided and two died. The cases invalided comprised a compound fracture of left hand, crushed by machinery, in which amputation at the wrist was performed; a compound fracture of left foot, crushed by the wheel of a truck in the dockyard, in which amputation at lower third of the leg was performed; one, a compound fracture of left great toe and crushing of adjoining portion of the foot by an iron ladder, which fell upon it, in which the occurrence

occurrence of gangrene necessitated amputation of the foot; one, a simple fracture of vertex of skull, caused by a block falling on it from aloft, in which epileptic seizures supervened; one, a comminuted fracture of right femur and right humerus, with violent contusion of pelvis, which resulted in deformity and lameness; one, comminuted, of femur in a foreign invalid, in which malposition of the fragments supervened; one, compound, of tibia and fibula, and involving ankle-joint, succeeded by lameness; and one simple, of tibia and fibula, in the person of a strumous boy, in which lameness, through swelling and induration of the tissues, resulted. The subjects of the two deaths were a shipwright, who fell into a dry dock on his head, and sustained a fracture of the neck, from the effects of which he died in two days, and an Italian master of a merchant ship, who was struck on the head with a weighty piece of wood by one of his crew, in self defence, whereby he sustained a compound fracture of the skull, with depression of bone, which terminated fatally within twenty-four hours. The skull was trephined and the depressed bone elevated, but without producing any appreciable amelioration of the symptoms of compression, which set in immediately on receipt of the injury. It is probable that in this case co-existing cerebral disease, revealed by the autopsy, neutralised treatment, and precipitated the fatal issue.

Dislocation.—One case, chronic, in a foreign invalid, was invalided.

Sprains.—Of five cases, one of the loins, with succeeding weakness of, and suspicion of diseased action in, the lumbar spine, was invalided.

Contusions.—Of twenty cases under this head, two were invalided; viz., one, very severe, of left hip, caused by a fall from aloft, which was succeeded by chronic rheumatic arthritis in the joints, and lameness; and one, a case of orchitis, said to have been originally caused by a kick from a donkey, and which was associated with recurring hydrocele and varicocele.

Burns and Scalds.—One case of extensive scald of ankle-joint was followed by incurable stiffness, which necessitated invaliding.

SURGICAL REPORT of the Royal Naval Hospital at HASLAR, between the 1st January and the 31st December 1875.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.	Otherwise disposed of.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Erysipelas	3	20	18	2	–	2	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	–	3	2	–	–	–	1
	Syphilis Primary	32	271	278	3	–	20	2
	Syphilis Secondary	23	150	144	7	–	20	2
	Scrofula	1	14	7	5	–	2	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Paralysis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Neuralgia	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Ophthalmia and Diseases of Eye	6	51	37	11	–	7	2
	Diseases of the Ear	2	42	20	17	–	5	2
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Aneurism	–	2	–	1	1	–	–
	Varicose Veins	–	15	7	5	–	3	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	4	38	30	2	–	10	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	–	21	21	–	–	–	–
	Tonsillitis	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	1	11	9	–	–	1	2
	Fistula in Ano and Rect. Vesic. Fistula	1	11	9	1	–	1	1
	Hernia	–	5	–	2	–	1	2
	Hydatid Tumour of Abdomen	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Defect of Testicle	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Paraphymosis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Disease of Prostate	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Cystitis	–	6	4	1	–	1	–
	Incontinence of Urine	4	8	8	3	–	1	–
	Gonorrhœa	21	452	430	2	–	41	–

Surgical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslàr, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.	Otherwise disposed of.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems—*contd.*	Hydrocele	1	12	12	–	–	1	–
	Retention of Urine	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Stricture	3	34	29	–	1	5	2
	Varicocele	–	5	2	3	–	–	–
	Orchitis	2	28	24	1	1	4	–
	Epididymitis	2	10	12	–	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones	–	8	4	2	–	2	–
	Diseases of the Joints	4	41	27	8	–	8	1
	Periostitis	1	2	1	2	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Bursæ	1	7	8	–	–	–	–
	Tumour	2	17	15	1	–	3	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	12	92	82	8	–	13	1
	Ulcer	12	108	90	4	–	20	5
	Eczema	1	37	29	1	–	5	3
	Acne	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Impetigo	–	7	7	–	–	–	–
	Scabies	1	441	411	–	–	29	2
	Psoriasis	–	19	17	1	–	1	–
	Herpes	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	4	54	39	10	1	6	2
	Fractures	11	62	35	20	2	14	2
	Dislocations	–	4	1	3	–	–	–
	Sprains	2	17	11	3	–	4	1
	Contusions	4	38	33	6	–	2	1
	Burns and Scalds	2	5	3	1	–	2	1
	Concussion	–	4	3	1	–	–	–
	TOTALS	166	2,183	1,929	140	9	234	37

TABLE of FRACTURES for the Year 1875.

FRACTURE OF	Remaining by last Return.	Since added.	Duty.	Invalided.	Dead.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining in Hospital.
Skull	–	5	3	1	1	–	–
Spine	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Lower jaw	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Clavicle	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Ribs	–	6	5	–	–	–	1
Humerus	1	6	3	2	–	–	2
Radius	1	4	4	1	–	–	–
Ulna	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Radius and Ulna	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Carpus and Metacarpus	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Finger	–	3	2	1	–	–	–
Femur	1	3	2	1	–	–	1
Femur and Humerus	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Tibia	1	5	2	3	–	–	1
Fibula	1	3	2	–	–	–	2
Tibia and Fibula	5	11	6	5	–	2	3
Patella	1	2	1	2	–	–	–
Metatarsus	–	4	1	3	–	–	–
TOTALS	11	62	35	20	2	2	14

List of Operations Performed during the Year 1875.

NATURE OF OPERATION.	Number of Operations.	Results.				REMARKS.
		Successful.	Relieved.	Unsuccessful.	Dead.	
Amputation of Thigh	1	1	–	–	–	
Amputation of Leg	1	1	–	–	–	
Amputation of Foot	2	2	–	–	–	One Syme's, second Hay's operation.
Amputation of Toe	1	1	–	–	–	
Amputation of Hand	1	1	–	–	–	
Amputation of Finger	3	3	–	–	–	
Fistula in Ano	7	7	–	–	–	Division of sphincter.
Varicose Veins	7	7	–	–	–	Wood's needles.
Hæmorrhoids	11	11	–	–	–	Clamp and cautery.
Removal of Tumours	12	12	–	–	–	
Enlarged Tonsils	2	2	–	–	–	Excision.
Hydrocele	18	18	–	–	–	Radical cure.
Aneurism, Popliteal	1	1	–	–	–	Ligature of femoral artery.
Removal of loose Cartilage from Knee	1	–	–	–	1	Valvular incision, wound healed, but patient died 17 days after operation, from tetanus.
Retention of Urine	1	1	–	–	–	Aspirator.
Phymosis	2	2	–	–	–	Circumcision.
Trephining	1	–	–	–	1	Compound fracture of skull; death in 15 hours.
Extirpation of Eye	1	1	–	–	–	
Entropium	1	1	–	–	–	Removal of portion of eyelid.
Totals	74	72	–	–	2	

Table showing the Number of Admissions from Venereal Disease for the last Seven Years.

DISEASE.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Syphilis, Primary	328	268	255	326	317	357	271
Syphilis, Secondary	132	169	183	220	185	200	150
Gonorrhœa	152	205	181	340	320	278	452
Totals	612	642	619	886	822	835	873

MEDICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

By Deputy Inspector General JAMES JENKINS, M.D.

Appendix.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Cases Remaining by last Return	83
Admitted during the year	1,150
Total	1,233
Cases Discharged Cured	865
" " Invalided	152
" " Dead	56
" " Transferred	50
Remaining under Treatment at end of year	110
Total	1,233

The following remarks embrace the more important cases of disease which have been under treatment during the year for which this Return is rendered.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Scarlet Fever.—Two cases remained by last Return, and thirteen were admitted during the year, the latter all from ships in harbour; seven from the Implacable, four only of which were immediately consecutive cases; three from the Cambridge, and three from the Royal Adelaide. After an average duration of thirty-nine days all did well, with one exception, which had a fatal termination. This was in the case of a boy, received from the training ship, with symptoms of moderate severity, and who progressed favourably until the sixteenth day of his illness, when he was suddenly seized with rigors, nausea, and vomiting, with much diarrhœa, great prostration, rapid pulse, dry tongue, suffused eyes, suppression of urine, and delirium, soon afterwards succeeded by stertor and coma, and he died on the eighteenth day. No post mortem examination was allowed.

Measles.—Thirty-six cases were received during the year, chiefly made up of two moderately spread epidemics occurring amongst the training ships' boys. One occurred in March, when nine cases were received, and the other in October and November, when there were nineteen cases. After an average duration of thirty-three days' treatment they all did well, returning to duty, with the exception of two, who remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Enteric

Enteric Fever.—Six cases were under treatment, of which one remained from the last Return. Of the new cases two were boys belonging to the Implacable, one to the Royal Adelaide, one to the Sapphire, and one to the Triumph. The average duration of treatment was forty days, and this was much increased by one case complicated with pneumonia, and having a very tedious convalescence, requiring to be invalided as unfit for further service at sea, having consolidation at the bases of both lungs, complicated with mesenteric disease.

Mumps.—Fifteen cases; boys; all did well. Average duration, twenty-one days.

II. General Diseases, Section B.

Rheumatism.—Two hundred and two cases of rheumatism were under treatment during the year, of which 162 were discharged cured, twenty were invalided, and twenty remained under treatment at the end of the year. The average number of days under treatment was thirty-six, although many of these cases were comparatively slight attacks, amounting to little more than catarrh, with transitory muscular pains. The following cases were invalided:—Chronic rheumatism, mostly occurring in men of long service, fifteen; acute rheumatism (three cases of young ordinary seamen, and two of boys), all associated with organic heart disease, five. Of the chronic cases, one was associated with organic disease of the heart, one with hepatitis, and one, in a blacksmith, with paralysis of the extensor muscles of the forearm.

Phthisis.—Eleven cases remained from last Return; sixty-six were added during the year, of which seven were discharged to duty, thirty-six invalided, seventeen died, and eleven remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the deaths resulting from this disease, ten were seamen or boys, three marines, and four pensioners; and, with the exception of the last-mentioned, nearly all were acute or sub-acute in character, and the average age at death was somewhat less than thirty-four years.

Tabes Mesenterica.—One case, which died on the tenth day after admission. It occurred in a boy belonging to Her Majesty's ship Ganges, who on admission was anæmic and emaciated in the extreme, with general hectic symptoms, diarrhœa, and much abdominal pain. The post-mortem examination showed the whole of the mesenteric glands much enlarged and full of tubercular matter, with the internal surface of the intestines inflamed, and studded in many places with ulcers, one small one having perforated the ascending colon, and being no doubt the immediate cause of death.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System.

Meningitis.—One case admitted and died, occurring in the person of a boy belonging to Her Majesty's ship Impregnable, who died on the second day after admission, the general symptoms being those of cerebro-spinal fever, viz., moderate pyrexia, with dry brown tongue, constipated bowels, headache and pains in the limbs, somnolency, dilated pupils, retention of urine, and death by coma. No characteristic eruption was observed on the body during his illness. The post-mortem appearances showed engorgement of the meningeal vessels, patches of lymph on the upper surface of brain, large effusion of serum into the ventricles, the corpus callosum pulpy, and the fornix semi-fluid. There was also a miliary deposit of tubercular matter in both lungs.

Apoplexy.—One case admitted and died, occuring in the person of a private marine, æt. 26, who was suddenly seized one evening in barracks, and brought into hospital in an unconscious state, with stertorous breathing and unequal pupils. He never rallied, and died a few hours after admission. The post-mortem examination revealed extreme congestion of the dura mater, with a large sanguineous clot filling the right lateral ventricle.

Diseases of the Brain.—Under this heading three cases were admitted, of which one was discharged cured, and two died—one of abscess of the brain, and one of congestion. The former occurred in a young robust marine, who was admitted

 for

Appendix.

for severe pain in the left side of his head, which came on suddenly and without pyrexial symptoms. The pain was intermittent in character, and occasionally so intense as to produce phrensy; a week after admission he had right hemiplegia; and after three weeks' illness he died, after various alternations between intense headache and feeling "quite well." A post-mortem examination revealed an abscess in the left cerebral hemisphere. The case returned as congestion of the brain, occurred in the person of a signalman belonging to the Black Prince, who was admitted perfectly unconscious, with flushed face, hurried respiration, pulse 76, bilious vomiting, constipated bowels, and incontinence of urine. On the third day he beame somewhat conscious, answered a few questions, and protruded his tongue when asked. On the sixth day, he became wildly delirious; the pulse became weak and rapid; and, after two days more, during which he had convulsions, succeeded by coma, he died. The post-mortem examination showed a deeply-congested state of the meningeal vessels, effusion of serum into the ventricles, and softening of their walls.

Insanity.—Thirteen cases were sent to Yarmouth Asylum, of which the following is an analysis:—mania, one; dementia, nine; melancholia, one; paralysis, two. The two cases invalided were harmless lunatics, who were handed over to the care of their friends.

Nervous Shock.—The case invalided under this heading occurred in a boy, who, having been capsized in a boat accident in which several persons were drowned, acquired such a nervous and semi-hysterical manner (without any positive derangement of intellect), as to render him unfit for further service at sea.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

There were thirty-eight cases of functional heart disease under treatment, the majority being boys from training ships, or newly-raised marines from barracks. Of organic heart disease twenty-eight were entered, of which number eight died; three of acute endocarditis, accompanied by œdema of the lung; two of valvular disease, accompanied by anasarca and ascites following rheumatism; two of chronic valvular disease in aged persons (pensioners) associated with bronchitis, and with atheromatous aortic disease.

Three cases of aneurism were invalided. Two of the abdominal and one of the thoracic aorta. Of the former one was a saloon baker in the Simoon troopship, who slipped whilst walking along the deck, and on trying to save himself, felt a sudden jerk in his back, followed by severe pain, and a pulsating tumour shortly afterwards became developed in the abdomen; the other occurred in a young ordinary seaman of the Royal Adelaide without any apparent cause. The case of thoracic aneurism was a petty officer of the Cambridge, who had been previously invalided from Her Majesty's ship Doris.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

A large proportion of disease under this head comes under simple catarrh or catarrhal fever of but few days' duration, the majority of such cases being received from the Royal Marine Barracks, where there is now no accommodation for men who require nursing or confinement to bed. A very large number (seventy-six) of cases of pneumonia were received during the year, about fifty per cent. more than last year. Thirty-nine of these cases were received from the two training ships in harbour, particularly from Her Majesty's ship Implacable, from which twenty-six cases were entered. Of these cases four died, and ten were invalided; the average number of days under treatment being forty-five. With reference to the cause of pneumonia, as seen in the Navy, it is worthy of note, that experience confirms the more recent opinions advanced regarding the etiology of this disease, viz., that the exciting cause is *not* due to exposure in such a degree as is generally stated in our text-books; but on the other hand, that our seamen in sea-going ships, who are exposed to sudden variations of temperature and climate, midnight watches, wet clothes, and other hardships, are *less* liable to this disease than boys in training ships, who

who are particularly guarded (especially in the winter season) against any undue exposure to wind or weather, who keep no watch at night, and are better fed than in the regular service afloat; and that it is not altogether due to influences of season may be inferred from the fact, that from the training ships seven were entered in the first quarter, ten in the second, nine in the third, and fifteen in the last. That pneumonia occasionally occurs as an *epidemic*, or under some peculiar *endemic* circumstances, is also borne out by the fact that it is much more prevalent amongst the boys in the training ships than in any other class of seamen employed on the Home Station, as the following Table, compiled from the three last published reports of the Health of the Navy, clearly shows:—

Year.	Number of Boys in Training Ships.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Total Force on Home Station (Boys excluded).	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
1872 - -	3,600	48	13·3	19·400	79	4·
1873 - -		47	13·	18·800	61	3·2
1874 - -		70	19·4	18·900	91	4·8
Average -	- - -	55·	15·2	19·033	77·	4·

We thus see that from a total of 22,000 men and boys employed on the Home Station, only 4 per 1,000 occurred in the regular sea-going or harbour ships, whilst 15·2, or nearly four times as many, occurred amongst the boys in training ships, the only *rationale* apparently being that the boys are either so much the more susceptible to such exposure as they may be liable to, or more probably (as recently advanced), that these cases are due to carbonæmia, the result of overcrowding, and defective ventilation.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

A large number of cases under this heading were due to dyspepsia resulting from excess in eating or drinking. The following is an epitome of the four fatal cases. (1.) A tailor from Her Majesty's ship Black Prince was admitted with obstinate vomiting, most severe on any food entering the stomach, pain in epigastrium, great debility, and cancerous cachexia. He died after six weeks' stay in hospital, and the post-mortem examination showed extensive cancerous ulceration occupying the whole cardiac extremity of the stomach, and extending for a considerable distance into the œsophagus. (2.) A pensioner, æt. sixty-three, was admitted with symptoms similar to previous case. The disease had existed for several months prior to his admission. Examination showed extensive schirrous disease of the pyloric extremity of the stomach in a state of softening, a small portion of the left lobe of the liver being also attacked with the same disease. Of the two deaths from hepatitis, one was in the person of a gunner's mate in the Impregnable, æt. forty, who had suffered much pain in hepatic region, loss of flesh, great debility, and obstinate vomiting. He died in three weeks, when, on inspection, there was found a large abscess in right lobe of liver, a small one in left lobe, and the tissue throughout infiltrated with pus contained in minute cavities. The other case was in the person of a constable employed in the dockyard, who was seven weeks under treatment, suffering from pain in right hepatic region, where there was considerable bulging. He had also phthisical symptoms. Post-mortem examination showed adherent lungs, with considerable effusion into both sides of chest, and the right bronchial glands infiltrated with a cheesy deposit. The liver was greatly enlarged, and the upper portion of the left lobe completely destroyed by a large abscess, a smaller one existing in the right lobe.

Appendix.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary System.

Bright's Disease.—There was one case remaining by last Return and eleven were afterwards received, the majority occurring in old pensioners, who claim admission here under the Greenwich Hospital Pension Regulations. Of these two were discharged cured, three went out at their own request, two were invalided, four remain under treatment, and one died; the latter being a pensioner, æt. 55, who after death was found to have suffered from hypertrophy of the heart, with atheromatous valvular deposit, extensive bronchitis, and disorganization of both kidneys.

XI. Diseases of the Cellular System.

One case of *Adenitis* and one of *Cellulitis* were entered, and remained under treatment at the end of the year. The latter case was one of great medical interest, the details of which will be furnished in a future report.*

Unclassed Diseases.

Debility.—Fifty-four cases were under treatment during the year, six remaining by last Return, and 48 added, consisting chiefly of patients received from ships coming home from abroad, foreign invalids, and others convalescing from climatic and other diseases; twelve were invalided from abroad chiefly for remittent fever and syphilitic cachexia, one convalescent from scarlet ever, three were accompanied by partial paralysis, and six were cases of senile debility occurring amongst pensioners, who, by Admiralty Order, were admitted from their own homes chiefly with a view to being nursed and fed. The four cases returned as dead belonged to the latter class.

Tobacco Poisoning.—One case occurred in a boy belonging to the receiving ship in harbour, who was admitted with general symptoms of narcotic poisoning, being drowsy and disinclined to answer questions, pupils widely dilated, great pallor of lips, with a thready pulse of 160. Tobacco was found in the stools the day after admission, and patient confessed to having swallowed a "quid" to save himself from being detected in chewing tobacco. The symptoms gradually passed away, and he was discharged to duty after nineteen days' treatment.

Lead Colic.—One remained by last Return and five were admitted during the year. These were three labourers from the dockyard who had been employed in scraping and repainting the double bottoms of iron ships, one ordinary seaman from the Royal Adelaide, and one stoker from the Resistance. They all did well after an average treatment of fourteen days, consisting generally of the administration of sulphuric acid followed by iodide of potassium.

Observation.—One case remained by last Return and twenty-five were added during the year, of which twenty-three were discharged cured and three remained under treatment. The explanation of cases under this heading being, that numbers are received from ships: (1stly.) Not suffering from disease, but in the case of boys returning from the usual training ships' holidays, who state that small-pox or scarlet fever, for instance, has prevailed in their homes, it is thought proper to give them quarters in observation wards in hospital; (2ndly.) another class comprises malingerers, or cases of supposed temporary insanity not further observed in hospital, amounting in some cases to a mere eccentricity of manner, or of weak intellect, over which it is desirable to have more particular surveillance than can be readily had on board ship; (3rdly.) a third class under this heading, as the three cases under observation at the close of the year, are simply undiagnosed and obsure cases, which as soon as possible are placed under their respective headings.

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* *See* Report on a case of Adenia by Surgeon Marcus Allen, R.N., in the "Lancet," 12th February 1876.

MEDICAL REPORT of the Royal Naval Hospital at PLYMOUTH, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.	Otherwise disposed of.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Chicken Pox	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Scarlet Fever	2	13	14	–	1	–	–
	Measles	1	36	35	–	–	2	–
	Enteric Fever	1	5	4	1	–	1	–
	Simple continued Fever	1	38	37	–	–	2	–
	Ague	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Mumps	–	15	14	–	–	1	–
	Erysipelas	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	0	182	162	20	–	20	–
	Gout	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	11	66	7	36	17	11	6
	Tabes Mesenterica	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Apoplexy	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Meningitis	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Paralysis	3	17	2	5	2	7	4
	Disease of Brain	–	3	1	–	2	–	–
	Epilepsy	–	17	4	9	1	3	–
	Neuralgia	–	5	4	1	–	–	–
	Chorea	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
	Insanity	–	15	–	2	–	–	13
	Hemicrania	–	8	8	–	–	–	–
	Vertigo Epileptica	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Nervous Shock	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Catalepsy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart — Functional	5	33	23	10	–	5	–
	Diseases of the Heart — Organic	–	28	2	16	8	1	1
	Aneurism	–	3	–	3	–	–	–

MEDICAL REPORT of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.	Otherwise disposed of.
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh	6	183	174	4	–	11	–
	Bronchitis	7	61	39	12	9	4	4
	Asthma	–	3	2	1	–	–	–
	Pneumonia	5	76	58	10	4	8	1
	Pleurisy	1	13	11	2	–	1	–
	Pulmonary Apoplexy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Empyema	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Emphysema	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	–	52	45	1	–	4	2
	Peritonitis	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
	Dyspepsia	7	115	105	8	–	5	4
	Disease of Stomach	–	3	1	–	2	–	–
	Diarrhœa	–	11	10	–	–	1	–
	Colic and Constipation	1	5	4	1	–	–	1
	Worms	–	4	3	1	–	–	–
	Hepatitis	1	9	6	1	2	1	–
	Jaundice	1	10	9	–	–	2	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease	1	11	2	2	1	4	3
	Hæmaturia	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Adenitis	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Cellulitis	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Urticaria	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
Unclassed	Debility	6	48	27	4	4	8	11
	Tobacco Poisoning	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Lead Colic	1	5	6	–	–	–	–
	Delirium Tremens	–	5	4	–	–	1	–
Wounds and Injuries	Observation	1	25	23	–	–	3	–
	TOTAL	83	1,150	865	152		110	50

A LIST of PATIENTS treated in the Medical Wards of Plymouth Hospital during the Year 1875

Remained from last Return.

Officers.	Seamen.	Boys.	Stokers.	Marines.	Coast Guard.	Pensioners.	Hospital.	ockyard.	Police.	Artificers.	TOTAL.
2	21	16	4	19	3	16	–	2	–	–	83

Received during the Year.

37	250	291	54	441	7	50	2	10	5	3	1,150

Remaining in Hospital 31st December 1875.

5	20	26	7	32	–	20	–	–	–	–	110

The following TABLE indicates the NUMBER of FATAL CASES, and the several RATINGS of the Deceased.

DISEASES.	Warrant Officer.	Blue Jackets.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Scarlet Fever	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Phthisis	–	8	3	4	2	–	17
Tabes Mesenterica	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Meningitis	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Apoplexy	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Disease of Brain	–	1	–	1	1	–	3
Paralysis	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Disease of Heart	1	2	2	2	1	–	8
Bronchitis	–	2	3	–	4	–	9
Pneumonia	–	3	1	–	–	–	4
Disease of Stomach	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Hepatitis	–	1	–	–	–	1	2
Bright's Disease	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Debility	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
TOTAL	1	19	12	8	15	1	56

SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PLYMOUTH,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875,

By Fleet Surgeon CHARLES M'SHANE.

Appendix.

One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four cases have been treated in the surgical wards of this hospital during the year, viz., 1,715 new cases, and 149 cases remaining from the previous year. One thousand five hundred and eighty-nine were discharged to duty; 113 were invalided; twelve died; and 150 remain under treatment.

The cases admitted consisted of twenty-six officers, 1,020 seamen, 572 marines, sixty-five dockyard men, two policemen, twenty-six pensioners, and four hospital labourers.

The following Table will show the cause of death, and the rank and rating of the men :—

Phthisis	1	Pensioner.
Cystitis	1	„
Chronic bronchitis and stricture	1	„
Apoplexy	1	Officer on retired list.
Syphilitic cachexia	2	Seamen.
Lumbar abscess	1	Marine.
Injuries	2	Dockyard men. In one the cause of death was septicæmia following amputation; in the other, erysipelas.
Erysipelas (traumatic)	1	Marine.
Heart disease	1	Seaman.
Suicide	1	„ This man made his escape from the hospital, and threw himself under a train in motion.

There is a slight excess in the number of invalids compared with last year. More than half of the cases invalided were *Diseases of the Eye* and *Injuries*.

The daily average under treatment was 205.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Erysipelas.—Fewer cases were admitted under this head during this year than in the previous one, and the cases admitted were not of a severe character. Though no important case was admitted under this head, two of the deaths were the result of traumatic erysipelas. In addition to these, some other cases, consequent on injuries, were transferred from the general wards.

II. General Diseases, Section B.

Syphilis, Primary.—There has been a considerable reduction under this head from the previous year. The number this year is seventy under what it was then. The relative proportion to the total number of cases treated is also smaller, for in 1874, the total admissions being 1,747, there were 241 cases of primary syphilis, and in 1875, the total number being 1,715, the cases of primary syphilis numbered only 171. One man, who was invalided from Jamaica Hospital in February last, died from exhaustion, caused by extensive ulceration in both groins, mouth, and throat.

One hundred and one cases were contracted in the district, and seventy elsewhere. These numbers are made up of boys, ordinary seamen, young A.B's and private marines. Only one petty officer and one non-commissioned officer were treated. Amongst officers, three of junior rank only appear.

Syphilis, Secondary.—In this form of the disease there has been an increase; the admissions in 1874 were ninety-nine, and in this year they amount to 137. Four men were invalided, and one man died. Two of the men invalided were marines, and two blue jackets; all had been repeatedly under treatment, both in hospital and on board their own ships. The death occurred in the case of a man who was invalided from Gibraltar in February 1874.

Notwithstanding the slight increase in secondary syphilis, the general improvement as to the numbers admitted with venereal disease has been remarkable, especially if gonorrhœa be taken into consideration. This will be seen by the following Table:—

Admissions.

	1874.	1875.
Primary syphilis -	241	171
Secondary „ -	99	137
Gonorrhœa - -	437	291
	777	599

There is not a corresponding decrease in the total number of admissions, for in 1874 this was 1,747, and in 1875, 1,715. Of the 462 cases of primary syphilis and gonorrhœa, the Royal Adelaide contributed 117; Quarters, 133; the Impregnable and Cambridge, twenty-six each; the Indus, 16; and the Implacable only six. The remaining forty-two came from ships refitting or paying off.

Tumors.—Eight were removed by operation: three fibrous, one nævus, three sebaceous, and one fatty. In this last case the tumor weighed five ounces, and was situated on the scapula. The patient, a boy, progressed favourably for ten days, though union by the first intention was not obtained. On the thirteenth day the temperature, from having been normal, rose to 104·5, with corresponding general disturbance, the wound discharging copiously, but looking otherwise healthy. This high temperature (on one occasion rising to 105·4, and falling occasionally to 102) continued for ten days. The subsidence of the temperature was as rapid as the rise, for at 8 p.m. on the twenty-fourth day it was 102·2, and at 9 a.m. on the next it was 98·9. From this time the boy made a rapid recovery, and is now convalescent.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Special Senses.

A large number of cases under this class have been treated; they consisted chiefly of affections of the eye, in consequence of which forty-one men and boys were found unfit for the service; twenty of them were boys with defective vision or chronic ophthalmia, chiefly of a scrofulous character, four were seamen, ten marines, six artificers, and one officer. A seaman and a marine were invalided for pterygium, recurring after frequent removal of the growth;

Appendix.

the remainder were found unfit in consequence of defective vision and chronic ophthalmia. The ophthalmoscope in most cases helped the diagnosis.

Five men were invalided for deafness; in three the membrana tympani in one or both ears were perforated.

One marine and one boy were invalided for ozæna.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

One case of popliteal aneurism has been treated successfully. The first attempt made was by flexion. This had to be discontinued at the end of the third day on account of great pain and swelling of the foot. After a few days' quiet, Carte's compressor was applied for four hours, when pulsation was found to have ceased, but at the expiration of one hour returned. The instrument was again applied for three hours, when all pulsation again ceased, but again returned to a small extent during the night. Pressure was continued alternately with Carte's and Signorini's tourniquets for six days, when digital pressure was applied for five hours; pulsation was controlled, but still present. The compressors were re-applied, and intermittent pressure kept up for ten days, when on the 11th of September, at 10 a.m., pulsation being still present, the limb was rendered bloodless by Esmarch's method, the elastic tubing being applied at the juncture of the middle with the lower third of the limb. This was removed at the expiration of 50 minutes, Carte's compressor having been previously applied to the femoral artery at the brim of the pelvis. This was raised at 3 p.m., when pulsation could not be felt. The compressor was kept on all night, and in the morning the tumor was hard, pulseless, and diminished in size. The compressor was kept on during the 12th and 13th, but slightly, so as not to disturb the patient. The success was complete. The man will soon be discharged cured of the aneurism, but suffering from paralysis affecting the muscles on the outer side of the leg, and consequent impaired motion of the foot. The credit of the successful result of this very interesting case is due to Staff Surgeon Reid's original idea of the application of Esmarch's method for the arrest of the current of blood into the aneurismal tumor; a detailed account of the case is to be found in the "Lancet" for 25th September 1875.

Varicose Veins.—Three seamen and one marine were invalided under this head.

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Bubo (Symp.)—The antiseptic plan of treatment was adopted in all those cases requiring opening. Although not always successful, it is generally so, and is always a more comfortable plan of treatment for the patient.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Hæmorrhoids.—The cases under this head have been numerous, but generally of a trifling character. Two men were invalided, a marine and a seaman. The marine suffered also from chronic ophthalmia and defective vision. The seaman was invalided in 1869 for the same complaint.

Fistula in Ano.—Seven cases were treated; in four the fistula was divided, and in three the patients discharged cured, but in one the fistula does not heal; the patient is phthisical, and has been invalided, but has not yet left the hospital; another man was invalided and discharged; in this case, also, phthisis was present.

Hernia.—One case of strangulated inguinal hernia in a pensioner, relieved by operation; the sac was not opened; the treatment was successful, and the patient discharged cured. The other cases admitted were reducible; all were invalided.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

These have been very numerous, amounting to 394; four deaths occurred under this heading; in one case phthisis co-existed with orchitis, for which disease the patient, a marine pensioner, was admitted. In the second, heart disease was the cause of death; the patient, an ordinary seaman, was admitted for gonorrhœa. In the third case the death was consequent on cystitis and renal disease, the origin of which was the presence of a portion of elastic catheter in the bladder. The patient, a pensioner, had been for some time in hospital previously, and although the presence of the foreign body was very probable, yet it could never be diagnosed in a sufficiently clear manner to justify an operation for its removal, and the post-mortem examination revealed the cause of this. The patient was invalided and left hospital in good health in May 1874, the irritability of the bladder having in a great measure subsided. He was re-admitted on the 17th of August in a very prostrate condition, and in great pain. He improved after admission, and in the course of a few days a sound was passed and freely moved in the bladder, but without detecting any calculus or foreign body; a large tumour like an enlarged prostate could be felt by the rectum. On the 26th of September the patient died exhausted. At the post-mortem examination the right kidney was represented by a large sacculated abscess, the renal tissue having disappeared; there was also an abscess in the pelvis of the left kidney; on examining the bladder, a large encysted phosphatic calculus was found behind the prostate, the containing cyst communicating with the cavity of the viscus by a small opening, thus accounting for the difficulty of detecting the foreign body with the sound. A piece of gum elastic catheter, three inches long, was found coiled up in the centre of the calculus.

The fourth death occurred also in a pensioner admitted with retention of urine and chronic bronchitis.

Two marines were invalided for incontinence of urine; one had been invalided ten years previously for injury of the back, and he had afterwards suffered from stricture, but in the other case there was no history of injury or stricture.

Gonorrhœa.—The number admitted under this head during the year was much smaller than in the previous year; this disease has already been alluded to under the head of syphilis. Three cases under this head were invalided, viz., one for rheumatism, one for defective vision, and one for hernia. Five men were invalided under the head of stricture. In two, renal disease existed, in one phthisis; in one the stricture was cured, but incontinence of urine, resisting all treatment, remained. The fifth case was that of a warrant officer; in this case, also, the stricture was cured, but the patient suffered from repeated attacks of remittent fever.

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

One death occurred under the head of abscess, and one under the head of ulcer. In the former case the patient, a marine, was admitted with an abscess over the sacrum; this was followed by dropsical effusions in the peritoneum, pleura, and pericardium. In the latter, the patient, a retired inspector of machinery, admitted with sloughing of the mucous membrane of the mouth, died from apoplexy. He was in hospital a year since suffering from the same disease, and was invalided on that occasion.

In one case of phlegmon, where extensive disease of the femur exists, a sequestrum, about two inches long, was removed by operation.

An officer was admitted in July with an abscess on the right side of the neck; this was opened antiseptically, and the cavity filled up. A few days after admission, he was seized with rheumatism, chiefly affecting the right knee-joint; then a large abscess formed under the muscles of the thigh; this was aspirated three times, and at length opened freely, antiseptically; much discharge continued. The knee remained very painful, but not swollen. The discharge gradually diminished, and the knee became less painful, but the joint became stiff. He was discharged at his own request, being on half-pay. It is doubtful whether he will ever get motion in the joint.

Appendix.

Amputation through the condyles of the femur was performed in a pensioner on account of malignant ulcer at lower part of the tibia. He recovered satisfactorily from the operation, but malignant disease re-appeared on the upper part of the thigh, and he is now in a hopeless state. In another case, of ulcer of the penis, which proved on microscopical examination to be of a cancerous nature, amputation of the penis was performed, and the patient discharged with a good stump. A pensioner admitted with ulcer, proving to be insane, was discharged to Yarmouth. The man invalided under the head of scabies was the subject of inguinal hernia.

Wounds and Injuries.

The number of cases admitted under this heading is very large, viz., 261. Twenty-nine wounds were received from the dockyard, thirty six from Quarters, and fifty-one from ships. Three deaths occurred under the head of wounds: one seaman from suicide, the patient having made his escape from the hospital; one marine from erysipelas, following a punctured wound of the sole of the foot, and one dockyard man, whose foot had been sawn completely off at the ankle by being caught in a saw. Amputation below the knee was performed on admission; the patient's progress was unfavourable, and he died on the ninth day, from exhaustion and septicæmia. From the time of the operation no healthy action appeared in the stump. The patient seemed to be unable to forget, even in his sleep, the terrible accident he had met with.

Many of the wounds from the ships were of a severe character; all did well except the above, and six cases invalided. Five dislocations were received; one, of compound dislocation at the shoulder joint remains, necrosis of the upper part of the humerus having taken place.

The *Fractures* have been fewer in number than usual, but some of them were severe injuries. Thirteen were admitted from the dockyard, four marines, and twenty-six from the ships. Five of the patients were invalided in consequence of old fractures; the sixth was invalided for a crippled hand, consequent on compound fracture of first, second, and third metacarpal bones, necessitating removal of the index finger. One case was received from the Swiftsure, the patient having fallen from aloft into the dry dock, a height of fifty feet; there was compound comminuted fracture of the right femur; a fragment corresponding to two inches of the femur escaped from the wound, in the dock. The left femur was also fractured, and there was a deep wound over the left knee-joint in addition. Some teeth were knocked out, and the face much lacerated and contused. The man is, of course, a cripple for life; but he has made a good recovery, considering the severe injuries received.

The four men invalided for contusion received their injuries on duty.

The dockyard contributed sixteen cases of contusion; the ships, twenty-six; and quarters, ten. One of the dockyard cases terminated fatally; the original injury was slight abrasion on the shin, caused by falling into the bilges of the Triumph; he continued to work for three days. He was admitted seventeen days after the injury; erysipelas having set in, extensive cellulitis ensued, and eventually diarrhœa; to the exhaustion caused by this he succumbed. One boy fell from a second-floor window into the street, a height of about thirty feet. The injury he received was so slight that he was discharged to his ship in fifteen days. A man, whilst at work on the bowsprit of the Swiftsure, fell into the dry dock, a height of fifty feet; the injuries received in this case, also, were of a very slight character. Two other men fell at the same time; one died before the hospital was reached, and the other sustained the injuries alluded to above under the head of Fracture. Re-section was successfully performed in the case of a man received with ununited fracture of the humerus.

In one case of amputation in a leading seaman belonging to the Vanguard, the first and second fingers of the left hand, with the heads of the metacarpal bones, were removed on board the Iron Duke after the collision with the Vanguard, the injury having been sustained in assisting to hoist out the pinnace. In the other case, the left leg had been amputated below the knee at the Civil Hospital

Hospital at Shanghai for an injury received on shore at a fire. Both men were invalided. Appendix.

Only one case of concussion requires notice. A young ordinary seaman was received on the 2nd of November, unconscious, and with extensive contusion over the left eye and temple; the pupils were dilated, and epistaxis had taken place previous to admission. The injury was caused by slipping from the brow leading to his ship and falling into the water, striking his head against a stage. Until the morning of the 6th he obstinately refused all nourishment, so that nutrient enemata had to be given. The head was thrown back and fixed during that time; he seldom spoke, and urine was passed in bed. On the 6th he took a little milk. It was not until the 9th of November that he became rational, and the head resumed its natural position. After this convalescence was rapid.

The disease of the stump was an interesting case from the circumstance of violent convulsive seizures occurring frequently, apparently caused by a neuroma entangled in the cicatrix of the stump. The patient, a pensioner, had undergone amputation of the foot by Syme's operation in 1870. He was admitted in November last on account of the tetanic convulsions. On the 1st December the tumour was removed, and since then there has been no repetition of the convulsions. The man is in a far advanced stage of heart disease, and will probably soon succumb to it.

Surgical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Erysipelas	3	21	21	–	–	[illegible]
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	1	1	2	–	–	–
	Syphilis { Primary	23	171	172	1	1	20
	Syphilis { Secondary	9	137	123	4	1	18
	Tumour	3	10	11	1	–	1
	Scrofula	–	1	–	–	–	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Defective Vision	1	24	11	13	–	1
	Pterygium	–	2	–	2	–	–
	Iritis	–	2	2	–	–	–
	Ophthalmia	3	54	26	26	–	5
	Polypus Nasi	–	3	2	–	–	1
	Diseases of the Ear	2	17	14	5	–	–
	Diseases of the Nose	1	2	1	2	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Epistaxis	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Aneurism	–	1	–	–	–	1
	Varicose Veins	–	13	9	4	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	3	21	24	–	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Disease of the Larynx	–	1	–	1	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	–	2	2	–	–	–
	Dyspepsia	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Hæmorrhoids	1	18	16	2	–	1
	Fistula in Ano	–	7	5	1	–	1
	Hernia	2	6	2	6	–	–
	Prolapsus Ani	–	1	1	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Retention	1	2	3	–	–	–
	Balanitis	–	3	3	–	–	–
	Cystitis	–	4	3	–	1	–
	Irritability of Bladder	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Incontinence of Urine	–	9	5	2	–	2

Surgical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems—*cont^d.*	Gonorrhœa	32	291	298	3	1	21
	Phymosis	1	1	2	–	–	–
	Paraphymosis	–	3	3	–	–	–
	Stricture	2	38	33	5	1	1
	Hydrocele	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Varicocele	–	3	3	–	–	–
	Orchitis	2	24	22	2	1	1
	Epididymitis	1	13	12	–	–	2
	Fistula in Urethro	–	1	1	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones	1	2	3	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Joints	3	5	4	1	–	3
	Synovitis	–	2	2	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Bursæ	1	5	5	1	–	–
	Periostitis	–	2	2	–	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	8	115	106	3	1	13
	Ulcer	7	113	105	4	1	11
	Eczema	–	13	11	1	–	1
	Psoriasis	3	11	13	1	–	–
	Warts	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Corns	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Scabies	8	266	258	1	–	15
	Ringworm	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Herpes	–	2	2	–	–	–
	Herpes Zoster	–	2	2	–	–	–
	Lupus	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Impetigo	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Erythema	–	1	–	–	–	1
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	4	117	94	6	3	18
	Fractures	15	43	48	6	–	4
	Dislocations	–	5	3	1	–	1
	Sprains	1	26	26	1	–	–
	Contusions	5	52	50	4	1	2
	Burns and Scalds	–	9	8	–	–	1
	Injury to Eye	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Amputation	–	2	–	2	–	–
	Concussion	–	5	5	–	–	–
	Disease of Stump	–	1	–	–	–	1
	Observation	–	1	1	–	–	–
	TOTALS	149	1,715	1,589	113	12	150

TABLE of FRACTURES.

	Remaining, 31 December 1875.	Received Since.	Discharged to Duty.	Invalided.	Remaining.
Jaw	—	1	1	—	—
Clavicle	1	8	9	—	—
Humerus	1	3	3	—	1
Olecranon	—	3	3	—	—
Radius	1	5	5	1	—
Radius and Ulna	1	3	3	1	—
Finger	1	1	1	1	—
Colles' fracture of Radius, both Wrists, and Patella.	—	1	—	—	1
Metacarpus, compound	1	—	—	1	—
Thigh, simple	—	1	1	—	—
„ compound	1	2	—	1	2
Patella	—	1	1	—	—
Tibia, simple	1	2	3	—	—
Tibia and Fibula, compound	3	—	3	—	—
„ „ simple	1	4	4	1	—
Fibula	2	4	5	1	—
Metatarsal Bones	1	4	5	—	—
TOTAL	15	43	47	7	4

TABLE of OPERATIONS.

Nature of Operation.	No.	Result.	REMARKS.
Amputation of thigh	2	Successful	Both for disease; in one case, though the operation was successful, the disease (cancer), has returned higher up in the thigh.
„ leg	1	Unsuccessful	For injury; patient died of septicæmia and exhaustion.
„ toe	1	Successful.	
„ finger	1	Successful.	
„ penis	1	Successful.	
Dislocation, right shoulder, compound.	1	—	Patient under treatment.
Tumour	7	Successful.	
Hernia, strangulated	1	Successful.	
Hydrocele	1	Relieved.	Tapped.
Ditto	1	Successful	Injection of tincture of iodine.
Fistula in Ano	3	2 successful.	1 under treatment.
Paracentesis Abdominis	2	Relieved.	
Necrosis	4	1 successful	3 under treatment.
Paraphymosis	1	Successful.	
Phymosis	1	Successful	Mr. Cruice's operation.
Polypus Nasi	2	Successful.	
Aneurism	1	Successful	Circulation through the sac completely stopped by Esmarch's apparatus.
Ununited fracture of humerus	1	Successful	Re-section of the ends of the bone.

MEDICAL REPORT

OF

MELVILLE HOSPITAL, CHATHAM,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

By Deputy Inspector General ROBERT POTTINGER.

Appendix.

IN the year 1875, 1,563 patients were treated in this hospital, of whom ninety-one remained from last Return, and 1,472 were fresh admissions. Of these, 1,226 were discharged cured; ten were sent to Yarmouth Asylum; 211 were invalided; twenty-seven died; and eighty-nine remained in hospital at the end of the year.

These numbers show a decrease of 440 in the patients treated, as compared with last year, a decrease also of seventy-three in the invalided cases, and of fifteen in those that terminated fatally. The Table underneath classifies the patients, and the admissions were nearly equal over the four quarters of the year.

The largest number under treatment at any one time was 161, and the minimum eighty-six, the daily average for the year being 120.

RANK and RATINGS of the Patients admitted during the Year.

Officers.	Marines from Head-quarters.	Marines from Deal.	Seamen and Marines from Ships.	Coast-guard Men.	Policemen.	Dockyard Men.	Pensioners.	Hospital Servants.
19	1,041	53	293	6	10	31	18	1

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Under this head twenty-five cases have been treated during the year. Of the five cases of *Scarlet Fever*, three occurred in the persons of seamen, one in that of a marine officer, and one in a dockyard policeman. Of the three seamen, two were received from Sheerness, and one from Her Majesty's ship Pembroke, and the origin of the disease was not in any way attributable to the ships to which they belonged. The one case which terminated fatally was that of the dockyard policeman, who was exposed to the contagion in London on a Thursday, was admitted into hospital on the following Saturday, and died on the Tuesday, 118 hours from the time of exposure, and seventy from the time of admission into

Appendix.

into hospital. These cases occurred at intervals during the year, and were in no way connected with each other.

Of the two cases of *Measles*, both occurred in the persons of officers, and the symptoms were mild. The origin of the disease in one was said to be a letter received from a relative at Portsmouth, who, at the time of writing it, was in the convalescent stage of measles.

In the other case the patient was in hospital under treatment for a mild attack of *Iritis*, and a week before the appearance of the disease, had been shut up in the opthalmoscope closet for a short time with one of the medical officers, who was then in attendance on a child suffering from the disease.

The one case of *Enteric Fever*, remaining from last Return, suffered so severely that he never regained his strength, and was eventually invalided for debility.

Of the *Simple Continued Fever*, *Ague*, and *Febricula*, there is nothing of importance to be said.

There were nine cases of *Mumps* admitted during the year, and each was an average of eleven days under treatment. Of these, three were in the persons of seamen from the Pembroke, and six in marines from head-quarters; and all of them appeared in the first and second quarters of the year.

II.—General Diseases, Section B.

Under this head seventy-four cases of *Rheumatism* were admitted during the year, being sixty-two less than last year. The invalidings from this cause amounted to fifteen, while the average period of treatment for each case was thirty days. Thirteen cases were of the acute form, three of which were of gonorrhœal origin, and two were complicated with cardiac affections. Sixteen were sub-acute, and forty-five chronic, of which latter five were of a syphilitic taint, and two had a tendency to gout. Thirteen of the men affected were seamen, and fifty-five were marines.

The three cases of *Gout* which occurred during the year were in the persons of officers, and averaged twenty-seven days under treatment; all were discharged to sick-leave before they returned to duty. The admissions for *Phthisis*, forty-eight cases during the year, show a favourable decrease compared with last year, when sixty-two were received. Of the forty-eight cases admitted, twenty-one were seamen and twenty-seven marines. The average age of these men was 27 years, and fifty days was the mean period that each case was under treatment. The case of *Diabetes* tabulated, was of that form of disease known as *Diabetes insipidus*, or *polyuria*, and was seventy-three days under treatment. This case has been referred to at some length in the Quarterly Report.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Under this head five cases classified as *Brain Disease* were admitted, of which the first was in the person of a pensioner 70 years old, who died; the second, in a recruit from the Depôt at Deal, who had only a short time before joined the marine corps, but had previously served in a cavalry regiment in India, where he was said to have suffered from sunstroke followed by weakened intellect; the third, a marine, æt. 39, in whom the disease was brought on by exposure to the sun, together with an excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors while serving in China; the fourth was in a young marine who had for some time been under treatment for syphilis, and became subject to frequent vomiting and epileptic seizures; the fifth case was that of an ordinary seaman who had been invalided from a ship for sickness, headache, and a peculiarity of manner incompatible with a healthy condition of the brain. The origin of the disease was involved in obscurity, but he was found unfit for the service; and, as well as three others, was invalided. The one case of *Apoplexy* was that of a pensioner, who fell down in the street in the vicinity of the hospital, and was carried in a few minutes before death took place. There have been ten cases of *Vertigo*, two of which were invalided. Of these,

these, one was the result of a bullet wound in the head received at the Prah, and the other the result of a mallet falling upon him from aloft some years since on board ship. In both cases there were well-marked depressions at the seat of injury, and the vertigo so constant and troublesome that the men were found to be unfit for service, and invalided. Of *Paralysis* eight cases were admitted, making a total of twelve cases of this disease under treatment during the year. Of these, five were pensioners advanced in years, and permanent inmates; and of the remainder, five were privates of the Royal Marines, one naval officer, and one seaman. Of the three discharged to duty, one only left cured, the other two, when somewhat improved, were discharged at their own request. Three were invalided and one discharged to Yarmouth Hospital in a state of mental imbecility. The cases of *Epilepsy* and *Neuralgia* were such as are usually met with in the service, and require no comment.

Of the ten cases of *Insanity* admitted during the year, eight were sent to Yarmouth Hospital for treatment, and two, after observation, were invalided and given over to the care of their friends. Six of these cases were seamen from the ships in the neighbourhood, and four were marines from head-quarters; each case was an average of twenty days under observation before being disposed of.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Under this head sixteen cases of *Functional* and twenty-eight cases of *Organic disease of the Heart* were admitted during the year. This is a notable decrease in the number of cases of this affection as compared with the year 1874, when twenty-five cases of functional and forty-four of organic disease were under treatment. It was necessary to invalid seven cases of *functional* derangement, while five returned to duty. Each was an average of 26 days under treatment and observation. A large proportion of these cases occurred in the persons of recruits, and in most of these, the disease was supposed to be induced by drills to which they had previously been unaccustomed, and for which they were found physically unfit.

Of the twenty-eight cases of *Organic* disease, twenty-one were diagnosed as valvular affections, and the remainder as suffering from morbid changes in the heart and pericardium, which rendered them incapable of performing their duty. Of these, six cases terminated in death, and in each a post-mortem examination was made, and the result reported.

Of the two cases of *Aneurism*, one affected the aorta, and in this case the patient, a marine, died from rupture of the sac. The other, also a marine, was over five months in hospital with rheumatism, and while undergoing treatment for that disease, a small circumscribed pulsating tumour was observed near the umbilicus. It presented all the symptoms of a small aneurism of the abdominal aorta, but did not increase in size. He was, after some time, invalided and discharged.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Under this head a large number of the various forms of chest affections were admitted, chiefly *Common Colds*, *Bronchitis*, and *Pneumonia*. Most of these, as might be expected, occurred during the first and last quarters of the year. There were six deaths, two from bronchitis, three from pneumonia, and one from pleurisy.

The two cases of *Bronchitis* which terminated fatally, were pensioners 87 years old, who had been subject to the complaint for years. Of the three fatal cases of *Pneumonia*, one was a serjeant from head-quarters, who contracted the disease while on night-guard, and who, besides pneumonia affecting the right lung, suffered also from general bronchitis and pleuritic effusion. The second was a seaman of Her Majesty's ship Duncan, who was admitted suffering from pneumonia affecting the left lung, and bronchitis of the right; he died forty hours after admission. The third, a private from head-quarters, suffered from double

 pneumonia,

Appendix.

pneumonia, with pleuritic effusion on both sides; he died on the 9th day after admission. The fatal case of pleurisy was that of a seaman from the Naval Barracks at Sheerness, who died on the fifth day after admission. The post-mortem examination showed consolidation of the right lung, and old and extensive pleuritic adhesion of both sides, with a quantity of recently-formed lymph, and sero-purulent fluid.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

This class of diseases has furnished 102 entries, principally cases of *Cynanche*, *Dyspepsia*, and *Diarrhœa*, and those which presented any points of unusual interest have been already referred to in the Report for the quarter in which they occurred. There were only two cases of *Dysentery* under treatment, one of which was invalided. He was a coastguard boatman, and had suffered from the affection for a considerable time. The patient who returned to duty was a man who had been invalided from the West Coast of Africa, where he contracted the disease, in the early part of the year. Fifteen cases of *Diarrhœa* were under treatment during the year, and all, except one man, were discharged cured after an average of fifteen days under treatment. The one case invalided occurred in the person of a marine, who originally contracted the disease in China, and it was of that intractable form of chronic diarrhœa sometimes met with in the Service.

There were two cases of *Chronic Gastritis*, one of which terminated fatally after eighty-four days in hospital, and the other was invalided after having been ninety-six days under treatment. In the latter case the symptoms were obstinate, and there was constant vomiting immediately after eating the smallest portion of solid food. The disease was supposed to have been originally caused by his having eaten some poisoned meat on board a ship in which he was serving; the case was fully remarked on in the Quarterly Return.

One case of *Hepatitis*, and one of *Ascites* terminated fatally. In both, post-mortem examinations were made, and the result fully reported in the Returns for the quarters in which they respectively occurred.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Under this head two cases of *Bright's Disease* were admitted and discharged to duty, one after forty-three days, and the other forty-six days in hospital; besides which there were two cases of *Hœmaturia*, and two of *Nephritis*; none of these call for any special remark.

Unclassed.

Twenty cases of *Debility* have been treated, of which three were invalided and the remainder discharged to duty after an average of twenty-seven days in hospital. There were two cases of *Alcoholic Poisoning* and four of *Delirium Tremens* admitted during the year, a small proportion of this disease when it is considered from how large a body of men the patients of the establishment come. There were fourteen cases admitted for *Observation* during the year, most of which turned out to be cases of little importance.

MEDICAL REPORT of the Royal Naval Hospital at CHATHAM, between the 1st January and 31st December 1875.

DISEASES.		Number remaining by last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Discharged to Yarmouth R. N. Lunatic Asylum.	Invalided.	Dead.	Now in Hospital.	Average Number of Days under Treatment.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Scarlet Fever	–	5	3	–	–	1	1	15
	Measles	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	15
	Enteric Fever	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	48
	Simple Continued Fever	–	6	5	–	1	–	–	27
	Ague	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	13
	Febricula	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	19
	Mumps	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	11
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	11	74	65	–	15	–	5	30
	Gout	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	27
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	48	9	–	34	4	6	50
	Diabetes	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	75
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Brain Disease	–	5	–	–	4	1	–	63
	Apoplexy	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Vertigo	1	10	8	–	2	–	1	57
	Paralysis	4	8	3	1	3	–	5	233
	Epilepsy	1	11	–	–	12	–	–	31
	Neuralgia	–	4	3	–	–	–	1	14
	Myelitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	40
	Insanity	–	10	–	8	2	–	–	20
V. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart — Functional	–	16	5	–	7	–	4	26
	Diseases of the Heart — Organic	4	28	2	–	21	6	3	36
	Aneurism	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	26

Medical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at Chatham, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Number remaining by last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Discharged to Yarmouth R. N. Lunatic Asylum.	Invalided.	Dead.	Now in Hospital.	Average Number of Days under Treatment.
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Larynx	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	19
	Catarrh	3	44	43	–	1	–	3	21
	Bronchitis	4	38	31	–	7	2	2	37
	Asthma	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	12
	Pneumonia	2	28	16	–	11	3	–	44
	Pleurisy	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	37
	Hæmoptysis	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	32
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	–	39	38	–	–	–	1	12
	Dyspepsia	–	39	38	–	1	–	–	11
	Dysentery	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	46
	Chronic Gastritis	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	80
	Diarrhœa	–	15	13	–	1	–	1	15
	Colic and Constipation	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	4
	Hepatitis	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	20
	Jaundice	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	66
	Ascites	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	33
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	44
	Hæmaturia	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	11
	Nephritis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	38
Unclassed	Debility	–	20	16	–	3	–	1	27
	Alcoholic Poisoning	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	6
	Delirium Tremens	–	4	3	–	–	–	1	11
	Observation	–	14	13	–	–	–	1	12
	TOTAL	39	518	356	9	132	23	37	34

SURGICAL REPORT

OF

MELVILLE HOSPITAL, CHATHAM,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875,

By Deputy Inspector General ROBERT POTTINGER.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Appendix.

THREE severe cases of *Phlegmonous Erysipelas* have been treated, one of which, affecting the face and head, was idiopathic, and the other two followed injuries to the lower extremities. All three were attended with suppuration, and required free incisions, together with the internal use of iron and a supporting and stimulating diet. In one of the cases there was great loss of the soft parts of the inner aspect of the thigh, causing contraction of the extremity, and unfitting the patient for further service. The other patients were discharged cured.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

A great diminution has taken place in the admissions for *Syphilis*, the numbers of the primary form of the disease having fallen from 216 in the past year to eighty-nine in the present. It is difficult satisfactorily to account for this favourable change, which has taken place somewhat suddenly, but I have every reason to believe that during the year the district has been carefully worked by the police employed in carrying out the Contagious Diseases Act. About fifty of the patients ascribed the disease to protected districts, thirty-three to unprotected, and about six were re-admissions. The patients invalided for secondary symptoms were nearly all in a cachectic state suffering also from nodes, iritis, deafness, &c.

III. DISEASES OF THE SPECIAL SENSES.

Nearly one-half of the *Eye Affections* were of such a character as to necessitate invaliding. They consisted of *Chronic Ophthalmia*, of a rheumatic or strumous character, of *Corneitis*, *Iritis*, *Myopia*, *Amaurosis*, and one *Loss of Eye* from gonorrhœal opthalmia. Eight cases of *Deafness* were also invalided, and the same number of patients suffering from *Otitis* or *Otorrhœa* were discharged to duty.

V. & VI. DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM, &c.

Two cases tabulated as *Bubo* (*Symp.*) were invalided; one, however, was in reality a case of iliac abscess, which pointed and was opened above Poupart's ligament. After a course of treatment extending over many months, the extensive sinuses closed, and the discharge ceased, leaving the limb partially flexed, weak, and crippled. In the other case the patient had been over eight months in hospital, deep seated sinuses had been repeatedly laid open, his general health had broken down, and he suffered in addition from chronic epistaxis.

Appendix.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

The cases of *Fistula in Ano* were operated on in the usual manner. The elastic ligature was employed in one case where the knife had failed in effecting a cure, but its use caused so much irritation that it was removed, and a second cutting operation proved successful. In one of the patients, a lad of eighteen, a fistula existed on both sides, and the external openings were at a considerable distance from the anus. He was under treatment for nearly nine months, but was at last discharged with the wounds perfectly healed.

In two cases of internal *Hæmorrhoids* the ligature required to be used. The other yielded to the application of the ung. gallæ, and attention to the bowels. All the cases of *Hernia* were of the oblique inguinal form. Four of the patients ascribed the affection to gun-drill, four to lifting heavy weights, two to skirmishing drill, one to a fall, two to exercise in the gymnasium, three were of uncertain origin, and in the remainder the disease was discovered soon after their joining Deal Depôt.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

An assistant engineer was invalided for *Recto-vesical Fistula*. The lateral operation of lithotomy had been performed about ten years before, and an unsuccessful attempt had also been made to close the fistula which supervened. On presenting himself here, he was obliged to make water in a sitting posture, and a large stream of urine was passed per anum. In the two cases of *Cystitis* the symptoms consisted of frequent and painful desire to micturate, and the presence of ropy mucus in the urine. The exhibition of mineral acids and buchu failed to produce any good effect, while injections into the bladder were followed by increased distress. A fatal case of *Extravasation of Urine* occurred in a pensioner 58 years of age. On admission, the whole of the prepuce was in a state of sphacelus, and the scrotum was red and distended. The patient sank nineteen hours after admission, and a post mortem examination disclosed a calculus closely impacted in the membranous portion of the urethra, immediately below where it had given way.

The *Gonorrhœa* cases show a diminution as compared with last year, the numbeing 208 against 252. The average time of treatment was twenty-two days, including five or six days of surveillance after the cessation of the discharge; and notwithstanding this precaution, it is by no means uncommon for the disease to return soon after the patients leave hospital. The marine invalided for *Stricture* was a recruit from Deal Depôt, who had joined the marine corps while suffering from the affection, which was marked by a hard cartilaginous state of the membranous portion. The other cases of this disease were cured by dilatation. Three patients were cured of *Hydrocele* by injection with tinct. of iodine, and one case of hydrocele of the cord was successfully treated by letting out the fluid, and the application of a blister. One doubtful case is still in hospital. In two cases of congenital *Phymosis*, a perfectly sufficient cure was effected by a process of dilatation with a bill-shaped dressing forceps.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Two cases of *Chronic Periostitis* were invalided, and one intractable case of *Caries* of the cranium, at the junction of the occipital and parietal bones, is still under treatment. In this last, gouging out the diseased bone has been tried, but without success, and in all these cases there was a history of syphilis.

In two cases of *Synovitis* of the knee-joint, the affection was cured by rest in a semi-flexed position on a Liston's splint. The *Diseases of the Joints*, for which it was necessary to invalid, were of a chronic character, unfitting the patients for the service, but presenting no features of interest.

A marine, with *Bursal Disease*, was rendered unserviceable on account of chronic thickening underneath and around the ligamentum patellæ. The case discharged to duty was treated by draining off some of the fluid with an exploring needle, and afterwards applying the tinct. of iodine.

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

By far the greater number of the cases of *Phlegmon* and *Abscess* were of a slight character, but in six the patients required to be invalided. Three of them suffered from scrofulous abscess of neck, one had thickening of the dorsum of the foot; in one the seat of the disease was the testis, in which case there was also consolidation of the right lung; and the sixth patient who had been successfully operated on for fistula lacrymalis, was invalided for a cachectic condition following two attacks of erysipelas.

A case of *Ulcer* of the lower lip with an indurated base was under treatment for five months, and resisted every variety of local application and constitutional remedy. The diseased portion was therefore sliced off, and the wound healed rapidly, leaving scarcely any disfigurement. The only case tabulated as *Tumour* which calls for notice, was an obscure affection marked by tenderness, swelling and induration of apparently abdominal parietes over the right iliac fossa, accompanied with loss of appetite, a coated tongue, occasional febrile accessions, and much debility. The patient was six weeks under treatment, but ultimately made a good recovery under light nutrient diet, a moderate amount of wine, the exhibition of small doses of calomel and opium, and fomentations to the affected part.

A retired warrant officer was admitted with *Gangrene* of the left great toe, which, according to his own statement, first appeared as a superficial abscess. The anterior surface of the toe had sloughed away, and the distal phalanx has been removed in a carious condition. An abscess, too, with sloughing of a portion of the cellular tissue and fascia has formed on the sole of the foot. The patient is a healthy man of fifty-nine years of age, and notwithstanding the formidable looking character of the local disease, he is perfectly free from constitutional disturbance.

Under the head of *Skin Disease*, ringworm has prevailed among the drummers of the Marine Division. One well-marked case of *Pemphigus* is recovering under the use of nitric acid and gentian, with a regulated nourishing diet; and one obstinate case of *Psoriasis* was invalided.

Wounds and Injuries.

The most important cases of *Wounds* were as follows: 1. A case of wound of the eye received while the man was playing at single stick, followed by traumatic cataract. 2. Wound of the upper part of right lung, produced by the patient falling off the hammock netting on the point of a cutlass which was being cleaned by another man. There were emphysema and sanguineous expectoration for some days, but the patient made a perfect recovery, and returned to duty. 3. A shipwright in Sheerness Dockyard received a deep wound in the upper part of the palm from the iron of a plane. Troublesome arterial hæmorrhage followed, requiring the wound to be stuffed from the bottom, and the application of a compress and bandage for several days. It ultimately healed up by granulations. 4. A wound of the scalp occurring in a dockyard labourer by a fall on a piece of iron, and followed by erysipelas, which had been treated at his own house. On admission the scalp was undermined in every direction to the extent of three inches, with a profuse discharge of pus, and a full inch of the upper surface of the parietal bones exposed, and denuded of periosteum. Under the application of pressure to the scalp, and poultices to the wound, a large slough was separated from the boggy part of the scalp, which afterwards gradually adhered, the denuded bone also becoming covered with healthy granulations. 5. A young marine committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Both external jugulars were divided, as was also the larynx between the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage, and the anterior wall of the œsophagus. The carotids were intact. The act was committed while alone in a barrack-room, but the man was discovered almost immediately afterwards by a comrade, and seen without delay by myself and another medical officer. He was lying in a pool of blood, cold and pulseless, the eyes glazed, and without a sign of life except a convulsive gasp at intervals. Two cases of wound of the head were received from Her

Appendix.

Majesty's Dockyard; one of them, who also suffered from symptoms of concussion, is still in hospital, but progressing favourably.

The Table following will afford a sufficiently accurate description of the nature and situation of the *Fractures* treated.

TABLE of FRACTURES treated.

FRACTURES.	Number of Cases.	Whence Received.				Nature of Fractures.			How disposed of.				REMARKS.
		Head Quarters.	Ships.	Dockyards.	Pensioners.	Compound.	Comminuted.	Simple.	Cured.	Invalided.	Died.	Remained.	
Skull	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	Trephining performed.
Nasal bones	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	
Inferior maxilla	2	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	
Clavicle	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	
Spine of scapula	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	
Humerus	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	
Olecranon	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Ulna	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Radius	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	*1	–	–	*For chronic thickening round wrist.
Patella	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
Tibia	4	–	1	3	–	1	–	3	3	1	–	–	
Fibula	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	†1	–	–	†For thickening round ankle.
TOTAL	20	4	4	11	1	5	3	12	12	3	1	4	

Two cases of *Dislocation* were treated. In one there was displacement of the sternal end of the clavicle, which was treated with a figure-of-eight bandage and compress, and the patient returned to duty with some deformity still existing. In the invalided patient there was dislocation of one of the semi-lunar cartilages of the knee joint. Two marines were invalided for thickening and soft anchylosis following *Sprains* of the ankle, and in one case of *Contusion* of the finger, stiffness following the injury, rendered the patient unfit for further service.

Four cases are tabulated under the head of *Amputation*. In three of the instances the operation was performed on the fingers, and the fourth was Syme's amputation at the ankle joint. In the last case the patient, a labourer in Sheerness Yard, was employed in stacking timber, when the "fall" carried away, and a large "balk" of timber fell on his foot, producing compound and comminuted fracture of the metatarsus. An attempt was made to save the extremity, but on the fifth day after the accident, about two-thirds of the foot was in a state of sphacelus, and there was evidently no alternative but amputation. As the thick covering of the heel was intact, and the skin sound on the anterior aspect between the mallcoli, I thought it was a fitting case for the performance

formance of Syme's operation through the ankle joint, which I accordingly did, the patient being under the influence of chloroform. The dissection round the os calcis was very long and tedious, and on cutting through the joint, the parts in its immediate neighbourhood were found a good deal bruized. The patient finally recovered with a useful stump, and is now employed in Sheerness Dock-yard, wearing a high-heeled boot. Appendix.

TABLE of OPERATIONS Performed.

DESCRIPTION.	No. of Cases.	Result.				REMARKS.
		Successful.	Relieved.	Unsuccessful.	Died.	
Trephining	1	–	–	–	1	
Syme's amputation of foot	1	1	–	–	–	
Amputation of fingers	3	3	–	–	–	
„ metarcarpal bone	1	1	–	–	–	
Removal of Cancer from lip	1	1	–	–	–	
„ Hœmorrhoids	2	2	–	–	–	
„ Growth from conjunctivæ	1	–	1	–	–	
„ Diseased bone from cranium	1	–	1	–	–	
Operation for fistula in ano	7	6	–	1	–	
„ Hydrocele	4	3	–	*1	–	*Ultimately successful.

SURGICAL REPORT of the ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL at CHATHAM, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Discharged to Yarmouth R. N. Lunatic Asylum.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.	Average Number of Days under Treatment.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Erysipelas	2	4	5	–	1	–	–	72
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Syphilis, Primary	8	89	95	–	–	–	2	50
	Syphilis, Secondary	8	75	72	–	8	–	3	44
	Scrofula	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	33
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Diseases of the Eye	2	21	12	–	10	–	1	40
	Diseases of the Ear	–	16	8	–	8	–	–	31
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Varicose Veins	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	17
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	4	15	13	–	2	–	4	63
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Fistula in Ano	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	61
	Hæmorrhoids	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	43
	Hernia	–	19	–	–	18	–	1	20
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Vesico-Rectal Fistula	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	34
	Cystitis	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	54
	Extravasation of Urine	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2
	Gonorrhœa	7	208	206	–	–	–	9	22
	Incontinence of Urine	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	79
	Epididymitis	–	8	6	–	–	–	2	22

Surgical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at Chatham, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Discharged to Yarmouth R. N. Lunatic Asylum.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.	Average Number of Days under Treatment.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems—*cont^d.*	Stricture	–	9	7	–	1	–	1	26
	Hydrocele	–	5	4	–	–	–	1	45
	Orchitis	–	6	4	–	–	–	2	13
	Phymosis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	46
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	57
	Diseases of the Joints	1	6	2	–	5	–	–	32
	Diseases of the Bursæ	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	60
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	4	80	75	–	6	–	3	24
	Ulcer	2	91	86	1	–	–	6	31
	Diseases of the Skin	–	55	50	–	1	–	4	21
	Tumour	–	8	7	–	–	–	1	44
	Gangrene	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	13
	Scabies	1	43	42	–	–	–	2	10
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	5	61	59	–	4	1	2	21
	Fractures	1	19	12	–	3	1	4	59
	Dislocations	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	50
	Sprains	2	33	33	–	2	–	–	18
	Contusions	–	51	50	–	1	–	–	16
	Burns and Scalds	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	28
	Submersion and Drowning	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Amputation	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	62
	Concussion of Brain	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	12
	TOTALS	52	954	870	1	79	4	52	36

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC ASYLUM

AT

GREAT YARMOUTH,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

BY

Inspector General WILLIAM MACLEOD, M.D.

Appendix.

Additional accommodation in the sick wards, and additional attendants.

ANYONE who has during the last few years observed in the annual Report the nature of the cases admitted, must have been struck with the number of cases of paralysis of the insane and hallucinations of hearing, and I may state that of the former, there have been as many as fifty cases at one time in hospital, and of the latter, fifty-six. In consequence, therefore, of the unusual number of admissions during previous years of what may be called extreme cases with determined suicidal tendencies, complicated with hallucinations of hearing, epileptics with strong suicidal desires, cases of paralysis of the insane (many of them suicidal) in its different stages, and insanity complicated with advanced chest affection, also labouring under the most dangerous forms of hallucinations; each and all of them requiring to be constantly under the eye of the attendants by night and day, I found it necessary in the month of February to extend the accommodation of the sick wards on the seamen's side, by converting one of the recreation wards into a night sick ward, and making application for an additional night attendant. I regret to say that, instead of these troublesome cases diminishing in number, they have decidedly increased during the year, and I found it necessary to apply during part of the year for an additional attendant on the officers' side, as the officer patients admitted required constant observation in consequence of their being dangerous to themselves or others, or labouring under such advanced brain disease that they were not in any way capable of taking care of themselves. I may mention one of many circumstances which took place and which will show with what care and watchfulness these peculiar cases must be looked after, and the extraordinary ways and means in which a patient may suddenly terminate his existence. In the middle of March, a general paralytic, ordinarily quiet, was removed to the sick ward from one of the sleeping wards because he began to give evidence of restlessness by night. Having placed him under the observation of the night attendant I considered him safe. He, about 2 a.m., tore a strip from one of the blankets, three feet six inches in length and one inch wide, he then swallowed as much as he could of it, and managed to get the whole within his teeth except about half an inch. The attendant when walking round the different beds, feeling with his hand whether the

the patients were dry, observed this man to be getting livid in the face, and on examining him more closely, saw something protruding between his teeth. He at once with his key forcibly opened the patient's mouth and withdrew the strip of blanket. If the attendant had not had his wits about him the man would have died before a medical officer could have been called. It is probable that this patient in swallowing the blanket strip had no suicidal intention, but did it from an irresistible craving to get something solid into his stomach. A general paralytic who was in this hospital under treatment some years ago, was in the habit, during the first stage of the disease, when in the airing ground, of swallowing small stones whenever he had a chance of getting from under the observation of the attendants, who had considerable difficulty in preventing his doing it. After a few months he became perfectly rational, and I asked him if he remembered swallowing stones, and he replied that he had a distinct recollection of doing so, and that it arose from a feeling of emptiness in his stomach, and a strong craving to swallow some solid substance. (I use his own words).

The patient, when he again got ill, became perfectly demented and unable to leave his bed. While in that state he was at times very destructive of linen and bedding, and would bite pieces off his sheets and attempt to swallow them. These distressing symptoms were considerably relieved by feeding him whenever he gave evidence of wakefulness and restlessness, and a desire to be destructive. I have no doubt the destructive propensity, and the wakefulness and restlessness in many of these cases, arises from morbid gastric desires and cravings having their origin in the nerve centres, and it is practically found that patients of this class, when they awake during the night and these symptoms appear, are calmed, and sleep is induced, by feeding them with bread and milk or cocoatina. This system has in a great measure superseded hypnotics, and has been more extensively carried out with the general paralytics than in any former year. Before I order a hypnotic, I, as a rule, first feed, and if afterwards it is found necessary to give chloral to induce sleep, it is given with greater safety. On the other hand, no feeding will calm or soothe a patient of this class who becomes noisy from constipation, or rather over-loaded bowels. Oil, by the mouth or by an enema, is the remedy then indicated. Throughout the year these extreme cases have caused me constant anxiety, and have been a source of trouble and worry to the men who had charge of them; over and over again I have been more than thankful at the end of the day, when I found them all in bed in their cabins or wards, sleeping soundly, without any accident having taken place. Early in the year one of the officers under hallucinations of hearing, managed to evade the attendant, and pass from the day ward or mess-room to the night ward, both on the same floor, and only five yards distant from each other, and, on finding no one in the night ward, he took up a chair, with one blow smashed a window frame, and in one bound he was out on the roof of the colonnade; the noise attracted the attendants, two of whom went after him, and secured him before he had proceeded many yards. On another occasion the same patient, under a similar influence of voices, without any warning, attacked the attendant, and at the same time broke six panes of glass in his mess-room. A few days afterwards he as suddenly tore to shreds part of the attendant's dress, and when asked why he committed these acts of violence, he said he could not help it, that he was told to do them. He has been all along a suicidal patient. Throughout the year the officers and men under hallucinations of hearing have been by night and day a never-ending source of anxiety, in consequence of their suicidal propensities, the suddenness with which they made their attacks, and the ferocity they at all times displayed. As an instance, one of these officers went into the watercloset, and finding one of his messmates there, attacked him furiously, bit his nose severely, and would have succeeded in mutilating him had not an attendant who followed him, interfered and prevented further violence.

Illtreatment of patients by attendants, and Admiralty prosecution.

Great care is taken in the selection of attendants on the helpless and advanced cases. Occasionally, however, one is disappointed in the men, as happened on two several occasions this year. On the morning of the 23rd June, when I visited the warrant officers' sick ward, I found the attendant, W. S., who had been employed in the hospital since the 22nd July 1871, feeding one of the helpless paralytics, but at the moment I appeared, he struck the patient

 a blow

Appendix.

a blow with his fist on the stomach, before I could stop him. The circumstance was reported by me to the Director General, who placed the facts before their Lordships, and, in consequence, I was ordered to communicate with the Admiralty solicitor, who prosecuted the attendant for assault, and he was convicted, punished, and dismissed. On the 4th August another patient, no doubt a very obstinate one, and requiring to be managed with patience and tact, was so ill-treated by the attendant in charge of him, that in a scuffle he received two scalp wounds, besides bruises of the body. Another attendant saw all this done, and did not report the circumstance, and when questioned, stoutly denied the whole. I reported all the facts to the Director General, and, in consequence, their Lordships gave directions, as on the previous occasion, to communicate with the Admiralty solicitor, and to prosecute the attendant in the civil courts. The attendant, on finding he was to be prosecuted, made his escape over the hospital wall by night. A warrant was issued for his apprehension, but as yet he has not been found. The other attendant, who witnessed the assault and did not report the circumstance, was dismissed. I have no doubt the moral effect on the other attendants will be good. There can be no doubt attendants are often severely tried, and have to put up with much annoyance from the patients, and that their forbearance is taxed to the uttermost. The previous custom was, when an attendant ill treated a patient, simply to discharge him. Their Lordships and the Director General are, however, determined for the future to prosecute all such delinquents with the utmost rigor of the law.

Among the officers, the injuries done to each other were few. One officer, who is constantly under hallucinations, in addition to the attempt to bite off his messmate's nose, struck attendants on three different occasions, inflicting black eyes. The same officer struck four of his messmates. Another officer, who is now convalescent, struck patients and attendants on three occasions. Since he has become convalescent he has informed me that at those times he was labouring under most distressing delusions, and that on one occasion when he struck his messmate, he was under the firm conviction the other intended to kill him, and that it was only a question who would give the first blow. He said, "Had not the attendant interfered, one of them must have been killed, as it was his intention to do for his messmate if he could." This patient at this very time was under delusions with regard to food, and refused to eat meat or eggs, or to drink wine.

Accidents.

Accidents befell two attendants; on the 15th January 1875, as the patients were about to begin dinner, patient H. M. suddenly took up one of the blunt knives used by the patients, and without any warning struck J. P., attendant, in the internal angle of the left eye, dividing the cartilage of lower lid, and causing a deep contused irregular wound of integuments immediately below the supra-orbital ridge. For some days the symptoms were of a grave nature, but he eventually made a good recovery. A general paralytic, labouring under voices, which informed him that he was an exalted personage, and that the attendant, J. P., in charge of him, intended to do him bodily injury, determined to kill the attendant; with this intent he managed to get into the scullery while the washing up was going on, got possession of one of the knives, which fortunately are not sharp, and with it returned to the ward and suddenly attacked the attendant and cut his lip badly. This accident might have been avoided had the attendant exercised proper vigilance.

On the 21st March, Mr. B. S., an officer, who had been in the Asylum since 14th May 1864, and a general paralytic, but one in whom the disease made very slow progress of late years, was quietly sitting in an easy chair in the officers' sick ward, beside the fire, an attendant being within a few feet of him. He got up and leaned against the large fireguard, when suddenly his right knee gave way and he fell on his right side; he did not lose consciousness. He was lifted into bed by the attendant and immediately complained of pain about the middle of the thigh. I saw him a few minutes after the accident. He was unable to move the limb, which was shortened by three inches and foot everted. There was no doubt he had sustained fracture of the neck of the femur within the capsule.

capsule. A long splint was applied, but in about ten days it had to be removed, as he became very restless, and bed sores began to threaten, and his stomach became irritable. Under treatment this irritability passed away, and he was able to take sufficient nourishment. His temperature became normal, and throughout the whole of April his nights were good. By the 1st May gastric symptoms returned, with increase of evening temperature and symptoms of hectic, also general diminution of motor power. 8th May. Epileptiform convulsions supervened, which continued in rapid succession for twenty-four hours, and he died on the 9th. The fracture was found to exist within the margin of the acetabulum, and to be comminuted.

Discharge of doubtful patients on probation.

It sometimes happens that a doubt may exist in the minds of the medical officers as to certain patients being sufficiently masters of their actions to enable them to live outside with their friends, and in order to meet such cases, I recommended, through the Director General, that, in accordance with the spirit of the 38th section of the Lunacy Amendment Act, 1862, three months' leave ought to be given by their Lordships to such patients as I might recommend being sent to the care of their friends, on probation. Should the friends be satisfied with the conduct of the patient, then at the expiration of the leave it is necessary that they forward a medical certificate stating that the patient is of sound mind, in which case he is discharged from the hospital books. Should, however, the friends find, before the end of the three months, that the patient is not able to control or regulate his conduct, then he is to be returned to the hospital under the old certificates. Their Lordships approved of this recommendation, and in consequence two patients were sent out on trial, and were discharged at the expiration of the probationary period. Discharge on trial has reference chiefly to officers, as very few of the seamen and marines have friends to whom they can be sent. The majority of the latter classes of patients soon become friendless; after a few years their relatives cease to enquire about them.

Restraint and Seclusion.

No patient had a strait jacket put on him during the year except for surgical purposes, and when such was necessary I never hesitated to order it; but restraint is never allowed without my sanction, or that of the fleet surgeon in my absence. The following is a good instance of a patient requiring a strait jacket. He was admitted into one of the naval hospitals as an urgent case, in consequence of an attack of mania, in which he attempted to murder his wife. It would appear that he was working, before his illness, in a brewery, where he drank daily large quantities of beer. He was admitted here on the 4th of January, conducted by three attendants. On admission he was excited and violent. On being placed in a warm bath, cold water was poured over the head, and under its action he became suddenly quite quiet, calm, and rational. It was, however, found that the heart's action became very weak, and in consequence the treatment was not repeated. On being removed to bed, and while conversing quite rationally, he called my attention (while I was examining his chest) to a spot which gave him much pain on inspiration, and it was found that there was fracture of the sixth rib on the right side, at union with the cartilage. There were also decided symptoms of pleurisy on that side. On the right leg and middle third of tibia there was a large indolent ulcer, the size of a florin; another on the back of the same leg. The fleet surgeon who was with me also examined the chest, and confirmed the diagnosis of the fracture. In order to efficiently treat him, a strait jacket was put on. The fracture did well, and the ulcers eventually contracted. This was a case in which three ounces of brandy given in the twenty-four hours was most beneficial to the patient, inasmuch as the mental symptoms improved under it. For months he was the most troublesome patient. In this instance good feeding did little good until the stimulant was added. No patient was placed in seclusion during the year.

Turkish bath.

In my annual Report for 1874 I made some remarks on the use of the Turkish bath in the treatment of certain forms of insanity. This year additional patients were subjected to a similar treatment, as they from time to time cast up, and I regret to say that I am not able to give a more favourable report as to its curative powers than I did in that statement. The opinion given then I am able to confirm, viz., that in all cases of undue excitement the bath induced a temporary calm, which was followed by good nights; the restless and destructive

Appendix.

are benefited by its use, and it tends to promote the peristaltic action of the bowels, at all times so sluggish, and in this very fact lies the explanation of all its beneficial action. In all forms of insanity the symptom of constipation is, I may say, constant and persistent, particularly in certain types of dementia, melancholia, and paralysis of the insane in its first stage. In these cases the bath has a good tendency; but in no case have I found it to act as a specific, or to come up to the high encomiums given of its curative powers.

Calabar bean.

The Calabar bean was also extensively given in the numerous cases of paralysis, in the different stages of the disease, and I regret to say without any permanent effect. It seemed apparently to diminish some of the symptoms, such as the nervous tremor; but, notwithstanding this, the epileptiform convulsions came on, and when they appeared, the patient's doom was sealed, as from that moment the little intelligence previously left rapidly disappeared. The expectation that any particular kind of treatment will cure a man labouring under advanced degeneration of the membranes of the brain, the brain, or spinal cord, or that a renewal may take place of certain portions which have become softened, and unable to perform their original functions, is as much as to expect a miracle, and a suspension of the natural laws.

Remaining under treatment, 1 January 1875.

There remained under treatment on the 1st January 1875, the following numbers; arranged according to their mental symptoms:—

Acute mania	17
Chronic mania	86
Periodic mania	7
Melancholia	31
Dementia	66
Total	207

Naval Ratings.

Classified according to their Naval Ratings they were as follows:—

Commissioned officers	36
Warrant officers	4
Petty officers	4
Seamen, stokers, and boys	53
Marines	37
Pensioners	72
Merchant Service (officer)	1
Total	207

Admissions for 1875.

The admissions for 1875 were as follows:—

Commissioned officers, R.N.	8
Commissioned officer, R.M.	1
Warrant officer	1
Petty officers	3
Seamen and boys	12
Shipwright	1
Stokers	3
Coastguard	2
Non-commissioned officer, R.M.	1
Marines	15
Pensioners	14
Total	61

and

and classified in accordance with the mental type of disease and apparent cause, they may be arranged as follows:— Appendix.

Insanity, complicated with tuberculosis	7
Paralysis of the insane, result of organic disease	22
Insanity, with epilepsy from organic disease	1
Insanity, following intemperate habits	16
Insanity, following intemperate habits, complicated with hallucinations of hearing	7
Insanity, complicated with hallucinations of hearing, without intemperance	3
Insanity, with hallucinations of hearing, following sunstroke (re-admission)	1
Dementia of old age	1
Insanity, with disease of the heart	1
Melancholia (one of them re-admission)	2
Total	61

Of the admissions, twenty-five were suicidal, and several of them have turned out most troublesome, in consequence of this distressing symptom. There is a history of syphilis in thirty, but none of them have given evidence of secondary symptoms since they were admitted. When secondary symptoms do not appear, it is to be feared that it attacks internal organs, chiefly the great nerve centres. The syphilitic histories are to be chiefly found among the general paralytic patients, and those who labour under hallucinations. I cannot help remarking that, if the family histories of the individuals admitted into the service, viz., the boys, shipwrights, bandsmen, servants, stokers, and marines, were inquired into, even superficially (in the same manner as is done by insurance offices), there would not be so many young men received into this establishment with incurable symptoms of insanity. In my Report for 1869, I gave it as my opinion that insanity would not diminish, but rather increase, under the present system of admissions into the service, as there is, as far as I know, a total want of inquiry into the family histories of the persons admitted. During this year excellent instances presented of insanity in patients who died, not from the brain disease, but from, in two cases, phthisical pneumonia. In another case, valvular disease of the heart, complicated with disease of the lung; and a fourth, from lung and kidney disease. In all these cases the symptoms of insanity increased or decreased in proportion to the progress of degeneration in other organs affected at a distance from the brain. I may also remark on a case of effusion into the left cavity of the chest, in which acute symptoms of insanity supervened, and passed away on the fluid being absorbed, the lung regaining its normal condition and performing its natural functions.

Insanity complicated with phthisis.

All these point to peripheral causes in persons of original weak or defective brains. In one of the cases of phthisical pneumonia there was, on his admission, extreme dementia; he was not able to comprehend the meaning of anything said to him, his memory was completely lost, and this dormant state of the intellect lasted as long as the stage of consolidation continued. Simultaneous with active softening of the lungs, intelligence returned, and memory regained its proper sphere. The patient was able to give a connected account of the past, and this change was manifest up to within an hour of death.

In the man with effusion into the cavity of the chest, at the time he came in he laboured under this affection, and he also suffered from a very acute attack of insanity. He was exceedingly violent, constantly on the move, and talking incoherently, his delusions being of the most exalted kind as regards money property, and that he was master of the hospital, and supported all the patients here. There was much dyspnœa, his face becoming perfectly livid at times, and his pulse irregular. There was great dulness over the left side of chest. A consultation was held as to whether it would be advisable to remove the fluid by operation. It was decided to try first frequent blistering and diuretics, and confine him to bed if possible. Under this treatment the dulness diminished, and the lung, after several months, expanded and acted naturally. He has had

Insanity complicated with effusion into cavity of chest.

Appendix.

no return of the attacks of lividity, and what is more, he has regained his mind, and will probably be soon discharged cured. I have no doubt that in the event of any cause bringing about again similar chest symptoms that his mind will give way; the two are intimately connected. I cannot trace either syphilis or hereditary insanity. I doubt, however, if an original sound brain would have given way under a similar trial. There is also among the admissions of the year under phthisis, a young marine, who was duly entered in July 1875, and during the short time he has been in the marines he contracted syphilis. He also labours under lung disease. His father was insane, and this youth frequently gave evidence of insanity before he enlisted. Would not a little inquiry into this patient's family history have prevented his admission into the public service? His mother, when she heard that he was in this asylum, caused a letter to be written giving the information as to the father's and son's insanity.

ischarged ured.

Nineteen cases were discharged cured to their homes. The majority of them were men in whom insanity followed a course of intemperance. Some of them were dangerous to themselves, that is, attempted suicide; some were dangerous to others; some had hallucinations of hearing; some had epileptic convulsions caused by drink; and in some there was a syphilitic history. The last class underwent specific treatment, and were benefited thereby.

ime under eatment.

1 was 8 years under treatment.
1 „ 7 „ „ „
1 „ 6 „ „ „
1 „ 12 „ in another asylum, and 2 years and 6 months here.
1 „ 4 „ under treatment.
1 „ 1 „ and 10 months.
2 „ 8 months.
3 were 4 „
1 „ 5 „
4 „ 3 „

ied during ie year.

There died during the year from the following causes:—

Insanity with	Phthisis Pulmonalis	8
„ „	Rheumatism and valvular disease of Heart	1
„ „	fatty degeneration of Heart	1
„ „	Hemiplegia from Organic disease of Brain and Spinal Cord	1
„ „	Epilepsy and Organic disease	1
„ „	Debility	1
„ „	Paralysis of the Insane with Organic disease	22
		35

Although there was a large mortality, the deaths were all the result of the disease under which they suffered when admitted, such as organic disease of brain or spinal cord, or vital organs at a distance from the nerve centres.

It will be seen from the nosological table that nine cases of insanity, complicated with extensive lung disease, died this year. Two of them were most troublesome, as they were both under strong hallucinations of hearing, and very suicidal. The father of one of them died by his own hand. The other, who was here since 1868, was probably one of the most troublesome patients I have ever met with, on account of his determined suicidal attempts, which continued till the last, his great aim being to get to the window and to break a pane of glass, with a piece of which he intended to cut his throat. He very nearly succeeded in terminating his existence in this manner. I could not obtain any history of him, but there was evidence of his having had frequent attacks of syphilis. He underwent specific treatment but without any beneficial results.

musements.

The various amusements and recreations, moral and religious instructions, &c. have been carried out as in former years.

Table I.

Showing the Number of Patients in Hospital on the 1st of January 1875, with the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year, arranged according to their Mental Diseases; also the Numbers remaining on the 31st December 1875.

MENTAL DISEASES.	Remaining 1st January 1875.	Received during 1875.	Discharged in 1875.	Died in 1875.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1875.
Acute mania	17	7	2	3	19
Chronic mania	86	18	4	4	96
Periodic mania	7	3	1	–	9
Melancholia	31	10	7	3	31
Dementia	66	23	5	25	59
Totals	207	61	19	35	214

Table II.

Showing the Numbers in Hospital on the 1st of January 1875, with the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year, arranged according to their Mental Diseases and their Rank or Rating in the Service; also the Numbers remaining on the 31st December 1875.

MENTAL DISEASES.	In Asylum, 1st January 1875.								Admitted during the Year.							
	Officers.	Seamen.	Stokers.	Coastguard Men.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Totals.	Officers.	Seamen.	Stokers.	Coastguard Men.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Totals.
Acute mania	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	17	–	2	1	1	–	2	1	7
Chronic mania	12	29	4	–	–	19	22	86	4	1	–	–	–	6	7	18
Periodic mania	2	2	–	–	–	1	2	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3
Melancholia	10	4	1	1	–	3	12	31	1	2	1	–	–	3	3	10
Dementia	14	7	–	1	3	13	28	66	5	6	1	1	1	5	4	23
Totals	42	43	5	2	3	36	76	207	10	14	3	2	1	16	15	61

MENTAL DISEASES.	Discharged during the Year.								Died during the Year.								Remaining 31st December 1875.							
	Officers.	Seamen.	Stokers.	Coastguard Men.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Totals.	Officers.	Seamen.	Stokers.	Coastguard Men.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Totals.	Officers.	Seamen.	Stokers.	Coastguard Men.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Totals.
Acute mania	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	2	–	1	–	2	11	19
Chronic mania	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	6	15	27	4	–	–	23	25	94
Periodic mania	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	1	2	9
Melancholia	2	1	–	–	–	4	–	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	7	5	1	1	–	2	15	31
Dementia	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	5	6	2	–	–	–	1	4	13	13	9	1	2	3	12	21	61
Totals	2	6	1	–	–	7	3	19	9	4	1	–	–	1	5	15	35	40	47	6	4	3	40	74	214

Table III.

Nosological Return of Lunatic Patients under Medical or Surgical Treatment in the Royal Naval Asylum at Yarmouth, between the 1st day of January 1875 and the 31st day of December 1875.

DISEASES.	Remaining by last Return.	Since Added; Of whom are Labouring under						Total since added.	Cured.	Dead.	Number now under Treatment.
		Active Mania.	Chronic or Passive Mania.	Periodic Mania.	Melancholia.	Imbecility.	Dementia.				
I. General Diseases, Section A.:											
Erysipelas	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.:											
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	–	4	–	1	–	3	8	–	7	3
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:											
Hemiplegia	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	1
Mania, Acute	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–
„ Chronic	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	1
Dementia	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	–	–
Paralysis Insanorum	31	5	7	–	3	–	12	27	14	20	24
Epilepsy	3	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	2	2	2
Melancholia	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	–	–
Mania, Periodic	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:											
Catarrh	–	1	3	1	–	–	2	7	6	–	1
Hæmoptysis	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:											
Dyspepsia	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2
Prolapsus Ani	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Constipation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Diarrhœa	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–
Tænia Solium	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Dysentery	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:											
Abscess	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	4	5	–	–
Ulcers	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–
Boils	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	4	4	–	1
Psoriasis	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Unclassed:											
Debility	9	–	2	–	–	–	2	4	4	4	5
Refusal of Food	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
Wounds and Injuries:											
Fracture	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Scald	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	–	–
Contusion	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Sprain	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Total	62	8	37	4	13	–	32	94	80	35	41

MEDICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL AT HAULBOWLINE,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875.

BY

Fleet Surgeon J. N. DICK.

Appendix.

TEN cases remained from last Return, and there were 117 fresh admissions, making a total of 127 treated; of these, eighty-nine were discharged cured, twenty-two were invalided, five died, and eleven are still in hospital.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Enteric Fever.—A very severe and typical case occurred in the person of a leading seaman belonging to the Fanny cutter, tender to the Vanguard; the disease appeared to have been contracted in Kingstown, as he was in the habit of sleeping on shore there; the attack set in slowly at first, with headache and pain across the loins, malaise, debility, and looseness of bowels, accompanied by tenderness and gurgling in the iliac fossa; the evening temperature was high, 104°; about the sixth day the characteristic rose-coloured eruption appeared on the trunk and thighs; albumen in large quantities was present in the urine throughout; he made a good recovery, and returned to his duty.

Simple Continued Fever.—Seven cases came under observation; in all of them the symptoms were mild, and they returned to duty.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Rheumatism furnishes twelve cases; ten of these returned to duty, one was invalided, and one remains; in one of those sent to duty the symptoms were of an acute character, with much pain and swelling of the metacarpo phalangeal articulations of both hands; he was in a very weak and emaciated condition, and suffered from dyspnœa on making the least exertion; a cardiac bruit was detected occurring with the first sound, most accentuated at the base; after a time this disappeared, and he recovered perfectly; in the case invalided, the patient, an ordinary seaman, had been the subject of chronic rheumatism of the feet and ankles for about four years; there was a history of syphilis.

Purpura.—A cook's mate of the Valiant was invalided for debility, following an attack of purpura.

Phthisis.—Eight are tabulated under this head, but the symptoms of two of them were due to bronchitis, and they returned to duty; of the remainder, two were invalided, one died, and two continue under treatment; in the fatal case, the disease was of long standing, and the patient, a lamplighter employed in Haulbowline dockyard, sank about six weeks after admission; one of the cases invalided was complicated with fistula in ano, which had existed for fourteen months.

Appendix.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System, &c.

Cerebral Congestion.—Gives an instance in the person of a boy belonging to the Revenge, who had just arrived in Queenstown from Plymouth, in a merchant steamer; he had suffered severely from sea sickness, and was very weak when he reached the Revenge; there he was placed in bed and attended to; in the evening of the same day alarming symptoms set in, and he was brought to hospital, where he died shortly after; the post-mortem examination disclosed congestion of the brain and lungs as the cause of death.

Paralysis.—Under this heading appears a somewhat peculiar and interesting case, occurring in a carpenter; this man, when working at his bench, apparently in the enjoyment of good health, suddenly fell down insensible; on being seen, he was in a comatose condition, face pallid, skin cool, teeth clenched, conjunctivæ injected, pupils responsive to light; after his admission he was seized with violent convulsions and aphasia, and paralysis of the bladder followed; but he made a good recovery.

Epilepsy.—In this case, a Marine, taking a passage in the Aurora to the Vanguard, was seized with a fit, and admitted into hospital; he was invalided.

Mental Aberration furnishes two examples; in the first, a coast guardsman was the subject of delusions and loss of memory; and in the second, a Marine suffered from transitory hallucinations; both were invalided.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Diseases of the Heart (Functional).—Five cases were under treatment; of these, one was sent to duty, and four were invalided. All of the latter suffered from breathlessness and increased cardiac action on making exertion; two of them were Marines, and two were boys.

Organic.—Affords six examples; two were invalided, two died, and two remained in hospital; in the first, a boy had been six weeks under treatment prior to admission for acute rheumatism, during the progress of which the heart and pericardium became affected; the case terminated fatally, and the autopsy disclosed a heart weighing one pound six ounces, with the pericardium adherent throughout; in the second, a gunner was received with palpitation and dyspeptic symptoms, and dyspnœa; the area of cardiac dulness was increased, and a musical bruit was audible below the base; the disease was mitral, either of an obstructive or regurgitant nature, and interfered, after a time, with the pulmonary circulation, hæmorrhage taking place into the air sacs, producing constant short cough with bloody expectoration, great dyspnœa, and lividity of the features; he died suddenly on the thirteenth day after admission; no post-mortem examination was held as his wife objected: in the third, a chief engineer was admitted, having had several attacks of vertigo, coming on suddenly and without any apparent cause; he also complained of palpitation and ringing in his ears, with dyspnœa; heart's action was weak, rapid, and intermittent; pulse fluttering and unequal, arcus senilis well marked, coldness and lividity of the extremities; he was invalided: in the fourth, a stoker suffered from debility and dyspnœa; a well-marked bruit, occurring with the first sound of the heart, was audible over the apex; he was also invalided.

Bronchitis.—Thirteen cases of bronchitis came under notice; of these, nine were cured, one was invalided, one died, and two remain. The fatal case was in a stoker, who was admitted suffering from harassing cough, urgent dyspnœa, and pain of chest; minute crepitation was heard anteriorly and posteriorly over both lungs; at the post-mortem examination, right pleura was found adherent to chest wall; left lung was thickly studded with miliary tubercles, and had emphysematous patches over the surface; weight twenty-four ounces; right lung dark in colour, from the quantity of venous blood it contained, it filled its portion of thoracic cavity, and weighed forty-four ounces; pericardium contained two ounces of clear fluid; right auricle and right and left ventricles were occupied with dense clots.

Medical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haulbowline, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Remaining 1 January 1875.	Admitted.	Total Number treated in Hospital.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Remaining 31 December 1875.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Enteric Fever	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Simple Continued Fever	–	7	7	7	–	–	–
	Ague	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism	2	10	12	10	1	–	1
	Purpura	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
	Phthisis	2	6	8	2	3	1	2
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Vertigo	–	2	2	2	–	–	–
	Cerebral Congestion	1	1	2	1	–	1	–
	Paralysis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Epilepsy	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
	Neuralgia	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Mental Aberration	–	2	2	–	2	–	–
	Diseases of the Ear	–	3	3	3	–	–	–
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart { Functional	–	5	5	1	4	–	–
	Diseases of the Heart { Organic	–	6	6	–	2	2	2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Hæmoptysis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Diseases of the Larynx	–	5	5	4	1	–	–
	Catarrh	–	7	7	6	–	–	1
	Bronchitis	2	11	13	9	1	1	2
	Asthma	–	4	4	2	2	–	–
	Pneumonia	–	5	5	4	1	–	–
	Pleurisy	–	2	2	2	–	–	–
	Pneumothorax	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche	1	17	18	16	1	–	1
	Dyspepsia	1	7	8	8	–	–	–
	Hæmatemesis	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
	Diarrhœa	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Jaundice	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Incontinence of Urine	1	4	5	3	2	–	–
Unclassed	Debility	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
	Delirium Tremens	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Total	10	117	127	89	22	5	11

SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL AT HAULBOWLINE,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1875,

By Fleet Surgeon J. N. DICK.

Appendix.

SIXTEEN cases remained from last return, and sixty-five were admitted during the year, making a total of eighty-one treated; of these, sixty-three were discharged to duty, six were invalided, one died, and eleven are still in hospital.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Tumour.—A case of cystic tumour, situated on the right side of the neck, came under observation in the person of a petty officer. The contents were removed by the aspirator, and it was subsequently treated with counter-irritants. He resumed his duty.

Syphilis, Primary.—Five cases were admitted; of these, three contracted the disease in Cork, one in Queenstown, and one in Wales. All of them returned to duty, except a gunner's mate, who is still in hospital suffering from a cutaneous eruption, and double iritis.

Syphilis, Secondary.—Affords nine examples; one of these only requires special comment. In this case a petty officer, of a broken down and cachectic appearance, was admitted with pains of both legs, which, along with the trunk and upper extremities, were covered with a syphilitic eruption. He had contracted a hard chancre at Lisbon some months before admission. He improved under treatment for a time, when he was seized with erysipelas of the head and face, which terminated fatally. At post-mortem examination the vessels of the dura mater were found much enlarged and congested, sulci of hemispheres and cornua of lateral ventricles filled with turbid serum, dense blood clot in longitudinal sinus.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Aneurism.—Under this head a case is tabulated, occurring in the person of an able seaman, who, on admission, complained of severe and gnawing pain across the loins, which harassed him much; a loud bruit was detected immediately below and to the left of the umbilicus, accompanied with strong pulsation in the same situation, but no tumour could satisfactorily be defined. He was invalided.

XI. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Diseases of the Joints.—Three cases were treated; one only is worthy of passing remark, in which an able seaman sustained a severe concussion of the knee; disease of the joint followed, and the limb was amputated. He was invalided.

Wounds and Injuries.

Dislocation.—One of sternal end of clavicle, upwards and forwards, in a boy, was received; he returned to his duty.

Fractures.—Five were treated; the first was a compound fracture of the skull by a fall from aloft; he did well, and returned to duty. The second was simple fracture of fibula, which soon united. The third was simple fractures of right clavicle and fifth and sixth ribs, terminating favourably. The fourth, simple fracture of left clavicle, with a like result; and the fifth a very bad compound fracture of the thigh, about two inches above the knee-joint, the limb having been crushed by the wheel of a tram waggon; the accident was followed by great sloughing of the part in the popliteal space and septicæmia, but he made a good recovery, with an excellent and useful limb.

Table of Surgical Operations performed.

Description.	Number.	Result.
Amputation of Thigh - - - - -	1	Successful.
Fistula in Ano (operation) - - - -	2	Relieved both; suffering from phthisis.
Hæmorrhoids (excision) - - - -	3	Successful.
Cystic Tumour (aspirator) - - - -	1	Relieved.
Phymosis (circumcision) - - - -	1	Successful.

SURGICAL REPORT of the ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL at HAULBOWLINE, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1875.

DISEASES.		Remaining 1 January 1875.	Admitted.	Total Number treated in Hospital.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Remaining 31 December 1875.
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Tumour	–	1	1		–	–	–
	Syphilis, Primary	2	5	7	1	–	–	1
	Syphilis, Secondary	3	6	9	6 7	–	1	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Aneurism	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	2	2	2	–	–	–
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Hæmorrhoids	–	2	2	–	1	–	1
	Fistula	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Gonorrhœa	–	7	7	5	–	–	2
	Epididymitis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Orchitis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Stricture	1	2	3	3	–	–	–
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Joints	1	2	3	2	1	–	–
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess	1	5	6	4	–	–	2
	Ulcer	2	4	6	6	–	–	–
	Erythema	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Eczema	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Carbuncle	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Scabies	1	5	6	6	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	1	5	6	6	–	–	–
	Fractures	1	4	5	3	–	–	2
	Dislocations	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Sprains	–	4	4	4	–	–	–
	Contusions	1	1	2	1	1	–	–
	Amputation of fingers	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Contracted finger	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
	Spinal Injury	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Concussion of the Brain	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
	TOTAL	16	65	81	63	6	1	11

ACUTE TONSILLITIS,

DEPENDENT ON ATMOSPHERIC FUNGI.

By Staff Surgeon Henry F. Norbury, R.N., H.M.S. Juno.

Appendix.

At various times during the past six weeks, dating from February 15th, about a dozen men presented themselves for treatment, complaining of sore throat. On examination, the aspect of the fauces was peculiar, and it was this frequent peculiarity which first attracted my attention. The palatine arches, uvula, and tonsils were generally of a bright scarlet colour, and much swollen from effusion into the mucous and sub-mucous tissue; the palato-glossi muscles were hampered in their action by a similar infiltration, and the function of swallowing was consequently impaired; on the tonsils were seen several yellowish-white elevations, varying in size from a pin's head to a No. 4 shot, and around each was a zone of a darker and more intense redness. A minute white glistening patch primarily appearing on the tonsil, in the course of twenty-four hours became elevated into a kind of pustule, from the first of considerable consistence, and pushing the epithelium in front of it. On removing one of these exudations with a pair of forceps, slight hæmorrhage occurred, and a shallow ulcer was left, which, however, readily healed. There was some symptomatic fever, with headache; slightly furred tongue; pulse 100, quick; temperature 101° to 102·3°; an increased flow of saliva, and a hawking of mucus from the soft palate. On microscopic examination of one of these elevations with a power of 390 diameters, it was found to consist of lymph corpuscles from the tonsils, pus corpuscles, epithelium, granular matter, and immense numbers of spores and filaments of fungi; these spores were globose, of well-defined contour, and varying in size from 1-1200th to 1-2000th of an inch in diameter, some of the larger possessing a yellowish tint; the filaments, whether of the fructification or mycelium, were simple, cylindrical, extremely slender, and colourless. The treatment, which was very efficient, consisted in removing the exudations with forceps, painting with solution of nitrate of silver (gr. v. ad. aquæ ℥j.), and then gargles of chlorate of potash; each case, from the time when first treated, averaging four days.

I have been in the habit, since the ship was commissioned in November last, of making frequent microscopic examinations of the air of the ship. Shortly after entering the Suez Canal, on February 7th, I noticed the presence of very numerous globose spores of fungi, corresponding in every respect with those already described, I also observed that somewhat moist surfaces, such as leather, the exterior of wine barrels, &c., began to be spotted with a bluish mould, which, on examination, proved to be a physomycetous fungus of the family mucorini, the erect filaments being simple, and bearing globular white, purplish, or brown peridioles, containing a columella, and filled with globose spores; it resembled mucor amethysteus, but the spores were smaller, and the filaments more slender. The spores removed from the tonsil I afterwards washed with distilled water, and placed them under a slip of glass in a glass cell kept slightly moistened, and after some days I perceived slender filaments issuing from the spores, some being 1-30th of an inch in length, and exactly resembling the above, but whether the spores were impaired by the situation in which they were found, or from some other cause, only two or three peridioles were

 formed,

Appendix.

formed, which, however, were globular, and contained globose spores. The patients in question slept in different parts of the ship, had no particular communication with each other on duty, or otherwise, so they could not have contracted the disease from each other. Whether the spores, having previously alighted on the food, came into contact with the tonsils during deglutition, I am unable to state, but as after a hard day's work in the tropics men usually sleep heavily, and commonly with their mouths wide open, the affection was probably caused by prolonged inhalation of the spores, which found a suitable soil on the moistest part of the oral cavity, the tissue of which was, perhaps, also relaxed by smoking, or otherwise temporarily impaired. No similar case of tonsillitis was seen prior to the appearance of the spores in the air.

NOTES

ON THE

NATURAL HISTORY

OF THE

ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

BY

SURGEON JAMES B. DREW, R.N.

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- CRUSTACEA.
- CIRRIPEDES.
- ECHINODERMATA.
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5. CLIMATOLOGY.

PREFACE.

Appendix.

The following synopsis is condensed from the notes of one whose time here has, to a great extent, been what is commonly called "his own;" and even on this barren rock the wondrous hand of nature gives an opportunity for observation which I can only regret has not fallen to a more able mind, for I feel assured that there are many branches of the subjects, here so lightly touched upon, which require deeper thought and further elucidation than they can receive from the pen of an amateur.

Thus it is that I have confined myself almost entirely to classification, in the hope that if at a future time this island be visited by a savant, he may verify what I have written, or correct me if wrong.

And now I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging my debt of gratitude to Mr. Oswald A. Reade, member of the Pharmaceutical Society (Kensington Gold Medalist), who has always cheerfully rendered me his valuable aid, both in the laboratory and in my wanderings through the island. To his skilful arrangement am I thus enabled to include nearly every species of flowering plant which this island produces; and the days spent in exploring the island with him will always be to me bright spots in the memory of what was otherwise a very monotonous life.

Ascension,
January 31st, 1876.

INTRODUCTION.

This island is supposed to have been discovered in the year 1501, but some writers fix the date as the year 1508. It is of volcanic origin, and may be roughly divided into two portions; that over which vegetation more or less extends, and that which is completely void of vegetable life. These portions vary considerably with the season of the year.

Of the forty-one extinct craters now found on the island the largest is that commonly named "Cricket Valley," from the number of those insects which infest it to feed on the wild tomato and other plants that clothe its surface.

GEOLOGY.

The following are amongst the most important of the geological rocks found here, intermixed with the scoria, pumice stone, and other volcanic productions:—

1. Red volcanic clay, baked, mixed with mica.
2. Quartz.
3. Lime stone (imperfect).
4. Silicate of iron.
5. Barium (in minute quantities).
6. Chloride and silicate of alumina (largely scattered over the island).
7. Iron in the form of oxide found in minute quantities almost everywhere.

Note.—I have been able to find but few traces of sulphur on the island.

Appendix.

ZOOLOGY.

(A.) Vertebrata.

1*st. Mammalia.*

The following is a list of the wild species of this division which inhabit th Island, and they do not present many features of peculiar interest; all beir introduced from Europe from time to time :—

Capra Hircus	Goat.
Lepus Cuniculus	Rabbit.
Felis Domestica	Cat { These were introduced for th purpose of exterminating th vermin, and allowed to run wil
Mus Rattus	Rat, Black.
Mus Decumanus	ditto, Brown.

Note.—Both species abound, particularly the latter.

Mus Musculus	Common Mouse.
Mus Silvaticus	Field Mouse.

Note.—The latter, although thus classed, being found away from th inhabited parts of the island, differs from the true field mouse in mar particulars, the head being smaller and not tapering, the tail and ea short, and the eyes not prominent, but the body is truly shaped, and n nearly so large as the domestic mouse.

2*nd. Aves.*

The following are the land birds found on the island :—

Guinea Fowl	Numida Meleagris.
Pheasant	Phasianus Colchicus.
Note—The ring-necked variety.	
Red-legged Partridge	Perdix Rubra.
Dove	Phaps Chalcoptera.
Note.—Very rare on the island.	
Canary	Fringella Canarie.
Averdevat	A native of South Africa, which b longs to the family of Fringillidæ

Note.—Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, and now very num rous on the island.

The following are the principal sea birds found on and about Ascension :—

1. Booby — Sula Fusca.
2. Gannet — Sula Alba.
3. Frigate or Man-of-war Bird — Fregata Aquilus.
4. Wide-awake, called the Egg Bird at St. Helena — Sterna Fuliginosa.
5. Boatswain Bird.
6. Two species of Petrel, the white and the brown, belonging to the fami Procellaridæ.

3*rd. Reptilia.*

The only representative of this class is the much famed Sea Turtle, of t order Chelonia, which frequents this island from the beginning of the month January until the end of June, for the purpose of depositing its eggs.

The total number of eggs deposited by each turtle varies from 200 to 3 during the season; but out of this large number comparatively few arrive maturity, owing to the numerous enemies which prey upon them. From t time of their capture until required for use, they are stowed in ponds close the town, during which time they feed on sea-weed, small crustaceans, and m luscs, which are washed in and out of the ponds by the rising and falling of t tide.

There is said to be a small brown lizard on the island, but it is probably e tinct as it has not been seen of late years.

4th. Pisces.

A List of the different Fish found in the waters surrounding the island, most of which are eatable.

1. Serranus Impetiginosus (Rock Fish).
2. Apogon Axillaris (Red Mullet).
3. Sargus Capensis.
4. Seriola Lalandü.
5. Lichia Glauca (Silver Fish).
6. Schomber Colias.
7. Salarias Atlanticus (Devil Fish).
8. Thynnus Thynnus (Albacore).
9. Glyphidodon Saxitilis (Five Fingers).
10. Julis Ascensionis (Green Fish).

Note.—This tiny fish is peculiar to the island, and may be seen disporting itself among the rocks in the sandy bays left by the rising and falling tides. It is closely allied to the Julis Sanctæ Helena described by Mellis, but in the former the yellow stripes denoting its peculiarity are longitudinal, in the latter transverse to the long axis of the body.

11. Belone Lovii (Pike Fish).
12. A species of Muræna.
13. Chilomycterus Reticulatus (Porcupine or Lantern Fish).
14. Zygæna Malleus (Shark), common Shark found in tropical seas.
15. And another species of Sargus.
16. The Carvalhi.

(B.) Invertebrata.

1st. Crustacea.

The following are the principal members of this class that are here found :—

1. Gecarcinus (Land Crab) (Gecarcinus Lagostoma).

Note.—This species abounds in the higher ridges, and in the plains as far as vegetation extends, particularly towards the weather side of the island, owing to the greater amount of moisture found there.

2. Two species of the genus Carcinus or Shore Crab.
3. Palinurus (Palinurus Fasciatus) is considered a great delicacy on the island.
4. Pagurus, or Hermit Crab.
5. Hippa or Sand Bug.

2nd. Cirripedes.

1. Balanus Psittacus, a species of Barnacle, here found adhering to moorings and buoys.

3rd. Conchiferæ.

1. Pecten Varius.
2. Donax (one species found here).
3. Ostrea (a species of this delicious bivalve is found on all the rocks surrounding the island.

4th. Mollusca.

1. Fisurella Oriens.
2. Nerita Polita.
3. Nerita Ascensionis.

This species of Whelk is only found on this desolate island, and is principally characterised by the granular surface of its operculum.

4. Ranella Neglecta.
5. Triton Pilearis.

6. Cassis,

Appendix.

6. Cassis, Testiculus, and representatives of the following Genera.
7. Turbinellus.
8. Strombus.
9. Cyprœa.
10. Columbella.
11. Harpa.
12. Pyrula.
13. Tritonidea.

5th. Echinodermata.

1. Echinometra Acufera.

INSECTA.

This branch of zoology is generally one of the most interesting to the student of natural history who pursues his studies in the tropics, owing to the amount and variety of animal life found there, but Ascension is an exception to this rule, at least as regards variety.

Order 1.

Aptera.—Owing to the state of cleanliness in which quarters and out-buildings on this island are kept, together with the use of disinfectants, the inhabitants are almost free from the annoyance of insects of this order, so frequently the pest of tropical climates.

Pulex irritans and Pulex canis are occasionally but not frequently met with.

Order 2.

Diptera.—During the hot season, as might be supposed, this order is largely represented and becomes most troublesome.

Of mosquitoes two species are found here, one making night hideous with its discordant noise, the other silent but more venomous, attacking any exposed part of the body. The common house fly (Musca Domestica) exists in large swarms, darkening the air and rendering the partaking of food an unpleasant necessity rather than a pleasure. The blue bottle fly (Calliphora Vomitori) also abounds.

One or two species of Lipula are also met with.

Order 3.

Hemiptera.—Acanthia Lectularia (the bed bug) would be very troublesome if great precautions were not exercised to prevent its increase.

Aphides, or plant lice, are numerous and destructive.

Order 4.

Lepidoptera.—Various species of this order have been introduced with indifferent success. A few moths, the Vanessa Cardui and Lycœnae, are frequently met with, and unfortunately the woollen moth, Linea, may be found carrying on its work of destruction almost everywhere.

Order 5.

Orthoptera.—The only specimens of this order that I have observed are cock-roach (two species), the common field cricket, which at night breaks the stillness of all around with its well-known notes, and a species of green grasshopper, allied, I think, to the Locusta Viridissima.

Order 6.

Hymenoptera.—The principal species of this order are not found on this island, although I feel assured that their introduction would be most conducive to the spread of vegetation, by fertilising the seeds of those varied species of plants, which require insect agency, as has been so beautifully shown by Darwin, Lubbock, and others.

The ant is the only insect of this order that I have seen here; Ascension having hitherto escaped the ravages of that pest, the Termes, improperly called the white ant.

Order 7.

Neuroptera.—This order is not represented by any important member, the Termes not being found here, as before mentioned.

Order 8.

This is not represented.

Order 9.

Coleoptera.—The various species of this order are well represented on the island, but I have not yet been able to investigate or classify them as I should like to. I have noticed a species of cetonia and a beautiful metallic green beetle (Carymetes Rufipes); several species of weevil are found here, and formerly committed great ravages, but their species being almost endless it would be impossible to classify them.

Order 10.

The representatives of the Arachnida and Myriapoda most frequently seen here are the Scorpion and Centipede, but they differ from those of the same class frequently found in tropical countries, in their bite; although at the time it is very painful it does not leave any after ill effects, and it is not uncommon to find when you enter your bath room in the morning that the scolopendra has taken up his residence in your sponge.

BOTANY.

The vegetation during the cooler months (from May to October) now covers nearly one-half of the island; and even in the most barren parts the eye of the traveller is often relieved by the refreshing green of the wild tomato, or the Mexican poppy.

The thistle-like appearance of this latter plant has given rise to many misnomers, such as "Thistle Hill," the calcined sides of which are covered with this hardy wanderer, now so largely scattered over the tropics. Of the various flowering plants to be found on the island, only six are indigenous (Darwin's origin of Species).

The following are among the principal:—

Exogens.

Myrtaceæ	1	Psidium pyriferum (Guava).
	2	Eucalyptus globulus } Red gum trees.
	3	Eucalyptus robusta }
Cactaceæ	1	Cactus, probably C. Zuna.
Asteraceæ	1	Coreopsis aurea.
		Sonchus oleraceæ, and other species.
	2	Senecio vulgaris.
Scrophulariaceæ	1	Verbascus thapsus (Mullein).
Verbenaceæ	1	Two species of shrub, which appears to belong to the genera Vitex and Callicarpa.
Lamiaceæ	1	Stachys arvensis.
	2	Betonica.
Primulaceæ	1	Anagallis cerulea.
Plantaginaceæ	1	Plantago lanceolata.
Convolvulaceæ	1	Spomea maritima.
	2	Batalas edulis.
Solanaceæ	1	Solanum nigrum.
	2	Solanum sodomeum.
	3	Brugmansia suaveoleus.
	4	Physalis pubescens.
	5	Nicotiana tabacum.
	6	Datura stramomum.
Oleaceæ	1	Ligustrum vulgare.
	2	Olea capensis.
Apocynaceæ	1	Vinca rosea.
	2	Vinca major.

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Rosaceæ	1 Rubus fruticosus. 2 Eriobotrya japonica.
Fabaceæ	1 Ulex Europœus. 2 Acacia augustifolia, and other species of Acacia. 3 Cassia acuminata. 4 Cytisus scoparius.
Nyctaginaceæ	1 Myrabilis dichotoma. 2 Myrabilis jalapa.
Phytolaccaceæ	1 Phytolacca dioica.
Chenopodaceæ	1 Chenopodium album. 2 Boussingaultiá basseloides.
Portulaceæ	1 Tetragonia expansa. 2 Portula oleracea.
Caryophyllaceæ	1 Cerastium vulgatum.
Oxalidaceæ	1 Oxalis repens. 2 Oxalis (sp.).
Zygophyllaceæ	1 Zygophyllum morgsana.
Pittosporaceæ	1 Pittosporum tobira.
Meliaceæ	1 Melia azederach.
Fumariaceæ	1 Fumaria officinalis.
Papaveraceæ	1 Argamore Mexicana.
Tiliaceæ	1 Grewia occidentalis.
Malvaceæ	1 Urena lobata. 2 Sida carpinifolia. 3 Malva Americana. 4 Hebiscus (sp.).
Tropœolaceæ	1 Tropœolum majus.
Brasicaceæ	1 Nasturtium officinale. 2 Lepidium sativum. 3 Lepidium latifolia.
Crassulaceæ	1 Bryophyllum calcycinum. 2 Verca crenata.
Passifloraceæ	1 Passiflora minima.
Euphorbiaceæ	1 Ricinus Africanus. 2 Mercurialis ambigua 3 Euphorbium peplus.
Moraceæ	1 Morus nigra. 2 Ficus elastica.
Casuarinaceæ	1 Casuarina equisitifolia.
Pinaceæ	1 Pinus pinea. 2 Pinus sylvestris. 3 Araucaria excelsa.

Endogens.

Liliaceæ	1 Aloe latifolia. 2 Sanseviera guineensis.
Commelynaceæ	1 Commelyna communis.
Marantaceæ	1 Canna coccinea.
Zingiberaceæ	1 Alpinia cornua. 2 Hedychium spicatum.
Musaceæ	1 Musa sapientum.
Amarillidaceæ	1 Agave lurida. 2 Furcra gigantea.
Pandanaceæ	1 Pandanus utilis.
Palmaceæ	1 Eläis guineensis.
Graminaceæ	1 Coix lachryma, and a large number of grasses which, together with the lower order of plants, require further investigation.

The salubrity of Ascension is too well known to require a long description. It will be observed from the accompanying Tables that the leading characteristics of Ascension are great dryness, and, I may add, during the first four months of the year, great heat.

When the latter is tempered by the south-east trades, the air is cooled to that balmy temperature so often experienced along the shores of the Mediterranean. The only exception to this is during the months of February, March, and April, when the wind sometimes veers to the north and north-west, or altogether ceases for some hours; then it is hot, and one might almost say unbearable. The island is, therefore, peculiarly healthy. The only diseases that have come under my immediate notice during the period of these observations are a mild form of dysentery and the sun fever of the tropics, which has been so graphically described by Sir R. Martin in his work on the influence of tropical climates. In all the cases seen by me the patients suffered after exposure to the sun's heat; but with the Green Mountain to retire to when the heat on the plains becomes too great, Ascension must always be considered a sanatorium of the first order.

THERMOMETER in the Shade at the Island of *Ascension* during the Year 1875.

MONTH.	Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.	Mean.
January	85·61	74·51	80·6
February	86·38	76·88	81·63
March	89·12	77·3	83·75
April	88·46	78·0	83·23
May	86·40	76·51	81·45
June	84·56	75·10	79·83
July	83·22	73·22	78·22
August	82·2	73·54	77·87
September	82·36	73·53	77·94
October	81·87	73·3	77·58
November	82·5	73·66	78·08
December	83·55	74·16	78·85

The annual range of the barometer is from 29·950 to 30·200. The average is 30·060. The daily variation is very slight, almost invariably a gradual rise from sunrise until noon, followed by a fall towards sunset.

January	30·026	July	30·123
February	30·000	August	30·145
March	30·010	September	30·100
April	30·016	October	30·098
May	30·033	November	30·058
June	30·095	December	30·050

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AVERAGE RAINFALL per Quarter for the Year 1875, calculated weekly, taken at the Mountain Station.

Quarter ending	March	-	·55″
Ditto	June	-	·83″
Ditto	September	-	·55″
Ditto	December	-	·59″

Note.—The rainfall here shown is of course much greater than that on the plains or the lower ridges; from where this was taken is derived the principal water supply of the island (there being no springs at Ascension). I have observed a peculiar phenomenon in connection with the condensation of vapour at the mountain's summit. Towards evening a cloud forms and is drifted away to leeward of the island by the trade wind, the nimbus sometimes breaking before it reaches the sea, but generally disappearing in the dip of the horizon with the quickly fading twilight of these regions. On the island it is called the Ascension cloud.

AN ENQUIRY

INTO THE

REPUTED POISONOUS NATURE OF THE

ARROWS OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS,

IN RELATION TO THE OCCURRENCE OF THREE FATAL CASES OF TETANUS AFTER WOUNDS BY THEM,

ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "PEARL," IN 1875,

By Staff Surgeon A. B. MESSER, M.D., R.N.

Appendix.

Popular belief in the poison.

IT has been the popular belief from the earliest times that many of the more savage races which Europeans have met in different parts of the world are in the habit of using poisonous arrows and darts, both in warfare and in the chase. This belief has, in many cases, been accompanied by an amount of dread of these weapons, which has led to the subject of poisonous arrows being obscured by numerous mysterious and improbable stories. Nowhere perhaps at the present day does so much of this sensational and unscientific rumour exist as among the Islands of the South Pacific, owing partly to the fact that most of it has been derived from uneducated sailors, and others who have traded with or lived amongst these islanders, and whose stories as a rule are more marvellous than consistent with fact. It is therefore to be regretted that more correct and useful information, on such an important point, has not been furnished by the various missionaries who have had the best means and opportunities of learning the customs of the natives, among whom many of them have spent the greater part of their lives (*see* Postscript). It would be useless now to recount even a few of the marvellous stories we have heard among the South Sea Islands, as to how the natives poison their arrows, and of the wonderful power these weapons are said to have in producing death, madness, and other strange effects, years after the receipt of a wound by them; or how the natives, implicitly believing in the fatal nature of the poison, are said, upon being wounded, to rush frantically into the midst of their enemies, and endeavour to stab as many of them as possible before they themselves die.

Marvellous stories.

Postscript, par. 1.

Reliable accounts.

Reliable accounts, as well as direct scientific experiment, have established the fact that some of the substances used by the natives in certain countries for this purpose are of a very deadly nature, while others have been proved to be innocuous. We must therefore be careful in accepting even a small part of the marvellous accounts, so commonly associated with the subject of secret poisoning, many of them having entirely broken down under the test of a more careful investigation, and the application to them of well-known pathological facts. Doubtless, too, some natives are known who possess the knowledge necessary to extract from the plant, and concentrate the poisons, so that a very small portion of them inserted by a dart or arrow will speedily kill the

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Natives probably attempt to poison arrows.

larger mammalia; yet we must bear in mind that even the most powerful vegetable poisons require considerable skill to render them so deadly in minute quantities. It is also not improbable that other natives, observing that certain plants produce speedy death when swallowed in considerable quantity, attempt to render their arrows poisonous by smearing them with a concentrated preparation of these plants. Whether they always succeed in doing so admits of considerable doubt, although they may believe that such a result has been obtained, and mistaking other effects, which occasionally follow these wounds, for those of the poison, they, in their ignorance and superstition, become convinced of the deadly nature of their arrows, and consequently hold them in such fear and dread, that the nervous system becomes liable to certain diseases on the slightest provocation. This will appear the more probable when we remember the peculiar mental constitution of ignorant and savage races, how they, believing implicitly in superstition, witchcraft, and sorcery in their most debasing forms, not only attribute all the most ordinary phenomena of nature to these causes, but especially do they consider disease and sickness to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, to whose fierce and inexorable will they submissively bow, lying down and dying, almost, as it were, of their own accord, and at any hour they choose. Many instances of this species of fatalism, or, as it is called, want of moral courage to resist disease, are to be found among all the coloured races, and present striking examples of the influence and power of the mind over the body.

Native superstition, &c.

Information collected during visits of Pearl.

During the visits of Her Majesty's ship Pearl to the New Hebrides, Banks, and Santa Cruz Islands in the months of June, July, and August 1875, our attention was naturally called to this subject, and we made constant enquiries of missionaries, planters, traders, and, as far as possible, of the natives themselves, in the hope of obtaining some useful information; but, beyond being told numerous improbable stories, we neither succeeded in this nor in securing any of the substances said to be used as poison on the arrows. Although two or three trees or shrubs were pointed out, and asserted to be those so used, we rarely succeeded in identifying them with any known or allied plant of a deadly poisonous nature. At the same time we must still acknowledge that it is quite possible that the natives of these islands know and make use of poisonous plants in this and other ways, and that they firmly believe that the means they adopt succeeds in making their arrows deadly poisonous, also seems probable, not only from their own assertions, but also from the careful manner with which they carry and protect these weapons, and their disinclination to sell the poisoned ones to strangers, except at a high price, as well as from the reports of many trustworthy men, who have declared that they have seen the different processes of poisoning being carried out.

Natives believe their arrows to be poisonous.

Results of wounds rarely mentioned.

In the writings of the early voyagers numerous instances are given of their men being wounded among the South Sea Islands "by deadly flights of poisonous arrows." At the present day the same thing is frequently happening to the crews of trading and "labour" ships, but it is surprising to remark how rarely any account is given of the result of these wounds. It is only when striking and occasional cases of tetanus happen to follow them that the attention of people is arrested, and the popular mind at once attributes the fatal result to the poison on the arrows, without taking the trouble to enquire whether such a result is consistent with the facts, or if it may not be accounted for in another way.

Endeavour to persuade shipmates fails.

Having somewhat carefully enquired into many of the well-authenticated cases of tetanus following these wounds, and having come to the conclusion that the poison on the arrows had no direct effect in producing this disease, we endeavoured to persuade our shipmates of this, as during our investigation of these islands we ran considerable risk of having some of our people wounded. We imagined, if it were possible to do away with the belief and fear of the poison, the risks of tetanus following the wounds would be materially diminished; but in this we were grievously disappointed.

Seven of our crew wounded by arrows.

After safely passing twice through the New Hebrides group, landing and making excursions far into the interior of nearly every island, collecting information on many interesting points connected with the natives and their homes, we proceeded in the beginning of August to visit the Santa Cruz group, the

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the natives of which have, from the very earliest times, been notorious for their obstinate resistance to the advances of missionaries, traders, and white people under every guise.

It is not our object here to enter into all the circumstances connected with the murder of Bishop Patteson at Nakapu (one of this group), nor the attack upon Commodore Goodenough and his party at Carlisle Bay, in the Island of Santa Cruz. It will be sufficient to state that on the latter occasion that officer and five men were wounded by arrows fired at them by the natives of that place, in a treacherous and unprovoked attack, while another officer on the same occasion accidentally received a slight scratch by coming in contact with the point of an arrow in the hand of one of the natives.

Mental and physical condition of wounded.

Here, then, was suddenly afforded an opportunity of observing the effects of these arrow wounds, and testing the truth of their poisonous reputation in seven cases, two officers and five men. It is worthy of record, that Commodore Goodenough was an officer of the very highest intelligence, possessed of a most powerful and deeply cultured mind, free, one would suppose, from any weakness or dread of uncertain danger, and in whom the *mens sana in corpore sano* was most fully illustrated. In the other officer, a different and very highly nervous disposition, was combined with a weakly and rather delicate body. As for the five men, every difference in age, disposition, and habit of life was represented.

Nature of wounds, and precautions adopted.

The wounds themselves were in every case very slight, and had they not been inflicted by arrows bearing such a bad reputation as those of Santa Cruz, and occurring in such a climate, little notice would have been taken of them. But knowing the strength of the prevailing belief in the poison, and the fear of its consequences, it was deemed advisable to treat them all more or less as if the wounds were really poisoned, so as to allay the intense excitement which at once began to prevail on board, and to soothe the minds of the wounded, by persuading them that the poison was thereby destroyed. Although disbelieving in the poisonous nature of the arrows, yet we knew, and feared the risk of tetanus following such wounds under special circumstances; and remembering the much greater liability of its occurrence in the tropics, we counselled the immediate return of the ship with all dispatch to the colder climate of Sydney. This advice was fortunately at once acted upon. No signs of immediate poisoning appeared, and beyond a very little constitutional disturbance in some, all went well with both the wounds and the patients till the fifth and sixth days, when tetanus set in, in the case of the commodore, and two of the men, proving fatal in all three within sixty hours (*see* Epitome).

Result of wounds.

Belief in proof of poison.

What was the explanation of this? What could be clearer proof of the poisonous nature of the arrows? Here were three men out of seven wounded, dying of tetanus, almost at the same time, just as the men died who were wounded at Graciosa Bay and Nukapu, both in Bishop Patteson's party, and on board the Rosario, just like numbers of cases one had heard of among the islands. In fact, there could be no doubt about it that these arrows were deadly poisonous, and nearly all who are wounded by them die, sooner or later, of lock-jaw.

Such was the belief of many on board at this time, and the belief, too, as we subsequently learned, of a large majority of the public at home, and in the Colonies, not only uneducated men, but we fear also of many medical men who had not taken the trouble to look closely into the subject. We hope, however, to show that such belief is inconsistent with the facts of the cases, and with all that science has demonstrated on this subject.

Peculiar effects of the belief in the poison on the ship's company.

In the meantime we would draw attention to the peculiar effect these cases, and the belief in the poison, had upon several of the ship's company. Unfortunately at this time there was in the ship a man who had been in the Rosario when two of his shipmates had been wounded at Nukapu, one of whom had died of tetanus. He was accordingly a firm believer in the poison theory, and took great delight in retailing marvellous stories about it, which tended considerably to increase the fear and mental excitement which were already prevailing to a disagreeable extent in the ship.

In the commodore's case, as before mentioned, we would not have expected to find that the influence of the mind over the body was of a hurtful nature, but rather the reverse. Unfortunately, however, from the very first, although apparently disbelieving in the danger of the poison, his mind never left the subject,

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but at once began to look forward to and prepare for a fatal result. This, however, he did in all outward calmness, and with a courage and resignation which others have well described. In the case of the other officer wounded, unusual and irregular symptoms of tetanus set in very early, his mind becoming extremely excited, and, affected by the belief that he must surely die, he adopted strange and eccentric methods to prevent his jaw becoming locked. He nearly succeeded in inducing real tetanus, and would probably have done so had his wound been anything beyond the merest scratch, hardly drawing blood. It was only after a complete change from the ship to his home that he finally got clear of his painful sensations and belief.

Hysterical tetanus.

Of the two men who were attacked with tetanus, one was of an extremely nervous and timorous nature, and dreaded the poison from the very first; his wound was one of the more severe, but the other, as severely wounded, showed no signs of dread. Amongst the men who escaped tetanus little or no signs of fear were observed. The most strange example of the mental shock which was observed was in an officer, who having received a slight prick on the finger in some unknown way, gradually, under the existing excitement, began to believe that in handling some of the arrows which had been brought on board, he had wounded himself. His fear and nervousness became so intense, and were associated with such strange creeping and twitching sensations near the wound, that he firmly believed he was affected by tetanus, and that he would shortly die. To such an extent did his morbid sensations lead him, that he was actually considered insane by more than one medical man, and was ultimately invalided for the effects of this nervous shock.

Another case occurred in which the sufferer having sucked one of the wounds at the time of its receipt, became so alarmed and nervous as to be unable to sleep, eat, or do anything but walk up and down in the expectation of an early and painful death.

Other slighter cases of nervous or hysterical tetanus appeared at this time, and showed how powerful was the mental influence in inducing a nervous state, closely allied to the real disease, and which we think goes far in support of the theory, that fear and mental emotion are strongly predisposing causes of tetanus, if not actual producers of it, when they are associated with a wound under certain conditions of climate and hygiene.

Hopes of destroying belief in poison.

If it can be shown that wounds by these arrows rarely, if ever, produce poisoning in any sense of the word, and that the tetanus, which has sometimes followed them is not owing to any poison, but is identical with the traumatic form of this disease, as seen under circumstances where no poison is suspected, we may succeed in removing such a bugbear, as the fear of the poison seems to be, from the minds of many who are frequently exposed to the attacks of the natives. Further, we believe if this needless dread of the poison were abolished, we should thereby remove one of the chief factors in inducing tetanus to follow these wounds.

With these objects, let us now examine the different views held on this subject, and test the facts and stories by strict application of the ordinary rules of reasoning as well as by the authenticated facts of science deduced from experiment and observation.

Description of different kinds of arrows.

The arrows used by the natives of the South Pacific Islands vary considerably in form, size, and structure; each group, and even the several islands in the same group being characterised by some peculiarity in their arrows, so that people conversant with the South Seas can generally tell from which group or island any given arrow has been brought.

As a rule they are composed of three pieces; a shaft, generally made of a reed or light cane; a head cut out of some hard heavy wood, and frequently ornamented by carving and colouring, and a tip or point, which is sometimes only the sharpened and barbed termination of the wooden head, but more frequently in a separate piece, composed of one or more bits of bone, the spikes of the sting ray, or even the spines of an echinus. In some the spikes are arranged in a series of barbs, but more often the point consists of a single piece of human bone (generally a fibula or ulna), carefully ground down, so as to terminate in a long, tapering, delicate extremity. This point is neatly secured to the wooden head, in some cases in such a way that it easily breaks off on striking or entering a body, and in others the mere tip of the bone is so brittle and delicate that it breaks

breaks in a similar way, leaving some fragments deeply embedded in the wound. The more highly finished arrows of this class are generally smeared at the point and head with different substances, generally supposed to be poisonous. The natives, as a rule, carry them carefully wrapped up in some sort of quiver, and not only observe the greatest precaution in handling them, but exhibit unmistakable signs of apprehension when a stranger attempts to examine them or to scrape off any of the substance adhering to the point. In some islands the natives will hardly part with these arrows even at a high price, but offer instead some of a different kind, which they carry loose in the hand, and without any precautions, being mostly simply tipped with hard wood, a piece of stone or coral. These we have seen them employ in killing birds and fish, and upon them they place but little value, being generally of an inferior quality of workmanship.

Arrows of New Hebrides Islands.

The so-called poisonous arrows of the New Hebrides Islands are well known, both from the writings of the early voyagers and from recent information. The specimens obtained during our visits in 1875 to the islands of Erromanga, Vate, Mallicolo, Ambrym, Pentecost, &c., were found to be very similar in construction. They measured about three feet long, and weighed about eighty grains, being composed of a reed shaft two feet long, on which was neatly secured a round, smooth, slightly tapering hard wood head, eight inches long, which again was terminated by a delicate, rounded, and sharply-pointed piece of human bone, about three inches long. This bone point was daubed with a dirty blackish substance, adhering to it in small lumps like wet gunpowder dried, while the joint and neighbouring part of the wooden head were smeared with green, mouldy-looking paint. They were invariably carried with great care, in a quiver made of dried banana leaf, and the natives were generally somewhat disinclined to part with them.

Postscript, par 7.

Arrows of Santa Cruz Islands.

The arrows used by the natives of the Santa Cruz group were well known to the old Spanish navigators who visited these islands 300 years ago, but they are not so well known to modern voyagers, on account of the little communication which has been possible of late years with the inhabitants. They are the arrows, however, with which we are now more immediately concerned, and from specimens procured at Vanikoro, and at Carlisle Bay, in Santa Cruz, both by barter and among those that were fired by the natives during the attack on the 12th August, and which, without doubt, were the arrows which caused the wounds in our people. They all, without exception, were of the same description, viz., large, heavy arrows, four feet long, made of a strong cane shaft, measuring two feet, upon which was firmly fastened a carved and slightly barbed piece of hard wood, about twelve inches long, painted red and white. To this again was firmly spliced a slender piece of human bone, eight inches long, terminating in a very fine, straight point, very brittle and sharp. The bone and the splice were incrusted with a thick layer of some reddish brown cement or gum, which was smooth, hard, and dry, but easily scraped off by the nail. These arrows were all carried openly, and none were seen covered up or protected, while the natives were not very averse to selling them. In this group of islands we saw no other kind of arrow; but Lieut. Suckling, R.N., when in command of Her Majesty's schooner Renard, visited Graciosa Bay, in the island of Santa Cruz, described an arrow seen by him there of a different construction, and which the natives appeared to hold in great respect and dread, signifying to him that it was poisonous in the extreme, when he offered to scrape it with a knife.

Different plan of making arrows poisonous.

The different processes which the natives of the South Pacific Islands are said to employ to render their arrows poisonous, are as follows:—By inserting them in the kidney fat or other parts of a dead, decomposing human body; smearing them with some vegetable poison, or by a combination of these two methods.

Animal poison.

The first is a very generally believed method, and is said to be used both in the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz groups. Many writers mention it, while several men have told us that they have actually seen it put in practice; but beyond the statement that the arrows are inserted into a dead body, generally about the region of the kidneys, and allowed to remain until they drop out, we have as yet failed to find out any other particulars, such as whether any particular

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Postscript, pars. 4, 5, 6.

Effects of animal poisoning from experiment, &c.

body is chosen for this purpose, or whether it signifies what was the cause of death, or how long the arrows remain poisonous after being so treated, &c.

Taking it for granted that these islanders really resort to this process in order to render their arrows poisonous, the question naturally arises, what is the known effect of the introduction of putrifying animal matter into the body? The answer is, the well-known and easily recognised symptoms of blood-poisoning in its different degrees, as frequently seen in dissection wounds, viz., the presence of local irritation, followed by marked constitutional disturbance, going on to typhoid symptoms; diffuse inflammation, &c., of the lymphatics and cellular tissue; erythema and pyæmia; while the *post-mortem* appearances are those of the morbid effects of poisoned blood. The symptoms also, as a rule, commence within one or two days of the poison being inserted.

The most recent experiments on the toxic effects of putrifying blood are those of M. V. Felty, lately communicated to the Académie des Sciences of Paris, in which he shows that its injection caused all the symptoms of septi-cæmia, pyrexia, vomiting, hæmorrhage, and death in from three to eight days. If the putrid blood were kept for five months in the sun, dried, &c., rubbed down into a fine powder, then the powder mixed with water and injected into dogs, the poisonous effects were not, as in the first case, immediately manifest. It was not till after a period of four to six days' incubation that the animals showed febrile symptoms, with bilious and bloody discharges, vomiting, and the above-mentioned signs of blood-poisoning.

Animal poison on arrows is inconsistent with facts.

In these experiments, it will be observed, that the putrifying matter was under very similar conditions to that which would be found on the arrows. Beyond the curious coincidence of the period of incubation of four to six days occurring after the injection of the powdered blood, agreeing closely with the period of incubation in our cases of tetanus, not the slightest similarity in other respects is to be found between the result of these experiments, and the effects of the arrows said to be poisoned by putrid animal matter. On the other hand, the effects generally attributed to these arrow wounds are fatal tetanus or madness at various periods after the injury. Nowhere have we been able to hear of anyone so wounded presenting any signs at all resembling those of blood poisoning, or even suffering more than the usual amount of constitutional disturbance proportionate to the severity of their wounds.

Postscript, par 2.

If, then, wounds by arrows so poisoned are sometimes followed by tetanus, and not by blood poisoning, it is evident either that the poison has nothing to do in its production, or that this disease can be inoculated by an animal poison, a fact that pathologists have as yet failed to demonstrate.

Vegetable poisons.

The second process by which the natives are said to render their arrows poisonous, is by smearing them with some vegetable extract, and is very currently believed to be used both in New Hebrides and the Santa Cruz Islands. This plan is more in keeping with the practice of the natives in the other parts of the world, who are known to poison their weapons in this way. Among the best known substances of this class may be mentioned the woorali, or curali, of the South American Indians, but all the experiments made with it prove that it produces death by paralysis of the muscles of respiration. Its allies corroval, and bao, act by paralysing the heart, and by abolishing both the voluntary reflex, sensory, and motor functions. The upas poison of Java, procured from the antjar (*antiaris toxicaria*) is also a rapidly fatal substance, and when introduced into the body, causes death by paralysis and coma. Chetick or tjettek, procured from the upas tiente (*strychnos tiente*) of Java, is a still more poisonous substance, and produces its fatal effects by inducing artificial tetanus. This is a large twining shrub, the root and bark of which abound in strychnia, but whether it grows in these islands seems doubtful. The occurrence of tetanus after wounds by these arrows would at first sight lead to the supposition that this or some allied plant was the source whence the natives obtain their poison. We must not forget that strychnia when introduced into the body either by the mouth, or by inoculation, at once produces symptoms which closely resemble those of tetanus, but it produces them *immediately*, and not after several days incubation. At the same time the tetanus of strychnia poisoning, in its course and symptoms, is clearly distinguished from ordinary traumatic or idiopathic tetanus. This was well pointed out in the famous case of Palmer, tried for the murder

Postscript, pars. 3, 7, 8.

Woorali.

Corroval and bao.

Upas.

Chetick.

Postscript, par. 7.

Strychnia probable.

murder of Cook, when it was unsuccessfully attempted to prove that the tetanus was that of disease, and not of strychnia poisoning.

Vegetable poison is inconsistent with facts.

Strychnia then is incapable of producing tetanus after several days incubation, and we know of no other vegetable poison which will do so, although it is possible such a plant may exist. Until this is known, and further, that the tetanus so produced is undistinguishable from ordinary traumatic tetanus, we must conclude that the fatal tetanus in our cases was not produced by a vegetable poison introduced by the arrows.

Postscript, par. 7.

Combined poisons improbable.

The third method said to be used to make the arrows poisonous, was the alternate dipping of them in a dead body, and smearing them with a vegetable poison. This method founded, as far as we can learn, upon much slighter evidence than the two former plans, is probably little more than one of the many marvellous stories sailors and others have brought from the South Sea Islands.

As regards the effects of such a process of poisoning, we can say but little from the result of experience or experiment, and can only surmise what would be the result if such a combination of poisons were inserted into the human body at the same time. But as no case has ever been recorded which would lead us to attribute its symptoms to such a cause, it is needless to pursue the subject further, beyond stating our belief that this method, even if it were adopted by the natives, would not account for the occurrence of tetanus after these wounds.

Recorded results of arrow-wounds.

Having thus shown the difficulties in the way of reconciling the effects attributed to the different methods of poisoning with known pathological facts, let us now shortly inquire what has really been the result in recorded cases of wounds by these arrows.

Mendaña's cases in 1595.

Burney's opinion.

As before stated, the general popular belief is, that nearly all who are wounded by them die of tetanus sooner or later; but on referring to the accounts of cases, we find both in early times and later, that such is very far from being the case. Mendaña, in 1595, in describing the natives of Santa Cruz, says they were armed with bows and arrows, some of the latter being pointed with bone, and anointed with some poison which the Spaniards, however, did not believe to be very deadly. In Burney's History of Discoveries in the South Seas, Vol. II., page 151, the Santa Cruz arrows are described as anointed by the juice of some herb supposed to be poisonous, which, however, was of little prejudice." In a foot-note, Burney says, "A great number of instances occur in early and late voyagers, which furnish reason for believing that there is not anything of a noxious quality in the ointment which the Indians use to their arrows, and it is probably nothing more than an oily preparation to preserve them against the decaying effects of a hot climate." At page 156, it is further stated that many Spaniards were wounded by arrows of the natives, but he does not even mention the result, which he surely would have done had even a small proportion of them died from such a horrible and well-marked disease as tetanus. In fact, the only case he mentions was that of Don Lorenço, who died of spasms following a slight wound in the leg from an arrow.

Carteret's cases.

In 1767, Carteret, in the Swallow, visited Santa Cruz, when he had several of his people severely wounded by poisoned arrows, among whom he mentions that altogether three were mortally and seven severely wounded. Again, neither the cause of death, nor the particulars of the wounds are mentioned, except in the case of the master who died, having had three arrows in his body. Had tetanus caused death, or had they died from the poisonous effects of the arrows, and not from the severity of the wounds, he surely would have mentioned it as a peculiarity of a new people, of whom he has otherwise given a careful account.

Other early voyagers' account.

Amongst the other early voyagers frequent mention is made of people being wounded among the Santa Cruz and New Hebrides Islands; and although they mostly speak of the arrows being poisoned, yet never is any account given of men dying of the poison, or even of tetanus, although several of them mention their crews suffering from the effects of poisonous fish they had eaten.

Experiments recorded by Forster in Cook's Voyages.

Almost the only direct experiments made to test the poisonous nature of the arrows are those recorded in Forster's account of Cook's Voyages, Vol. II., page 205, where he mentions that the Malicolo (one of the New Hebrides Islands)

Appendix.

arrows are pointed with bone, and daubed with a black gummy stuff, and having wounded a young Taheitian dog in the leg with one of these arrows, no ill effects followed. Again, at page 214, he states that the natives of Malicolo declare their arrows to be fatally poisonous, but a little further on he mentions that fish are not affected by them, as a shark was caught with an arrow-head sticking in its head; and he also records that the dog before mentioned, as wounded by these arrows, recovered perfectly, although it nearly died after eating poisonous fish. He then goes on to state that he inserted in a wound on this same dog's leg some of the gummy substance taken from an arrow, and supposed to be poison, and secured it there by plaister, when only some swelling, lameness, and festering followed. Not satisfied with this he made another attempt on this dog with some of the green earthy matter taken from a Malicolo arrow, by inserting it in an incision, but without producing any results (*see* Postscript, par. 12).

Postscript, par. 7.

Dillon's account, 1827.

Captain Dillon, who spent some time at Vanikoro (Santa Cruz group) in 1827, mentions that the poison used there is derived from a nut the size and shape of a mango, the kernel of which is scraped and rubbed up with lime, but he acknowledges that a pig wounded by an arrow so poisoned remained in perfect health (*see* Postscript, par, 13).

Bishop Patteson's cases.

Coming down to still more recent times, we find that on the occasion of the attack upon Bishop Patteson's party at Graciosa Bay in Santa Cruz in 1864, one Englishman and two Pitcairn Islanders were wounded. The first recovered without any tetanus following, but both the others died of this disease, one on the seventh, the other on the twenty-first day after the wounds were received. In these cases the arrows were not bone-headed, and are said not to have been poisoned.

On the occasion of Bishop Patteson's murder at Nukapu (Santa Cruz group) three men were wounded by arrows, viz., a white man, a native of San Christonel, and a native of Mota. The first had an arrow in his shoulder, the second had six arrows in his shoulders and chest, five of which were cut out, but the seventh having penetrated the lungs, could not be removed; both of these men died of tetanus on the seventh and eighth day after, respectively, while the third man who was wounded in the shoulder seems to have recovered.

Postscript, par. 8.

Rosario's cases.

In the case of the Rosario, where two men were wounded at this same island, the first received two arrows in the groin and left breast, and recovered without any bad symptom; the other was wounded in the forearm, and the arrow-head remained in the wound forty minutes before it was cut out; he died of tetanus on the 11th day.

Pearl's cases.

In the cases which occurred in the Pearl, out of seven who were all very slightly wounded, three died of tetanus on the eighth and ninth days.

Other cases in "labour" ships.

These, it must be remembered, are all cases which have been particularly noted and carefully recorded, while a very few more somewhat similar have been heard of, in which the particulars have not been obtained. There are also very numerous accounts of late years of the crews of "labour" ships being attacked among the islands, and many wounded, in which no word has been mentioned of any poisonous effects, or even of tetanus following, either among the natives or the white men wounded. This shows that in this, as in so many other things, no notice is taken of a negative result, but it is only when some exceptional or striking coincidence occurs that special attention is drawn to it. We are, therefore, of opinion that if a sufficient number of cases of these arrow wounds were collected, we should find but little evidence that tetanus occurs sufficiently often after them to make it at all probable that poison has any direct effect in its production, and we hope presently to show, from the history of this disease under other circumstances, that such a theory is quite unnecessary.

Negative results not noticed.

Hydrophobia.

Inoculation of tetanus unknown.

Postscript, par. 6.

The only fact at all analogous to this supposed production of tetanus by poison, after a period of five or six days' incubation, is the occurrence of hydrophobia, a somewhat allied disease; and if tetanus were capable of inoculation by putrid blood, under conditions similar to those pointed out by M. Feltz, we might conceive that arrows poisoned by immersion in a putrid body which had died of this disease, might after a similar period reproduce it. Until, however, direct experiments prove this to be possible, we must leave it in the region of supposition.

Th

Appendix.

The next point of enquiry is, whether this occurrence of tetanus after these wounds is in any way at variance with the well-known facts recorded of its occurrence under other circumstances. Writers on this disease, with few exceptions, state that it occurs after any lesion, from a simple blow to the most severe compound fracture and laceration, but that punctured wounds have generally been considered the most likely to produce it. Sir James McGregor, in his History of the Peninsular War, states that it supervened on every description and in every stage of the wounds, while the situation of the wound seems to have had little to do with its production. The state of the wound before and at the period of its appearance seems also to be almost indifferent, for although opinions differ on this point, yet facts show that it occurs in all states of the wound. Dr. Rush, of the United States, mentions in a recent account of the surgery of the American Civil War, that in his cases there was invariably an absence of inflammation in the wound at any period.

Identical with ordinary traumatic tetanus.

The period of accession varies from a few hours to many days. Mr. Curling, in his Essay, stating, that in eighty-one cases the symptoms began between the 4th and 14th day, and in nineteen on the 10th day. It occurs, too, at any age, but is most common between the 10th and 30th years, and next between the 30th and 50th.

Period of accession.

Postscript, par. 9.

Among the predisposing causes usually assigned, Dr. Henan thinks that terror, while Willan considers that anxiety of mind, often play an essential part in inducing the traumatic, as well as the idiopathic form of the disease, as seen in its frequent occurrence after battles, earthquakes, &c. Climate and race are well known to be among the most certain causes of its production; the negro race, as well as all natives of warm climates, being much more susceptible than the white races. Hunter says, that "Climate is the first of the predisposing causes, and that which can probably produce it without any other cause. In warm climates it is most frequent, for warmth seems to have a peculiar effect in producing a particular disposition in the nerves, and when there is an immediate slight cause such diseases readily take place"

Predisposing causes.

Climate and race.

Postscript, pars. 9, 10, 11.

As regards the effects of constitution, habits, and state of health, no satisfactory evidence is to be had on this point, although Hunter thought "that it arises from an irritable habit, and that there must be a predisposition for the disease." Habits of life, such as temperance, and the reverse, have no apparent connection with its production, but despondency and exhaustion by some are believed to help its production.

Constitution, &c.

On examining into all the circumstances of the cases which occurred in the Pearl, and comparing them with the above-mentioned recorded facts of the occurrence of tetanus under other conditions, it will be seen that there was nothing in them at all peculiar, either in the nature, situation, or state of the wounds, nor in the period of accession of the symptoms, to remove them from the category of ordinary traumatic tetanus (*see* Epitome). On the other hand, there were present many of the most favourable conditions for its production, viz., punctured wounds, appropriate age of wounded, an unusual amount of excitement after an attack, together with much anxiety of mind, fear of poison, and consequent despondency. To these must also be added an exceedingly hot, damp, relaxing climate, which alone, in the opinion of Hunter, is almost sufficient to produce this disease, when an immediate slight cause is also present.

Cases of tetanus in Pearl identical with traumatic tetanus.

It now only remains to inquire whether the symptoms in any of our cases were peculiar or different from those usually observed in cases where no suspicion of poison existed. The premonitory symptoms in recorded cases of ordinary traumatic tetanus are generally stated to be uncertain, rare, indefinite, and, in fact, there are none special or peculiar to it.

Symptoms in Pearl's cases not peculiar.

Amongst the wounded in the Pearl, on the day of injury, there were no indications whatever of poisoning or other constitutional disturbance. On the following day, however, there appeared, in five of the seven wounded, slight headache, a little nausea and vomiting, but no rigors; three of these were not attacked by tetanus, and these symptoms lasted only during that day. Beyond a little anorexia in one, and some pain and swelling about the wounds of other two, no decided signs of mischief appeared, either in the wounds, or constitutionally, in any of the others till the fifth day. Then want of sleep and uneasiness about the wound began in one case. On the following day spasms began,

Absence of all signs of poisoning.

Appendix.

in this case to radiate from the wound, and the disease might be considered established. At this time the same ominous want of sleep, and with pain and spasm near the wound, appeared in the second case. In the third case, stiffness of the jaw and pain in the wound were the signs which appeared first on the seventh day. Among the other four wounded, one of which was the most severely hurt, no tetanus took place, although one of them presented many suspicious symptoms, which, however, proved to be merely hysterical or nervous.

Spurious signs of poisoning.

We may, therefore, say that the premonitory symptoms, when present in these cases, did not present any peculiarity, except the slight nausea, vomiting, and headache on the day after the injuries were received. These symptoms might, by some, be considered as a sign of poisoning, were it not that they appeared in five out of the seven cases,, two only of which got tetanus, while they were absent from one in which tetanus followed. Again, this constitutional disturbance was very slight in the case of the severest wound, but very well marked, and accompanied on the same day by an epileptiform seizure in one of the cases most slightly wounded, and which was not followed by tetanus.

General course of symptoms.

The symptoms in ordinary cases of traumatic tetanus after the disease is once established are pretty constant and quite characteristic. Although it is generally asserted that the first decided symptom is almost invariably an uneasy sensation and stiffness in the muscles of the lower jaw and tongue, yet Mr. Morgan relates cases where the spasms commenced in the muscles of the parts injured. This took place in two out of the three cases, and in them it then spread to most of the voluntary muscles. Severe spasms of the diaphragm were present towards the end in a great or less degree in all; opisthotonos and spasm of the muscles of the legs, ankles, and feet were also present in all, while the wrists and fingers remained free. Death took place in the spasms in two, and by exhaustion in the other case. The symptoms in all began in a mild form, gradually

Duration of symptoms.

getting stronger and the spasms more frequent, being markedly progressive without any complete intermission, and they lasted between fifty and sixty hours in each case.

Tetanus in Pearl's cases distinct from that of strychnia poisoning.

It will thus be seen that the symptoms were clearly identical, in almost every respect, with the symptoms of ordinary traumatic tetanus, and differed most distinctly from tetanus produced by strychnia or any other known poison.

Having thus endeavoured, at considerable length, to clear up the mystery attached by popular consent to the supposed poisonous effects of the arrows used by the natives in many of the South Pacific Islands, examining the various rumours and stories, and testing them by the well-established facts of science, as well as showing that the results of the wounds, usually attributed to poison on the arrows, can be satisfactorily explained by a different and well-known cause, we may be justified in drawing the following conclusions :—

Conclusions.

1. That until more trustworthy and certain information is obtained we must acknowledge it probable that the natives of many of these islands deliberately attempt to render some of their arrows poisonous.

2. That the different plans which they are said to adopt for this purpose are not followed by effects consistent with known scientific results of similar processes.

3. That direct experiments, as far as they are recorded, with these arrows on the lower animals show them to be innocuous.

4. That in the numerous cases in which men have been wounded by these arrows, no recorded instances are known of poisonous effects following.

5. That tetanus or "locked jaw" has followed these arrow wounds in comparatively few of the total cases wounded, and not more frequently than it does after similar wounds in like condition where no question of poison has existed.

6. That

6. That the "locked-jaw" is not the result of a poison on the arrows, and as this disease is the only cause of fatal results after these wounds, the arrows themselves are not in any way dangerous beyond the severity of their wounds and the conditions under which they are received.

7. That tetanus or "locked-jaw" being a very common result of all kinds of wounds among the black races and in hot climates, and these people being peculiarly susceptible to mental and superstitious influences, they have erroneously connected this occurrence of such a marked disease with the effects of different poisons.

8. That these ignorant races probably endeavour to produce this disease by smearing their arrows with various irritating substances, thereby increasing the superstitious dread of these weapons, and producing a nervous irritability in themselves conducive to the occurrence of tetanus.

Epitome of Seven Cases of P

No. of Case.	Initials and Rating.	Age.	Nature and Position of Wound.	Treatment at Time of Receipt; 12 August.	Pu
1	J. G. G. - - Commodore.	44	Non-penetrating; over 10th left rib; also scalp; bones not injured; slight.	Wounds sucked, washed, enlarged, searched; argt. nit. applied, &c.; poultices.	M Ev
2	E. R. - - Ord. Seaman.	18	Left shoulder in deltoid muscle; no bone injured; deep.	Sucked, washed; carbolic acid injected; poultices; not enlarged till 18th.	M Ev
3	F. S. - - Ord. Seaman.	18	Scalp, over vertex; cranial bone injured; more severe.	Sucked, washed, enlarged; argt. nit. applied; poultices.	M Ev
4	T. J. - - Ld. Seaman.	33	Right thigh, above inner condyle, one inch deep; no bones touched; more severe.	Sucked, washed, limb ligatured; carbolic acid injected; poultices.	M
5	A. J. J. - - Capt. Cox.	27	Abdominal wall; non-penetrating; one inch above pubis; very slight.	Sucked, washed, and enlarged; argt. nit. applied; poultices.	M Ev
6	T. S. - - Cook.	30	Abdominal wall; non-penetrating; very slight.	Sucked, washed, and enlarged; argt. nit. applied; poultices.	M Ev
7	H. H. - - Sub-Lieut.	23	Left shoulder; a mere scratch of skin.	Argt. nit. applied; poultices.	

y ARROWS of *Santa Cruz*, in which fatal Tetanus followed in Three of them.

.	14 August. 2nd Day.			15 August. 3rd Day.			16	
	Pulse.	Temperature.	Symptoms.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Symptoms.	Pulse.	Temperature.
ain in ausea ;	Mor. 84 Even. 84	Morn. 98·4 Even. 98·4	Slept well ; little pain about wounds ; slight discharge ; no nausea.	Mor. 84	Morn. 98·4	Slept well ; no pain in wounds ; edges red ; no nausea.	Mor. 74	Morn. 98·2
wound ; ; slight ors.	Mor. 100 Even. 80	Morn. 99·6 Even. 98·4	Slept well ; little pain in wound ; no more nausea.	Mor. 84 Even. 72	Morn. 98·4 Even. 98·4	Slept well ; no nausea or headache ; little pain in wounds.	Mor. 80 Even. 68	Morn. 98·4 Even. 98·4
e head- ; no py.	Mor. 68 Even. 64	Morn. 99·8 Even. 98·2	Slept well ; no headache or nausea ; less pain in wound.	Mor. 80 Even. 60	Morn. 100· Even. 98·4	Slept well ; pus from wound ; some swelling and pain in scalp.	Mor. 60 Even. 60	Morn. 98·8 Even. 98·4
dache ; nd, en- vomit-	Mor. 92 Even. 80	Morn. 99·6 Even. 99·1	Slept well ; vomiting continues ; less pain in wound : evening, no pain.	Mor. 80 Even. 72	Morn. 98·8 Even. 98·4	Slept well ; wound giving off healthy pus ; no sickness.	Mor. 72 Even. 80	Morn. 98·2 Even. 99·2
o sick- ain in glands d, and s ; epi-	Mor. 72 Even. 76	Morn. 98·2 Even. 98·2	Slept well ; less pain in belly and legs ; no headache or sickness.	Mor. 64 Even. 60	Morn. 98·2 Even. 98·2	Slept well ; no sickness, or pain in wound.	Mor. 80 Even. 76	Morn. 98·4 Even. 98·2
d down head-	Mor. 80 Even. 80	Morn. 99·2 Even. 98·4	Slept well ; no more sickness ; wound red at edges.	Mor. 80 Even. 80	Morn. 99·2 Even. 98·4	Slept well ; no pain or sickness.	Mor. 72 Even. 76	Morn. 98·2 Even. 98·2
- -	Mor. 80	Morn. 98·8	Slept well ; occasional pain in wound.	Mor. 84	Morn. 98·2	Pain shooting up arm and in shoulder ; no twitching.	Mor. 84	Morn. 98·2

All the Wounds were received on the 12th August 1875, at 2.30 p.m., and treated

August. 4th Day.			17 August. 5th Day.			18 August. 6th Day.			
Symptoms.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Symptoms.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Symptoms.	Pulse.		
Slept well; no pain. Evening, stiffness in wound of side felt.	Mor. 76 Even. 76	Morn. 98·2 Even. 98·2	No sleep last night; uneasiness in wound; no pain or swelling; no pus; tongue white; amorexia; pain in back.	Mor. 76	Morn. 98·2	No sleep; pain darting from wound of side in spasms to belly and back; little pus; wound red, laid open.	Mor. 78 80 to 100		
Slept well; little more pain and inflammation at wound; anorexia.	Mor. 60 Even. 60	Morn. 98·6 Even. 98·2	Slept well; more pain and swelling; wound opened.	Mor. 88 Even. 100	Morn. 100· Even. 100·6	No sleep; pain and spasms in arm, near wound; opened wound fully.	Mor. 100		
Slept well; more discharge; no headache; tongue coated white.	Mor. 60 Even. 60	Morn. 98·6 Even. 98·2	Slept well; wound healthy; appetite good.	Mor. 56	Morn. 98·6	Slept well; some pain and puffiness of scalp; wound opened.	Mor. 60 Even. 56		
Slept well; less pain in wound; doing well.	Mor. 72 Even. 80	Morn. 98·2 Even. 98·8	Slept well; less pain in wound; discharging freely.	Mor. 80	Morn. 98·2	Slept well; wound discharging and healing.	Mor. 72		
Slept well; appetite good; no pain.	Mor. 72 Even. 80	Morn. 98·2 Even. 98·2	Slept well; doing well -	Mor. 60	Morn. 98·4	Wound healthy; doing well.	–		
Slept well; very little pain in wound.	Mor. 76 Even. 76	Morn. 98·2 Even. 98·2	Doing well - - - -	Mor. 80	Morn. 98·2	Doing well - - -	–		
Slept well; no pain in wound.	–	–	No sleep; pain in shoulder; is very nervous.	–	–	Doing well: evening, complains of twitching in arm and neck.	–		

hour afterwards.

n Day.	20 August. 8th Day.			Result.	Remarks.
ptoms.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Symptoms.		
ithout medi- sms more se- frequent, ex- o chest and nd adhering; ting.	90 to 120 102 to 108	100·3 102·4 103·2	No sleep without medicine; spasms more severe and general; great sweating; evening, spasms gradually subsiding. D.D.	Death, on 8th day after wound, by exhaustion.	Nothing found in wounds at any period.
ithout medi- ms of arm up back increas- rity.	–	–	Unable to swallow. D.D.	Death in spasm on 8th day.	Nothing detected in wound at first; arrow point removed from deep in fibres of deltoid on 18th.
wound un- iffness of jaws, hirst; tetanic	Mor. 50	Morn. 98·4	No sleep; spasms of jaws and back; no pain in wound; good discharge; sweating much; spasms few, but severe.	Death in spasm on 21st or 9th day after wound.	Nothing found in wound, but bone severely grazed and laid bare.
ge; doing well	–	–	Little discharge from wound.	Duty, 7 Sept.; wound healed.	Nothing found in wound; on 24th October, wound became painful, and opened for two days.
- - -	–	–	Doing well - - -	Duty, 29 Aug.; wound healed.	Epileptiform fit on 13th August, and again on 25th Oct.
- - -	–	–	Doing well - - -	Duty, 29 Aug.; wound healed.	Nothing found in wound.
very excited ed; stiffness d neck.	–	–	Slept well, and long after opiate; much better, little pain.	Duty, 24 Aug.; sick leave.	All symptoms were purely nervous and hysterical.

Appendix.

POSTSCRIPT.

Her Majesty's Ship Pearl, Auckland,
8 April 1876.

SINCE arriving at the foregoing conclusions, the following interesting and valuable information on the subject of the inquiry has been received.

In reply to a series of questions addressed to the various missionaries in the South Sea Islands, the Reverend Mr. Selwyn, of the Melanesian Mission, informs me :—

1. The natives of the North New Hebrides and Banks' Islands do not put much faith in the poison as such, but depend chiefly on the human bone at the end, and on the "*Mana*" or power of the man who shot, and on the efficacy of his prayers and sacrifices. When a man is wounded, his friends get the arrow and put it in a pot of water to keep it cool, which they think renders the wound less liable to inflame. Mr. Selwyn saw a case of this at Mota, where a boy shot another with a bird (or non-poisonous) arrrow.

2. There seems to be no doubt that the poison on the arrows makes the wound inflame.

3. As far as is known, the poison used in these islands is exclusively derived from vegetables.

4. The only animal part of a poisoned arrow is the human bone, which is always put at the end, but only for the sake of sharpness.

5. We know of nothing to account for the rumour that the arrows are poisoned by being soaked in a dead human body, unless it be that bodies are sometimes kept above ground for a long time for the purpose of getting the bones with which to make arrow points.

6. The natives treat bodies killed by poisoned arrows in the same way as in other cases of death. They never eat them, nor do they use them for poisoning other arrows.

7. The poison used in Banks' Islands and at Aurora Island, in the New Hebrides, is prepared from two plants, viz., "*Toe*," a species of Euphorbia, and "*Loke*," a climbing plant, of which the root is used. It is said to be a species of Strychnos*. The root is scraped and boiled with the root of the Pandanus to give it consistency, they then smear the arrow heads, which are of human bone, with one or other of these, but generally with both preparations. The arrows are then dried and put away, wrapped up, for five days. The "*Loke*" preparation, at the end of these five days, splits a little and becomes of a light-green colour.

8. At Mota, Mr. Codrington saw two men wounded the same day ; one died of tetanus ; the arrow in this case was poisoned with "*Toe*" only, but the man was very excited ; the other recovered, he was of a very placid temperament. A leaf was put on the wound and he was left to himself. John Nonono, wounded at Nukapu at the time of Bishop Patteson's murder, recovered without tetanus, but was very ill.

9. The symptoms which follow wounds by arrows so poisoned, are inflammation of the wound, and after a time twitching comes on, gradually increasing in intensity ; but we cannot say whether these symptoms follow in every case. The natives believe that if nothing occurs during the first five days the patient will probably recover, or at least they no longer fear tetanus. In Banks' Islands the natives keep the wounded man awake for five days lest he should wake up in a fright and bring on tetanus. The duration of the symptoms depends mainly on the strength of the patient.

10. The natives of Banks and New Hebrides Islands are very subject to tetanus after wounds *not* produced by poisoned arrows. Mr. Nobbs, of Norfolk Island, has had many cases of tetanus, either threatened or established, among his people (Pitcairn Islanders), but not always fatal. This liability has of late much decreased.

11. Tetanus

* This may be the Chetick of Java. A.B.M.

11. Tetanus is common among the natives of the South Sea Islands, independent of wounds causing it.

12. I am also indebted to Professor Halford, of Melbourne University, for the following facts, He says:—"Some time ago I procured four different sets of poisoned arrows, chiefly from the Solomon Islands. I could not discover that the filth they were covered with at the tips was in any way poisonous. I inserted the stuff beneath the skins, made decoctions, solutions, weak extracts, &c. of it, and none of the animals died or were affected by it. I therefore concluded that the arrows themselves, by wounding vital parts, and by their difficulty of removal, would be sufficient to cause death; the filth with which they are covered of course irritating and preventing healing. My experiments were made on dogs and pigeons."

NOTE.

A nut, corresponding exactly with that described by Captain Dillon, is common in the South Solomon Islands, which the natives use for a cement in the construction of their canoes. It is not unlikely that this is the brown cement with which arrows of Santa Cruz are smeared, to protect them from the weather, as Burney suggests.

NAVY (HEALTH).

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ON THE

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FOR THE YEAR 1875.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

No. 1.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, K.P., K.C.B., P.C., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

Ottawa, January 26, 1876.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

THE undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency, the tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1875, as prepared from official returns, and laid before him by the Commissioner of Customs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ISAAC BURPEE,
Minister of Customs.

Customs Department, Ottawa,
December 31, 1875.

SIR,

IN laying before you the annexed returns of Trade and Navigation for the fiscal year ended 30th June 1875, I have the honour to inform you that I have earnestly striven to embrace therein, not only reliable general information respecting the aggregate trade of the Dominion, but as full and complete a detail as the means at my disposal would admit. To this end the specification of goods imported has been extended beyond that of any preceding year, and several new tables introduced, the whole presenting a great variety of statistical information, which I trust will afford satisfaction to all parties interested in the Commerce of Canada.

The tables have been constructed with a view to such a degree of simplicity as to render necessary the least possible verbal explanation, and as subsidiary to the whole, I beg to call your attention to the following tables, specially prepared to facilitate comparisons of various phases of the Dominion trade with former years.

The comparison extends to four years, and is so constructed as to render it easy to trace the increase or decrease of the trade in any of the goods mentioned between Canada and either or all of the countries of production or exportation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the Quantity and Value of the under-mentioned Articles entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, and the Countries whence imported, during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875 respectively.

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								Remarks.
		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	
Acid, sulphuric -	Great Britain - -	86,743	1,503	43,785	830	21,993	626	18,352	340	
	United States -	446,874	7,932	765,300	13,944	388,759	9,384	443,797	9,476	
	Germany - -	—	—	—	—	42	4	50	7	
	Total - -	533,617	9,435	809,085	14,774	410,794	10,014	462,199	9,823	
Butter - -	Great Britain - -	3,100	939	160	33	7,155	1,536	3,823	910	
	United States -	61,025	17,186	94,774	22,821	169,470	37,905	181,259	43,164	
	Total - -	64,125	18,125	94,934	22,854	176,625	39,441	185,082	44,074	
Cigars - -	Great Britain - -	50,077	37,378	36,936	38,141	38,132	43,641	16,254	20,732	
	United States -	50,813	104,221	41,215	102,531	55,477	156,336	71,452	204,757	
	France - -	360	167	1,352	825	2,630	1,976	1,202	994	
	Germany - -	364,319	249,912	375,687	296,005	284,221	213,030	55,520	51,775	
	Holland - -	566	94	—	—	1,632	1,471	248	366	
	Spain - -	26	100	525	1,095	342	237	—	—	
	British West Indies -	88	217	448	414	2,103	2,480	857	1,888	
	Spanish West Indies -	23,359	60,979	40,321	139,703	48,854	186,009	27,272	106,851	

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								Remarks.
		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	
Cigars —*cont.* -	French West Indies -	24	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	British North American Provinces.	255	455	—	—	376	368	—		
	Switzerland - -	—	—	65	60	—	—	1,697	1,347	
	Sandwich Islands -	—	—	806	1,929	246	633	324	660	
	Belgium - -	—	—	—	—	2,297	1,321	687	479	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	
	China - -	—	—	—	—	168	210	45	68	
	Danish West Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	564	
	British East Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	105	
Excise cigars from other provinces.	Manitoba - -	—	—	—	—	800	2,040	—	—	
	Total - -	489,887	453,588	497,355	580,703	437,281	609,757	175,794	390,586	
Cheese - -	Great Britain - -	22,488	4,101	22,017	3,888	29,644	5,718	32,622	6,361	
	United States -	55,052	8,229	83,609	12,458	92,868	13,449	82,859	12,648	
	France - -	2,356	327	1,873	293	739	119	59	9	
	Germany - -	1,226	209	1,814	250	—	—	39	8	
	Switzerland - -	206	30	585	96	2,394	458	3,956	701	
	British West Indies -	45	5	30	4	—	—	—	—	
	Holland - -	—	—	—	—	1,345	185	539	114	
	Total - -	81,373	12,901	109,928	16,989	126,990	19,929	120,074	19,841	

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								Remarks.
		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Lard and tallow -		lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	
	Great Britain - -	19,443	2,328	1,015	107	242,181	22,985	512	74	
	United States -	343,539	36,027	594,895	57,546	1,841,172	163,668	2,574,986	335,401	
	British West Indies -	700	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	—	—	—	—	—	—	818	60	
	Total - -	363,682	38,415	595,910	57,653	2,083,353	186,653	2,576,316	335,535	
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked.	Great Britain - -	165,822	15,843	20,211	2,384	20,188	3,753	39,086	5,785	
	United States -	13,872,039	909,535	11,245,768	777,008	20,247,568	1,480.546	19,547,907	1,776,485	
	Germany - -	92	16	—	—	—	—	37	14	
	British North American Provinces.	8,400	427	—	—	800	44	468	50	
	France - -	—	—	110	52	—	—	—	—	
	Sandwich Islands -	—	—	980	12	—	—	—	—	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	—	—	—	—	100	5	—	—	
	Total - -	14,046,353	925,821	11,267,069	779,456	20,268,656	1,484,348	19,587,498	1,782,334	
Oil, coal and kerosone, benzole, naphtha, and refined petroleum.		galls.		galls.		galls.		galls.		
	Great Britain - -	86	66	199	219	338	206	25	22	
	United States -	198,819	54,951	435,496	105,331	636,468	125,689	690,914	110,943	

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								Remarks.
		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Oil, &c.—*cont.* -	British North American Provinces.	galls. —	$ —	galls. 219	$ 139	galls. —	$ —	galls. 145	$ 26	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	
	Total - -	198,905	55,017	435,914	105,689	636,806	125,895	691,100	110,995	
Products of petroleum.	Great Britain - -	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	United States -	23,957	3,939	37,067	8,110	32,632	6,795	52,588	10,307	
	Total - -	23,977	3,951	37,067	8,110	32,632	6,795	52,588	10,307	
Crude petroleum -	United States -	21,722	5,609	54,320	13,113	92,679	16,761	85,144	15,346	
Soap, common -	Great Britain - -	lbs. 301,371	18,148	lbs. 452,383	26,359	lbs. 351,020	20,077	lbs. 339,710	19,176	
	United States -	69,154	4,303	162,607	9,706	229,128	13,110	244,239	13,686	
	France - -	809	104	1,001	70	169	18	5,880	318	
	Germany - -	2,033	219	1,500	240	1,120	240	2,000	240	
	British North American Provinces.	348	17	50	2	—	—	—	—	
	Sandwich Islands -	—	—	1,680	112	—	—	—	—	

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								Remarks.
		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	
Soap, common—*cont.*	St. Pierre et Miquelon	—	—	—	—	147	16	45	4	
	British West Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	
	Total - -	373,715	22,791	619,221	36,489	581,584	33,461	591,885	33,425	
Tea, green -	Great Britain, dutiable	2,181,070	747,539	104	17	134,091	49,003	1,270,019	441,035	
	Do. free -	—	—	5,404,991	1,780,986	1,718,787	735,043	—	—	
	United States, dutiable	2,472,940	757,940	822,209	211,592	*93,580	28,793	—	—	*Specific duties.
	Do. free -	—	—	5,570,287	2,305,695	†1,369,790	374,174	2,550,395	1,034,047	†At 10 p. c.
	China, dutiable -	855,789	257,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do. free - -	—	—	3,280,927	1,138,745	219,486	65,145	638,226	209,509	
	Japan, dutiable -	257,097	66,376	—	—	2,088,356	779,322	—	—	
	Do. free - -	—	—	639,986	166,571	354,985	95,989	1,193,342	353,890	
	British North American Provinces.	899	67	—	—	632,468	184,074	—	—	
	Germany, free -	—	—	1,923	428	3,112	1,244	—	—	
	Danish East Indies, dutiable.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Danish East Indies, free	—	—	—	—	880	334	—	—	
	Total - -	5,767,795	1,829,667	15,720,427	5,604,034	21,852	7,430	—	—	
						6,637,387	2,320,551	5,651,982	2,037,981	

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								Remarks.
		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Tea, black -	Great Britain, dutiable	lbs. 3,053,181	$ 813,188	lbs. 4,540	$ 749	lbs. 892,658	$ 249,523	lbs. 3,954,866	$ 1,109,776	
	Do. free -	—	—	5,920,625	1,508,548	2,317,992	683,224	—	—	
	United States, dutiable	582,286	137,984	148,189	41,434	*67,845 †373,138	20,626 96,096	832,456	239,531	* At 10 p. c. † Specific duties.
	Do. free -	—	—	929,627	268,608	51	12	—	—	
	China, dutiable -	267,903	60,411	—	—	2,400	876	321,853	90,792	
	Do. free - -	—	—	1,633,067	346,794	197,167	54,868	—	—	
	Japan, free - -	—	—	—	—	112,504	28,513	—	—	
	British North American Provinces, dutiable.	1,991	472	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	British North American Provinces, free.	—	—	22,905	6,361	1,300	329	—	—	
	France, dutiable -	509	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	British West Indies, free.	—	—	485	104	666	141	—	—	
	Java, dutiable -	—	—	—	—	280	63	—	—	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon, dutiable.	—	—	—	—	51	16	5,605	1,418	
	Spanish West Indies, dutiable.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,487	1,209	
	Total - -	3,905,870	1,012,183	8,659,438	2,172,598	3,965,552	1,134,287	5,120,217	1,442,726	

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								Remarks.
		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		galls.	$	galls.	$	galls.	$	galls.	$	
Vinegar and acetic acid.	Great Britain	12,176	4,608	15,332	6,852	25,579	10,504	22,381	8,543	
	United States	4,261	1,157	2,235	612	5,035	1,431	6,102	1,819	
	France	42,546	8,141	20,391	3,619	13,583	2,762	16,928	3,770	
	Germany	84,340	12,929	70,645	9,035	89,159	11,959	83,058	13,085	
	Switzerland	—	—	72	18	—	—	—	—	
	Belgium	—	—	—	—	450	174	313	89	
	Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,835	463	
	Total	143,323	26,835	108,675	20,136	133,806	26,830	130,617	27,769	
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		
Sugar, equal to and above No. 9 Dutch standard.	Great Britain	20,299,909	1,228,260	22,757,938	1,354,587	26,839,495	1,332,446	109,154	4,843	No. 9 to 13.
								5,489,439	273,473	No. 13.
								26,145,439	1,382,977	No. 9.
	United States	8,709,737	570,445	26,372,844	1,615,480	29,164,957	1,646,675	7,767,742	431,835	No. 13.
								2,154,860	93,857	No. 9 to 13.
								13,821,954	781,538	No. 9.
	British West Indies	10,126,424	496,121	9,836,631	496,748	8,359,872	363,932	918,392	43,608	No. 13.
								151,817	6,239	No. 9 to 13.
								9,317,914	394,721	No. 9.
	Spanish West Indies	16,197,044	829,217	11,446,274	604,689	15,899,172	706,644	1,171,212	50,162	No. 13.
								1,463,878	48,545	No. 9 to 13.
								10,400,098	415,009	No. 9.

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								Remarks.
		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	
Sugar, equal to and above No. 9 Dutch standard —*cont.*	French West Indies -	154,110	7,854	523,943	26,285	289,995	13,201	28,494	1,200	No. 13.
								34,623	1,109	No. 9 to 13.
								452,371	19,917	No. 9.
	Danish West Indies -	—	—	—	—	8,026	459	37,401	1,572	No. 13.
								1,689,420	69,736	No. 9 to 13.
	Dutch West Indies -	—	—	807	46	—	—	475	27	
	British North American Provinces.	4,490,891	202,271	2,739,304	134,261	2,005,583	86,866	332,906	14,680	
	Belgium - -	235,998	14,444	1,508,009	84,997	—	—	—	—	
	Holland - -	29,664	2,444	159,983	11,363	180,418	13,000	—	—	
	Brazil - -	265,545	10,073	380,891	19,473	1,454,825	54,180	366,279	16,386	
	Germany - -	819	415	684,600	35,268	—	—	2,180	156	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	2,964	189	554	59	2,025	142	4,267	267	
	Sandwich Islands -	736,678	49,223	556,768	37,436	822,171	52,395	701,217	43,510	
	Spain - -	—	—	2,389	138	6,102	419	—	—	
	British Guiana -	—	—	—	—	417,749	22,254	46,866	2,290	
	South America -	—	—	—	—	1,804	93	—	—	
	France - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,335	619	
	Total -	61,249,783	3,410,956	76,970,935	4,420,830	85,452,194	4,292,706	82,617,733	4,098,276	
Sugar, below No. 9 Dutch standard.	Great Britain - -	3,220,606	152,531	14,761	460	28,097	1,137	2,714	87	New tariff.
								1,060,531	40,086	Old do.

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								Remarks.
		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	
Sugar, below No. 9 Dutch standard —*cont.*	United States -	1,242,826	47,976	1,246,237	68,967	592,058	26,932	403,547	18,978	Old tariff.
	Belgium - -	186,203	9,733	434,698	21,417	—	—	—	—	
	Brazil - -	2,248,125	71,018	9,702,909	391,560	10,133,145	360,078	3,053,577	98,488	New tariff.
								4,791,122	163,437	Old do.
	British West Indies -	322,944	14,086	845,140	37,133	2,763,792	112,507	10,959	414	New do.
								2,013,112	74,973	Old do.
	Spanish West Indies -	3,101,579	106,102	1,438,504	67,850	2,604,698	98,436	1,086,263	33,881	New do.
								5,617,156	185,383	Old do.
	French West Indies -	56,966	2,560	26,595	1,320	47,129	2,085	3,083	147	Do. do.
	Dutch West Indies -	—	—	400	20	—	—	856,319	34,158	New do.
	Danish West Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	—	670	36	Do. do.
	British North American Provinces.	3,073,608	130,543	1,113,254	51,048	131,377	5,288	—	—	
	British Guiana -	—	—	—	—	230	11	—	—	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	9	
	Sandwich Islands -	64,455	3,181	338,042	17,740	168,959	8,490	—	—	
	Total - -	13,517,312	537,730	15,060,540	657,515	16,469,485	614,964	18,899,153	650,077	
Cane juice, melado, &c.	Great Britain -	3,782	271	1,050	51	3,500	159	1,343,908	46,662	
	United States -	2,409,217	56,723	2,491,049	63,885	8,934,211	288,446	2,366,921	79,426	
								*107,407	3,345	* Melado.

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								Remarks.
		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	
Cane juice, melado, &c.—*cont.*	British West Indies -	179,023	3,971	—	—	70,459	1,667	—	—	New tariff.
	Spanish West Indies -	366,530	11,526	—	—	4,755	108	147,731	4,314	
	Total - -	2,958,552	72,491	2,492,099	63,936	9,012,925	290,380	3,965,967	133,747	
Tobacco, manufactured and Snuff.	Great Britain - -	54,306	22,803	20,477	6,816	61,248	17,582	26,914	9,038	
	United States -	202,666	68,014	213,133	80,524	319,606	94,410	197,804	68,853	
	France - -	228	79	44	35	8	5	68	14	
	Germany - -	3,058	1,176	—	—	349	267	652	475	
	Spanish West Indies -	236	248	410	513	365	355	239	348	
	British North American Provinces.	150	29	598	207	60	10	75	15	
Excise Tobacco	St. Pierre et Miquelon	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	
	Manitoba - -	45,000	11,520	87,409	26,221	164,846	33,021	—	—	
	Total - -	305,644	103,869	322,071	114,316	546,482	145,650	225,762	78,745	
Molasses, for refining purposes.	United States -	1,112,136	8,739	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	British West Indies -	—	—	205,479	3,000	—	—	—	—	
	Total - -	1,112,136	8,739	205,479	3,000	—	—	—	—	

DOMINION OF CANADA.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Articles entered for Consumption—Dominion of Canada—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.				Remarks.
		1872. Value.	1873. Value.	1874. Value.	1875. Value.	
		$	$	$	$	
Molasses, other than for refining purposes.	Great Britain	678	4,348	664	278	
	United States	180,008	163,792	272,342	313,150	
	British West Indies.	313,144	253,933	226,046	362,857	
	Spanish West Indies.	278,498	284,783	307,435	252,319	
	French West Indies.	14,516	8,918	10,610	6,012	
	Danish West Indies.	—	—	—	372	
	British North American Provinces.	8,205	21,151	15,972	13,415	
	Sandwich Islands	8,521	3,499	3,242	1,319	
	British Guiana	—	28	657	1,289	
	Germany	—	—	12,930	—	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.	—	—	194	1,444	
	France	—	—	—	133	
	Total	803,570	740,452	850,092	952,597	
Brooms and brushes of all kinds.	Great Britain	23,053	16,776	14,704	16,807	
	United States	17,930	17,966	17,072	20,021	
	France	2,897	3,490	903	7,118	
	Germany	103	101	203	66	
	Total	43,983	38,333	32,882	44,012	
Cabinetware or furniture.	Great Britain	19,808	10,090	18,111	18,991	
	United States	122,070	220,497	311,476	328,536	
	France	—	73	14	—	
	Germany	—	654	—	—	
	Holland	—	—	—	611	
	Spain	—	144	—	—	
	Madeira	—	33	184	—	
	China	—	—	6	—	
	Switzerland	—	—	579	675	
	British North American Provinces.	20	—	—	—	
	Total	141,898	231,491	325,370	348,813	
Candles and tapers	Great Britain	17,509	43,110	47,590	50,489	
	United States	7,119	10,613	10,353	12,276	
	France	1,266	3,235	1,485	3,509	
	Germany	101	—	672	645	
	British West Indies.	222	—	2	—	
	Holland	—	—	1,579	716	
	Belgium	—	—	570	—	
	Total	26,217	56,958	62,251	67,635	
Carriages	Great Britain	6,475	4,111	9,821	29,276	
	United States	46,231	69,699	120,033	88,908	
	British North American Provinces.	385	664	31	—	
	France	—	119	1,336	—	
	Total	53,091	74,593	131,221	118,184	
Coach and harness furniture.	Great Britain	50,941	54,652	53,535	45,425	
	United States	89,365	85,824	97,739	96,834	
	France	—	—	—	716	
	Total	140,306	140,476	151,274	142,975	

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June. 1872. Value.	1873. Value.	1874. Value.	1875. Value.	Remarks.
		$	$	$	$	
Chinaware, crockery, and earthenware.	Great Britain	531,397	543,091	568,291	496,788	
	United States	29,970	22,276	29,994	43,417	
	France	2,631	7,638	6,868	9,028	
	Germany	1,629	3,723	924	4,217	
	Italy	100	—	—	—	
	British North American Provinces.	489	—	650	—	
	Holland	—	259	—	10	
	Austria	—	24	—	—	
	British West Indies.	—	—	—	14	
	Belgium	—	—	210	—	
	French West Indies.	—	30	—	—	
	Total	566,216	577,041	606,937	553,474	
Cordage	Great Britain	40,032	48,262	32,799	39,566	
	United States	32,313	38,319	40,170	34,802	
	France	30	122	203	—	
	British North American Provinces.	142	11	14	—	
	Sandwich Islands	1,839	751	50	—	
	Total	74,356	87,465	73,236	74,368	
Cottons	Great Britain	9,716,513	9,645,817	10,264,273	8,457,247	
	United States	525,709	491,809	906,894	1,350,308	
	France	2,856	4,676	4,347	14,095	
	Germany	3,243	7,668	4,591	9,179	
	British North American Provinces.	386	25	—	—	
	Switzerland	—	371	—	—	
	British West Indies.	—	—	1,940	7	
	Sandwich Islands	—	—	—	—	
	Total	10,248,712	10,150,366	11,182,045	9,830,836	
Gunpowder	Great Britain	40,127	29,474	47,885	33,563	
	United States	18,372	16,556	27,045	29,585	
	British North American Provinces.	2	—	—	—	
	Total	58,501	46,030	74,930	63,148	
Glass — window, stained, painted, or coloured.	Great Britain	78,290	107,356	118,539	53,874	Plain.
					65,639	Window.
	United States	10,010	9,548	9,462	3,040	Plain.
					7,424	Window.
	France	4,116	16,107	27,308	2,898	Plain.
					16,697	Window
	Germany	30,313	50,078	78,831	66,945	Plain.
					11,119	Window.
	Belgium	103,925	166,291	173,640	177,520	Plain.
					15,935	Window.
	Holland	4,481	3,001	8,655	4,362	Plain.
					1,551	Window.
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.	2	—	—	—	
	British North American Provinces.	—	5	—	—	
	Total	231,137	352,386	416,435	308,639	Plain.
					118,365	Window.
					427,004	

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Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.				Remarks.
		1872. Value.	1873. Value.	1874. Value.	1875. Value.	
		$	$	$	$	
Hardware—cutlery of all sorts.	Great Britain	255,877	250,017	458,666	296,349	
	United States	61,803	66,518	174,123	58,474	
	France	513	1,478	869	410	
	Germany	3	1,383	2,211	1,190	
	British North American Provinces.	13	13	—	—	
	Belgium	—	—	123	—	
	British West Indies.	—	—	—	24	
	Total	318,209	319,404	635,992	356,447	
Hardware—spades, shovels, axes, hoes, rakes, forks, and edge tools, scythes, and snaths.	Great Britain	31,398	27,241	34,343	37,208	
	United States	56,659	64,547	80,494	114,115	
	British West Indies.	16	—	—	—	
	France	—	—	—	29	
	Total	88,073	91,788	114,837	151,352	
Hardware—spikes, nails, brads, and sprigs.	Great Britain	94,015	69,763	82,502	66,036	
	United States	55,693	113,092	139,442	232,590	
	France	17	—	384	33	
	Germany	2,936	2,305	—	88	
	Belgium	771	2,559	1,060	—	
	British North American Provinces.	33	89	—	—	
	Total	153,465	187,808	223,388	298,747	
Hardware—stoves and all other iron castings.	Great Britain	121,095	142,192	375,874	339,940	
	United States	149,364	275,665	360,503	311,446	
	France	—	115	610	—	
	Germany	108	—	146	—	
	British North American Provinces.	234	96	64	—	
	Total	270,801	418,068	737,197	651,386	
Hardware and manufactures of iron—other.	Great Britain	1,719,629	1,917,610	1,527,442	1,517,913	
	United States	1,350,509	1,665,133	2,043,179	2,201,446	
	France	3,125	7,993	10,918	5,119	
	Germany	29,063	47,559	34,364	35,934	
	Belgium	1,969	1,185	1,942	2,694	
	British North American Provinces.	87	851	20	273	
	Norway	1,362	—	—	—	
	Switzerland	—	—	192	—	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.	—	—	—	12	
	Holland	—	—	—	15	
	British West Indies.	—	—	—	25	
	Total	3,105,744	3,640,331	3,618,057	3,763,431	
Leather	Great Britain	195,382	174,865	183,703	119,830	
	United States	103,208	146,755	132,363	127,901	
	France	107,369	157,865	221,152	150,076	
	Germany	4,063	1,940	4,712	4,289	
	Russia	46	—	—	—	
	British North American Provinces.	—	240	100	—	
	British West Indies.	—	22	—	—	
	Belgium	—	—	—	63	
	Total	410,068	481,687	542,030	402,159	

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.				Remarks.
		1872. Value.	1873. Value.	1874. Value.	1875. Value.	
		$	$	$	$	
Leather — sheep, calf, goat, and chamois skins, dressed.	Great Britain	23,972	31,661	34,224	95,955	
	United States	18,592	14,578	24,640	47,460	
	France	58,092	20,086	11,436	75,268	
	Germany	8,346	42	12,864	5,155	
	Belgium	364	—	—	—	
	Total	109,366	66,367	83,164	223,838	
Leather—sole and upper, at 10 per cent.	Great Britain	301,076	187,144	172,823	144,003	
	United States	155,262	71,809	50,911	81,743	
	France	38,331	39,810	25,652	35,782	
	British North American Provinces.	1,551	6,300	766	682	
	New South Wales	1,103	—	—	—	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.	—	28	—	—	
	Total	497,323	305,091	250,152	262,210	
Locomotive engines and railroad cars.	Great Britain	19,333	115,783	1,510	13,950	
	United States	389,439	1,508,119	1,698,057	167,499	
	Do.	42,700	—	—	—	Free.
	Total	451,472	1,623,902	1,699,567	181,449	
Manufactures of marble, &c.	Great Britain	19,345	20,777	22,062	22,090	
	United States	27,459	37,918	49,712	60,238	
	France	70	—	—	419	
	Germany	—	49	—	—	
	Italy	898	48	—	—	
	British North American Provinces.	—	66	—	—	
	Total	47,772	58,858	71,774	82,747	
Manufactures of caoutchouc or of india rubber or gutta percha.	Great Britain	63,338	77,087	73,502	86,138	
	United States	112,376	135,291	120,891	143,312	
	Germany	575	836	479	2,498	
	British North American Provinces.	—	—	284	—	
	France	—	—	—	391	
	Total	176,289	213,214	195,156	232,339	
Manufactures of fur, or of which fur is the principal part.	Great Britain	176,180	248,162	302,938	304,471	
	United States	139,163	81,051	85,182	119,680	
	France	—	1,027	144	1,061	
	Germany	6,903	2,945	4,891	6,770	
	Belgium	259	—	1,470	3,246	
	British North American Provinces.	3,858	—	18,654	216	
	Alaska	—	—	—	12	
	Total	326,363	333,185	413,279	435,456	
Manufactures of leather or imitation of leather.	Great Britain	241,688	183,711	221,437	202,589	
	United States	67,349	66,185	95,196	100,459	
	France	62,600	57,482	72,671	81,874	
	Germany	12,047	19,920	16,000	12,411	
	British North American Provinces.	—	38	—	—	
	Belgium	—	—	2,483	—	
	Austria	—	—	—	4,166	
	Total	383,684	327,336	407,787	401,499	

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Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.				Remarks.
		1872. Value.	1873. Value.	1874. Value.	1875. Value.	
		$	$	$	$	
Manufactures of leather — boots and shoes.	Great Britain	142,709	98,117	84,240	68,954	
	United States	122,359	102,011	146,131	168,803	
	France	5,532	3,547	4,105	2,619	
	Germany	1,973	147	196	783	
	British North American Provinces.	7	27	—	36	
	Norway	—	—	40	—	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.	—	—	—	28	
	Total	272,580	203,849	234,712	241,223	
Manufactures of leather—harness and sadlery.	Great Britain	21,958	29,692	33,940	24,930	
	United States	23,958	25,542	35,154	53,083	
	British North American Provinces.	14	108	20	—	
	France	—	1,188	240	20	
	Total	45,930	56,530	69,354	78,033	
Manufactures of wood.	Great Britain	9,611	10,053	13,395	12,006	
	United States	273,890	395,367	454,582	424,624	
	France	1,174	185	990	1,844	
	Germany	920	917	1,407	259	
	Belgium	39	—	81	68	
	British North American Provinces.	—	254	131	39	
	British West Indies.	—	—	26	18	
	Austria	—	—	32	—	
	Norway	—	—	100	—	
	Sandwich Islands	—	—	12	—	
	Total	285,634	406,776	470,756	438,858	
Mowing, reaping, and threshing machines.	Great Britain	—	—	15,015	48	
	United States	52,086	62,854	34,768	43,368	
	British North American Provinces.	100	396	—	—	
	Total	52,186	63,250	49,783	43,416	
Machinery — dutiable.	Great Britain	78,137	133,947	156,932	129,318	
	United States	528,973	685,258	805,860	776,315	
	France	—	—	3,243	1,609	
	Germany	535	177	472	424	
	Holland	—	70	—	—	
	Belgium	—	—	69	—	
	British North American Provinces.	230	20	—	—	
	Total	607,875	819,472	966,576	907,666	
Machinery—free	Great Britain	57,455	71,217	137,779	59,391	
	United States	203,566	348,636	198,458	111,319	
	France	—	—	842	1,400	
	Total	259,021	419,853	337,079	*172,110	* Free to 1st January 1875 only.
Paper of all kinds	Great Britain	196,916	167,383	208,342	188,114	
	United States	91,399	97,658	175,650	243,825	
	France	2,876	4,190	3,872	2,302	
	Germany	2,278	6,354	1,591	3,760	
	British North American Provinces.	—	40	—	—	
	Belgium	—	224	336	42	
	Total	293,469	275,849	389,791	438,428	

Articles.	Countries.	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.				Remarks.
		1872. — Value.	1873. — Value.	1874. — Value.	1875. — Value.	
		$	$	$	$	
Steam engines — other than locomotives.	Great Britain	4,083	22,508	11,966	19,034	
	United States	23,656	26,310	25,421	105,597	
	Total	27,739	48,818	37,387	124,631	
Cotton and woollen netting for India rubbers and gloves.	Great Britain	41,181	29,929	*30,234	—	* Free.
				†8,629	35,523	† 10 p. c.
	United States	6,164	1,498	1,571	1,628	
	Total	47,345	31,427	40,434	37,151	
Cotton warp	Great Britain	20,232	15,809	*178	4,331	* 10 p. c.
				†11,184		† Free.
	United States	5,175	3,989	†4,207	3,813	† Free.
	Do.	—	—	*383	—	* 10 p. c.
	Total	25,407	19,798	15,952	8,144	
Cotton thread, in hanks.	Great Britain	—	62,562	16,145	17,429	
	United States	—	—	205	472	
	Total	—	62,562	16,350	17,901	
Cotton thread, on spools.	Great Britain	—	—	*93,583	—	* Free.
				†9,226	170,220	† 10 p. c.
	United States	—	—	*100	5,082	* Free.
				†9		† 10 p. c.
	France	—	—	—	10	
	Total	—	—	102,918	175,312	

NOTES ON THE FOREGOING TABLE.

Butter.

The great increase in the quantity of this article imported is due entirely to the necessities of the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba. The other provinces have had a large surplus for exportation.

Cigars.

The great decrease in the imports of cigars during the last year is to be attributed in some measure to the increased rate of duty, but the stock in warehouse was nearly all entered for consumption in anticipation of the change of tariff, and was scarcely exhausted at the year's close. This is in part made up by a consequent increase in the consumption of the Canadian manufacture. The decrease in the quantity imported in 1875, as compared with 1874, reaches 261,487 lbs., and the increase in Canadian manufacture is 73,328 lbs. The largest decline is in German cigars, which, being usually of a very common and cheap description, are more affected by a high rate of duty than the finer brands, and amounts to 228,701 lbs. The imports from the United States alone shows an increase in this article, the value of which is about three times that of the German manufacture.

Lard and Tallow.

The combination of these two articles in the classification is to be regretted, and in future they will be given separately. The large increase in the importation is due, as far as can be ascertained, to the scarcity and high price of butter during the greater part of the year, and the consequent substitution of lard for culinary and other domestic purposes.

Meats.

The immense increase in the importation of meats in 1874 and 1875 over former years is probably to be accounted for chiefly in the great activity in lumbering operations, which rendered a large importation of salted pork necesssary for use in the lumber woods during the winters of 1873–74 and 1874–75. The imports of British Columbia and Manitoba, however, will account for about one and a quarter million pounds of the increase.

Coal Oil.

The steady and large increase in the quantity of this article imported from the United States during the last three years is the result of a great depression in prices in that country.

Tea.—Green and Black.

In an examination of the statements of teas, the figures for 1873 must be regarded as abnormal and, consequently, not available for comparison with other years. In that year the duties to which they were previously subject were repealed, and a very large surplus stock in warehouse was entered for consumption, in addition to the whole importations for the year.

Comparing the trade in teas in 1872 with 1874 and 1875, it will be observed that there was a decrease in green tea from Great Britain in 1874 of 328,192 lbs., and in 1875 of 911,051 lbs., and an increase in black tea of 157,469 lbs. and 901,685 lbs.

From the United States there was a decrease in 1874 of 1,009,570 lbs. in green tea, and of 141,854 lbs. in black. In 1875 there was an increase in green tea from the same country of 77,455 lbs., and in black of 250,170 lbs., over the imports of 1872.

From China and Japan direct the quantity entered for consumption in 1874 exceeded that of 1872 in green tea 2,182,409 lbs., and in black 44,168 lbs. In 1875 there was still an excess over 1872, in green of 718,682 lbs. and in black of 53,950 lbs.

The importations from other countries constitute an almost inappreciable addition, presenting no feature worthy of observation.

Sugar.

The aggregate quantity of sugar consumed in the Dominion in 1875 is somewhat below that of the preceding year, but is still above the average of the four years included in the statement.

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There is a marked and steady annual increase in the quantity of sugar above No. 9 Dutch standard from Great Britain during the last four years, the consumption in 1875 exceeding that of 1872 by 11,444,123 lbs., or over 50 per cent.

The sugar trade with the United States has been largely promoted by their regulations respecting drawback on sugar refined in bond and exported. Under a readjustment of those regulations, which came into effect on the 1st January 1873, refiners were allowed a drawback of 3 cts. per lb. on refined crystalline sugar, 2 cts. per lb. on refined B. and C., lower grades, and 1 ct. per lb. on sugars produced from molasses. On syrup, product of sugar, 5 cts. per gallon, and product of molasses, 4 cts. per gallon, all subject to a reduction of 10 per cent. These rates were supposed to correspond in amount with the import duty paid by the refiners upon the raw sugar, but it is generally thought that, practically, it gave them a margin of profit on their exports. Probably owing to the favourable operation of this drawback, the importations of sugar above No. 9 Dutch standard from the United States shows an increase in 1873 of 17,663,107 lbs. over the preceding year, and in 1874 a further increase occurred of 2,792,113 lbs. over 1873. In 1875, however, there is a considerable reaction observable, the imports from the United States of the same classes of sugar showing a decrease of 5,420,401 lbs. under 1874.

On the 3rd March 1875 an Act of Congress increased the import duties on raw sugars, and by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States a more than corresponding increase was made to the drawback, the following being the rates then established :—

On refined crystalline sugar - - -	3¾	cents per lb.
„ B. and C., lower grade - -	2½	„ „
On syrup of sugar - - - -	6¼	„ per gall.
„ from molasses - - - -	5	„ „
On sugar „ - - - -	1¼	„ per lb.

These rates being subject to a reduction of 1 per cent. only, instead of 10 per cent. as before.

Whatever may have been the fact in reference to the operation of the former drawback, there can be no doubt that the latter favoured the refiners to a very considerable degree, giving them a bonus upon their exports and a corresponding advantage, not only over the refiners of Great Britain and Canada, but also over importers of the higher classes of West India sugars.

The operation of this drawback appears, however, to have proved unsatisfactory to the United States Government, and with a view to its proper adjustment a committee was appointed to investigate into and report upon the question. The report of this committee was handed to the collector of customs of New York on 12th November last, and, as the result, the following amended scale of drawbacks was determined upon and announced by a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the collectors of

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customs at the principal ports of the United States on the 18th December 1875:

On loaf, cut loaf, crushed, granulated and powdered refined sugar, stove dried, or dried by other equally effective process	$3\frac{3}{5}$ cents per lb.
On refined white coffee sugar, undried and above No. 20 Dutch standard in colour	3 „ „
On all grades of refined coffee sugar, No. 20 Dutch Standard and below in colour	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
On syrup - - - - -	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „ per gall.

These rates being subject to a deduction of 1 per cent. on sugar and 10 per cent. on syrup.

From the committee's report it appears that they "reached the "conclusion that the product of well-regulated refineries in hard "or stove dried sugars is 60 per cent., and in soft sugars of inferior quality 23·60 per cent., and in syrup $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the waste being 4·90 per cent.

The committee illustrate the bearing of the drawback upon the inferior grades of refined sugar by the following example. These grades they assume may be produced from raw sugars of No. 7 to No. 10 Dutch standard, the import duty on which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents. per lb., in the following proportions of 100 lbs:—

	$ cts.
70 lbs. refined white coffee sugar above No. 20 Dutch standard, 3 cents per lb. - -	2 10
$13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. inferior quality, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. - -	0 $33\frac{3}{4}$
$11\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., or 1 gallon syrup - - -	0 $6\frac{1}{4}$
5 lbs. waste - - - - -	0 0
Drawback, corresponding with import duty -	$2 50

The superior or hard stove dried sugars the committee allege, as resulting from the testimony of refiners, required for their production the use of raw sugars from No. 10 to 13 Dutch standard, the import duty on which is $2 $81\frac{1}{4}$ per 100 lbs.

The following being the product and calculation for drawback:—

	$ cts.
60 lbs. hard sugar, at 3·60 per lb. - -	2 16
23·60 lbs. soft and inferior at 2·50 per lb. -	0 59
11·50 lbs., or one gallon syrup - - -	0 $6\frac{1}{4}$
4·90 lbs. wastes - - - - -	0 0
Drawback, corresponding with the import duty -	$2 $81\frac{1}{4}$

From these examples the idea prevailing in Canada and other countries that, under the drawback system, the United States Government have paid a bounty to their refiners would appear to be incorrect. It must be remembered, however, that the respective proportions of the different classes of refined sugars produced from the raw material were arrived at by the committee upon the testimony of the refiners.

The committee attribute the prevalence of the opinion that the refiners were receiving an undue advantage to the "jealousy of "foreign producers of a like article," and endeavour to prove its erroneousness by the following means:—After stating that the exports of refined sugar for 1874 was 373,083 lbs., and admitting that it has since been exported on a much larger scale, they assert that it arises from "a combination of circumstances independent "of governmental arrangements," such as "an over-importation "of raw sugars, an over-production of refined sugars, and a "diminished demand for home consumption, consequent upon the "general depressed condition of trade, and the exceedingly low "or merely nominal rate of freight both on imports and exports."

The aggregate decrease in sugar above No. 9 Dutch standard in 1875, as compared with 1874, is 2,834,461 lbs., but there is a compensating increase in sugars of No. 9 and below, amounting to 2,429,668 lbs., so that, connecting both classes together, the quantity entered for consumption is very nearly equal in those years. It is a noticeable fact also that the direct imports from the West Indies, British and foreign, combining all grades, shows an increase in 1875 over the preceding year of 5,280,982 lbs., and is nearly that quantity in excess of any former year.

The value for duty of sugars of all classes and from all countries averages in 1872, $5·28; 1873, $5·51; 1874, $4·81; and in 1875, $4·67 per 100 lbs., showing a decrease in 1874 and 1875 of 9 per cent. and 11 per cent. as compared with 1872, and of 12½ per cent. and 15 per cent. as compared with 1873.

Ad valorem Duties.

Goods paying ad valorem duties, as shown in these tables, and in a more extended form, in the regular statements in the body of this report, present no very noticeable features. It is true that the tendency has been towards increased importations, but the increase is generally distributed between the several countries from whence such goods are usually imported. Among the exceptional cases to this rule may be mentioned "cabinet-ware or furniture," the principal part of which has been imported from the United States. The value of these articles imported from the United States in 1872 was $122,070, with a decided increase each year, reaching in 1875 $328,536.

In "chinaware, crockery, &c." the chief importations are from Great Britain, and what is credited to the United States is chiefly British ware purchased by Canadians from large importers in Boston and New York. I may mention in this connexion that efforts have been made by American importers to introduce these and other classes of British goods on the basis of the original invoices, but, under your direction, this practice has been effectually checked as being contrary to law and detrimental to Canadian interests. The American, and not the British, invoices have been insisted upon as the value for duty.

Cottons are essentially a British manufacture, but owing to the exigencies of trade in the United States, it would appear that

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they have been able during the last two years to supply an unusual proportion of what is consumed, but even in the last year the importations from thence have only attained the value of $1,350,308 against $8,457,247 from Great Britain.

Spirits, &c.

The following statements, exhibiting the quantity of spirits, malt liquors, and wines entered for consumption in each province and in the Dominion from the 1st July 1867 to 30th June 1875, may prove not only interesting but very convenient in the consideration of questions concerning the legal status of that particular department of commerce. The average revenue for the eight years in spirits of all kinds amounts to $1,164,214·81 per annum, on malt liquors to $36,510·39, and on wines to $217,859·03. This result would, however, be slightly different if the imports of the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island had been included for the whole term instead of for four, five, and two years respectively.

The total average revenue on these articles for the Dominion amounts to $1,418,584·23 per annum, and the average of excise revenue on domestic spirits and malt liquors, as gathered from the reports of the Department of Inland Revenue, was on spirits $2,669,229, on malt liquor $330,538, together $2,999,767 per annum.

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITY of SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, and WINES entered for Consumption in each Province of the Dominion, and the Duty collected thereon, from 1869 to 1875 inclusive.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Fiscal Year ending 30th June.	Spirits of all kinds.		Malt Liquors.		Wines.		
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.
	Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.	Doz.	Galls.	$ cts.
1869 - -	68,496	54,836 11	41,171	4,403 77	—	65,289	22,361 48
1870 - -	113,622	91,069 32	36,518	3,932 26	—	105,344	30 535 38
1871 - -	126,418	101,286 32	49,166	5,236 94	—	111,290	34,613 08
1872 - -	211,775	169,877 99	61,938	6,853 38	—	161,805	49,883 67
1873 - -	196,334	157,692 02	91,113	10,124 88	—	189,124	55,614 26
1874 - -	265,013	213,957 87	92,546	10,563 70	1,192	206,212	71,635 54
1875 - -	122,094	122,451 75	104,719	10,900 16	4,614	101,373	57,666 37
Total -	1,103,752	911,17 38	477,171	52,015 09	5,806	940,437	322,309 78

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Fiscal Year.	Spirits of all kinds.		Malt Liquors.		Wines.		
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.
	Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.	Doz.	Galls.	$ cts.
1868 - -	818,829	584,288 48	120,728	8,926 14	7,163	414,294	110,434 78
1869 - -	418,404	335,175 02	69,544	7,638 78	—	370,273	87,996 89
1870 - -	505,989	405,413 27	58,121	6,553 70	—	498,802	117,103 12
1871 - -	595,829	477,197 31	66,240	7,538 14	—	506,636	127,068 48
1872 - -	667,857	534,874 98	100,878	11,610 72	—	639,130	161,391 87
1873 - -	658,521	527,628 02	118,618	13,720 31	—	561,365	147,374 70
1874 - -	758,332	627,224 99	155,722	18,267 04	5,193	685,917	197,396 89
1875 - -	516,515	518,748 65	128,822	14,376 67	12,704	350,842	164,704 00
Total -	4,940,276	4,010,552 69	818,073	88,631 50	25,060	4,027,259	1,113,470 73

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Fiscal Year.	Spirits of all kinds.		Malt Liquors.		Wines.		
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.		Quality.
	Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.	Doz.	Galls.	$ cts.
1868 - -	401,638	329,294 95	74,966	5,979 54	—	85,270	16,957 20
1869 - -	316,570	253,720 72	73,931	7,845 19	—	33,883	11,299 95
1870 - -	269,991	216,971 70	73,539	7,017 33	—	37,093	13,021 04
1871 - -	290,016	232,076 45	104,776	9,878 38	—	54,367	19,587 27
1872 - -	325,471	260,439 33	103,175	9,664 47	—	62,676	21,468 86
1873 - -	342,601	274,193 89	112,294	10,818 28	—	48,104	17,016 56
1874 - -	381,915	315,210 39	103,896	10,694 23	363	64,028	22,893 75
1875 - -	276,844	277,093 43	92,465	8,950 42	1,520	27,282	18,274 46
Total -	2,605,046	2,159,000 86	739,042	70,842 84	1,883	413,203	140,519 09

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1868 - -	328,313	228,366 17	43,949	4,235 67	—	68,961	18,920 12
1869 - -	214,145	171,549 51	56,463	6,244 40	—	23,861	7,520 30
1870 - -	240,071	192,243 48	57,450	5,954 27	—	33,690	9,888 12
1871 - -	271,631	217,343 53	57,779	6,294 17	—	44,239	13,912 22
1872 - -	305,014	244,123 09	72,345	7,669 09	—	44,610	14,606 57
1873 - -	336,118	268,954 84	90,579	9,638 13	—	53,166	16,699 66
1874 - -	340,963	279,328 96	104,490	10,904 08	191	71,133	22,523 05
1875 - -	248,226	248,343 22	97,772	9,545 12	699	22,337	13,359 98
Total -	2,284,481	1,850,752 80	580,827	60,484 93	890	361,997	117,430 02

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fiscal Year.	Spirits of all kinds.		Malt Liquors.			Wines.		
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.
	Galls.	$ cts.	Doz.	Galls.	$ cts.	Doz.	Galls.	$ cts.
1872 -	39,434	63,419 85	6,962	4,435	2,710 53	291	18,368	8,586 85
1873 -	54,789	44,455 12	—	27,871	3,752 68	—	15,897	6,195 72
1874 -	83,840	55,327 11	—	25 402	3,613 37	192	15,944	6,436 07
1875 -	64,690	65,214 80	—	28,131	4,109 02	1,471	17,852	12,484 21
Total -	242,753	228,416 88	6,962	85,839	14,185 60	1,954	68,061	33,702 85

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Fiscal Year.	Spirits of all kinds.		Malt Liquors.		Wines.		
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.
	Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.	Doz.	Galls.	$ cts.
1871 - -	17,407	4,519 10	164	40 88	—	2,656	661 12
1872 - -	35,061	8,578 76	6,202	1,513 01	—	9,696	2,374 09
1873 - -	61,825	15,342 56	3,394	659 83	—	9,411	2,375 85
1874 - -	7,526	6,592 72	6,237	654 09	111	2,981	1,703 64
1875 - -	17,048	17,111 31	4,390	526 16	321	2,269	2,169 36
Total -	138,867	52,144 45	20,387	3,393 97	432	27,013	9,284 06

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1874 - -	51,855	43,132 66	10,486	1,181 80	25	5,449	2,733 40
1875 - -	58,538	58,546 76	12,466	1,347 38	90	5,417	3,422 31
Total -	110,393	101,679 42	22 952	2,529 18	115	10,866	6,155 71

DOMINION OF CANADA.

STATEMENT showing TOTAL QUANTITIES of SPIRITS of all kinds, MALT LIQUORS and WINES entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, and the Duty collected thereon from 1868 to 1875, inclusive.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Fiscal Year ending 30th June.	Spirits of all kinds.		Malt Liquors.			Wines, all kinds.		
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity		Duty.	Quantity.		
	Galls.	$ cts.	Doz.	Galls.	$ cts.	Doz.	Galls.	$ cts.
1868 - -	1,548,780	1,141,949 60	—	239,643	19,141 35	7,163	568,525	146,312 10
1869 - -	1,017,615	815,281 36	—	241,109	26,132 14	—	498,306	129,178 62
1870 - -	1,129,673	905,697 77	—	225,628	23,457 56	—	674,929	170,547 66
1871 - -	1,301,301	1,032,424 71	—	278,125	28,988 51	—	719,688	195,842 17
1872 - -	1,584,612	1,281,314 00	6,962	348,973	40,021 20	291	936,285	258,311 91
1873 - -	1,650,188	1,288,266 45	—	443,269	48,709 11	—	877,067	245,276 75
1874 - -	1,889,444	1,541,274 67	—	498,779	55,878 31	7,267	1,051,664	325,322 34
1875 - -	1,303,955	1,307,509 92	—	468,765	49,754 93	21,419	527,372	272,080 69
Total -	11,425,568	9,313,718 48	6,962	2,744,291	292,083 11	36,140	5,848,836	1,742,872 24

I have had the following statements prepared for the purpose of exhibiting in a condensed form the value of the exports of the Dominion to the different countries named for the years 1874–75, with the increase and decrease. The items under each heading will be found in their appropriate place in the general returns.

Perhaps the most interesting point observable in an examination of these statements is that in each department, except the products of the forest, there is a considerable increase in the exports to Newfoundland and British West Indies.

EXPORT.—TOTAL PRODUCE OF THE MINE.

	1874.	1875.	1875.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain - -	383,832	159,464	—	224,368
United States - -	3,305,319	3,446,332	141,913	—
France - - -	657	—	—	657
Spain - - -	960	1,400	440	—
Holland - - -	666	—	—	666
Italy - - -	—	1,408	1,408	—
Newfoundland - -	125,863	133,841	7,978	—
British West Indies -	26,908	32,083	5,175	—
Spanish West Indies -	7,300	8,050	750	—
French West Indies -	101,768	67,485	—	34,283
South America - -	11,183	13,745	2,562	—
St. Pierre et Miquelon -	12,100	9,629	—	2,471
St. Domingo - -	660	405	—	255
British East Indies -	—	2,750	2,750	—
Sandwich Islands -	—	1,458	1,458	—
Total - -	3,977,216	3,878,050	163,534	262,700
Net decrease of the Mine	—	—	—	99,166

The decrease in exports of this class of produce to Great Britain is in mineral oils, which have doubtless been supplied by

the United States, owing to the exceeding cheapness of the article there.

The increase to the United States is in coal, chiefly from Nova Scotia.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES.

	1874.	1875.	1875.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	700,256	652,870	—	47,386
United States	1,616,663	1,644,828	28,165	—
Portugal	125,989	32,386	—	93,603
Italy	190,211	164,000	—	26,211
Newfoundland	4,443	7,899	3,456	—
British West Indies	1,200,988	1,493,530	292,542	—
Spanish West Indies	687,428	728,299	40,871	—
French West Indies	235,506	240,841	5,335	—
Danish West Indies	35,216	37,167	1,951	—
Dutch West Indies	182	125	—	57
South America	238,347	208,921	—	29,426
St. Pierre et Miquelon	109	280	171	—
Madeira	21,517	4,418	—	17,099
British Guiana	139,349	1,467	—	137,882
Africa	—	700	700	—
St. Domingo	60,025	38,619	—	21,406
Hayti	—	76,665	76,665	—
Azores	420	—	—	420
Mauritius	—	12,887	12,887	—
Australia	32,771	32,385	—	386
Sandwich Islands	2,694	2,210	—	484
Other countries	254	30	—	224
Totals	5,292,368	5,380,527	462,743	374,584
Net increase in 1875	—	—	88,159	—

TOTAL EXPORTS OF THE FOREST.

	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Value.	Value.		
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	14,928,403	16,304,045	1,375,642	—
United States	9,654,890	6,355,902	—	3,298,988
France	74,325	208,223	133,898	—
Germany	13,285	43,369	30,084	—
Portugal	66,674	138,398	71,724	—
Holland	14,239	28,724	14,485	—
Belgium	65,680	59,563	—	6,117
Newfoundland	76,097	90,415	14,318	—
British West Indies	602,487	499,231	—	103,256
Spanish West Indies	162,996	128,268	—	34,728
French West Indies	30,233	42,854	12,621	—
Dutch West Indies	2,114	2,984	870	—
South America	920,309	489,918	—	430,391
St. Pierre et Miquelon	18,406	23,580	5,174	—
British Guiana	22,214	40,821	18,607	—
Dutch Guiana	1,238	1,450	212	—

	1874. Value.	1875. Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
China	38,024	36,339	—	1,685
Africa	1,816	27,659	25,843	—
Canary Islands	15,861	6,795	—	9,066
Madeira	19,581	16,588	—	2,993
Hayti	—	25,099	25,099	—
St. Domingo	11,105	20,390	9,285	—
Mauritius	—	11,262	11,262	—
Gibraltar	250	8,894	8,644	—
Anstralia	60,081	147,182	87,101	—
Sandwich Islands	6,626	5,930	—	696
Spain	—	5,900	5,900	—
Italy	—	5,000	5,000	—
Azores	6,362	1,800	—	4,562
Mexico	—	3,853	3,853	—
Spanish possessions in the Pacific Ocean	—	1,302	1,302	—
Bermuda	—	42	42	—
New Caledonia	4,419	—	—	4,419
Totals	26,817,715	24,781,780	1,860,966	3,896,901
Net decrease in 1875	—	—	—	2,035,935

The increase to Great Britain is principally in square timber, and the decrease to the United States, British West Indies, and South America in planks, boards, and other sawn lumber.

TOTAL ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

	1874.	1875.	1875.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	8,559,764	7,026,730	—	1,533,034
United States	5,706,367	5,085,172	—	621,195
Germany	200	—	—	200
Newfoundland	340,943	486,382	145,439	—
British West Indies	22,878	33,877	10,999	—
Spanish West Indies	2,123	1,824	—	299
Danish West Indies	19,894	—	—	19,894
Dutch West Indies	200	27,668	27,468	—
South America	144	—	—	144
British Guiana	—	89	89	—
Hayti	—	1,240	1,240	—
St. Domingo	1,093	129	—	964
St. Pierre et Miquelon	25,563	37,396	11,833	—
Total	14,679,169	12,700,507	197,068	2,175,730
Net decrease	—	—	—	1,978,662

Principally in exports of bacon, butter, beef, eggs, lard, and furs to Great Britain and the United States.

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, &c. OF CANADA.

	1874.	1875.	1875.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	9,867,047	8,432,963	—	1,434,084
United States	8,680,997	8,012,813	—	668,184
France	189,600	—	—	189,600
Newfoundland	595,909	670,247	74,338	—
Bermuda	—	1,373	1,373	—
British West Indies	37,427	49,361	11,934	—
Spanish West Indies	29,343	17,754	—	11,589
French West Indies	4,490	4,280	—	210
Danish West Indies	7,240	5,711	—	1,529
Dutch West Indies	1,373	12	—	1,361
St. Pierre et Miquelon	64,164	60,500	—	3,664
British Guiana	15,617	1,536	—	14,081
South America	—	200	200	—
Hayti	—	1,418	1,418	—
St. Domingo	3,123	190	—	2,933
Belgium	92,000	—	—	92,000
Madeira	1,812	—	—	1,812
Total	19,590,142	17,258,358	89,263	2,421,047

Net decrease in products of Canada	2,331,784
Add decrease in wheat, not produce	2,699,586
Add decrease in Indian corn and flour, not produce	172,430
Total decrease in agricultural products	5,203,800

The increases consist chiefly of barley, rye, oats, and peas, and decreases in wheat and flour.

EXPORTS.—TOTAL MANUFACTURES.

	1874.	1875.	1875.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	559,306	830,340	271,034	—
United States	994,783	750,436	—	244,347
France	2,580	3,743	1,163	—
Germany	52,026	46,834	—	5,192
Belgium	11,014	—	—	11,014
Turkey	—	900	900	—
Newfoundland	243,739	290,790	47,051	—
British West Indies	66,942	146,580	79,638	—
Spanish West Indies	357,181	154,918	—	202,263
French West Indies	12	2,204	2,192	—
Danish West Indies	459	702	243	—
South America	42,632	29,420	—	13,212
British East Indies	—	204	204	—
China	—	443	443	—
Africa	1,500	2,475	975	—
St. Pierre et Miquelon	14,258	29,194	14,936	—

	1874.	1875.	1875.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Madeira	35	—	—	35
British Guiana	576	—	—	576
St. Domingo	254	—	—	254
Mauritius	—	1,085	1,085	—
Hayti	—	466	466	—
Australia	5,626	2,306	—	3,320
New Zealand	600	—	—	600
Sandwich Islands	90	—	—	90
Greenland	50	—	—	50
Total	2,353,663	2,293,040	420,330	480,953
Net decrease	—	—	—	60,623

The increase of these exports to Great Britain is comprised in the article of extract of hemlock bark, a comparatively new industry, and the decrease to the United States is generally diffused, the heaviest items being ground gypsum and salt.

GRAND TOTAL of GOODS, the PRODUCE and GOODS not the PRODUCE of CANADA, exported during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June 1874 and 1875.

Countries.	1874.	1875.	1875.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	44,936,230	40,032,902	—	4,903,328
United States	31,500,879	26,653,216	—	4,847,663
France	267,212	212,767	—	54,445
Germany	65,511	91,019	25,508	—
Spain	960	7,300	6,340	—
Portugal	193,463	170,784	—	22,679
Holland	14,905	28,724	13,819	—
Belgium	240,494	59,563	—	180,931
Italy	190,211	170,408	—	19,803
Turkey	—	900	900	—
Newfoundland	1,569,079	1,901,831	332,752	—
Bermuda	72	1,445	1,373	—
British West Indies	1,997,078	2,283,973	286,895	—
Spanish West Indies	1,255,121	1,042,001	—	213,120
French West Indies	380,609	371,477	—	9,132
Danish West Indies	64,302	49,069	—	15,233
Dutch West Indies	3,883	30,789	26,906	—
St. Pierre et Miquelon	148,037	186,981	38,944	—
British Guiana	179,876	43,913	—	135,963
Dutch Guiana	1,238	1,450	212	—
South America	1,212,978	781,944	—	431,034
British East Indies	—	2,954	2,954	—
China	39,222	37,046	—	2,176
Africa	3,316	30,834	27,518	—
Canary Islands	32,707	6,795	—	25,912
Madeira	43,029	22,486	—	20,543
Hayti	—	106,207	106,207	—
St. Domingo	77,803	61,990	—	15,813
Azores	8,969	6,555	—	2,414

Countries.	1874.	1875.	1875.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Mauritius	—	25,234	25,234	—
Gibraltar	250	8,894	8,644	—
Mexico	—	3,853	3,853	—
Australia	98,733	181,938	83,205	—
New Zealand	760	—	—	760
Sandwich Islands	9,423	9,668	245	—
Greenland	50	—	—	50
New Caledonia	4,444	—	—	4,444
Spanish possessions in the Pacific Ocean	—	1,302	1,302	—
	84,540,844	74,628,212	992,811	10,905,443
Coin and bullion	1,995,835	1,039,837	—	955,998
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	2,815,249	2,218,930	—	596,319
Totals	89,351,928	77,886,979	992,811	12,457,760
Net decrease	—	—	—	11,464,949

The following tables are reproduced from last year's report, with the addition of the fiscal year, 1875 :—

No. 1.—VALUE of TOTAL EXPORTS, IMPORTS, and GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion, with the Duty Collected thereon for Eight Years.

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
	$	$	$	$ cts.
Fiscal Year ending 30th June 1868	57,567,888	73,459,644	71,985,306	8,819,431 63
" " " 1869	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,298,909 71
" " " 1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,462,940 44
" " " 1871	74,173,618	96,092,971	86,947,482	11,843,655 75
" " " 1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,493 50
" " " 1873	89,789,922	128,011,281	127,514,594	13,017,730 17
" " " 1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169	14,421,882 67
" " " 1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,361,382 12
Aggregate for eight years	605,458,269	805,507,792	779,819,097	94,271,425 99

VALUE of EXPORTS, GOODS IMPORTED, entered for Consumption, and Duty Collected, in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia for the following Years :—

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
	$	$	$	$ cts.
Fiscal Year ending 30th June 1868	57,567,888	73,459,644	71,985,306	8,819,431 63
" " " 1869	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,298,909 71
" " " 1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,462,940 44
" " " 1871	74,173,618	95,838,908	86,661,145	11,827,932 53
" " " 1872	80,642,015	108,697,928	104,921,876	12,626,253 12
" " " 1873	87,750,592	124,902,734	124,408,988	12,667,508 07
" " " 1874	85,711,413	122,422,458	121,588,478	13,790,453 16
" " " 1875	73,164,748	117,322,425	113,916,740	14,452,030 38
Aggregate for eight years	593,058,545	787,873,801	762,122,306	91,953,464 04

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Countries.	Aggregate Trade of the Dominion by Countries.			
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	89,011,676	107,266,624	108,083,642	100,379,969
United States	71,872,525	89,808,204	90,524,060	80,717,803
France	1,930,100	2,055,195	2,569,712	2,154,065
Germany	977,923	1,176,478	1,022,428	839,442
Spain	459,242	502,966	459,027	390,784
Portugal	189,655	266,188	294,007	236,790
Italy	242,794	229,657	236,296	214,366
Holland	201,088	229,770	271,043	260,503
Belgium	265,121	364,456	534,153	337,674
British North American Provinces	3,736,453	4,609,552	2,657,547	2,806,055
British West Indies	3,447,938	2,933,548	2,916,595	3,307,121
Spanish West Indies	2,911,042	2,767,432	2,595,356	2,158,441
French West Indies	309,453	343,221	411,111	418,069
Other West India Islands	107,156	119,224	163,467	256,279
South America	864,030	1,701,633	1,686,508	1,064,593
China and Japan	438,070	1,709,856	1,263,728	694,472
Switzerland	110,982	120,514	139,674	116,128
Australia	31,926	430,174	98,733	182,338
South Africa	5,618	102,977	3,316	404,550
Other countries	437,805	566,847	825,694	566,194
Goods (not produced) exported	*12,798,182	—	—	—
Totals	190,348,779	217,304,516	216,756,097	197,505,636

* The distribution of this amount would add about $5,000,000 each to Great Britain and the United States in 1872.

Countries.	Value of Exports by Countries.			
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	25,862,940	31,486,571	35,898,482	34,250,045
United States	36,232,939	40,554,655	35,061,117	28,801,676
France	102,242	31,907	267,212	212,767
Germany	36,232	76,553	65,511	90,203
Spain	25,084	25,080	960	7,300
Portugal	122,225	191,156	192,663	170,784
Italy	209,189	177,232	190,211	170,408
Holland	6,376	13,142	14,905	28,724
Belgium	60,777	17,754	168,694	59,563
British North American Provinces	1,767,866	2,283,638	1,411,278	1,693,342
British West Indies	2,319,702	1,939,733	1,958,933	2,254,752
Spanish West Indies	1,632,681	1,614,312	1,246,371	1,039,113
French West Indies	273,547	299,060	372,009	358,084
Other West India Islands	100,222	91,630	66,678	239,070
South America	782,854	1,259,266	1,212,615	748,025
China and Japan	49,711	46,389	38,024	36,782
Australia	30,823	40,965	98,478	181,873
South Africa	5,618	4,978	3,316	30,834
Other countries	220,453	229,991	470,375	286,315
Goods not the produce of Canada	12,798,182	9,405,910	10,614,096	7,137,319
Totals	82,639,663	89,789,922	89,351,928	77,886,979

Countries.	Value of Goods entered for Consumption.			
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	63,148,736	68,522,776	63,076,437	60,347,067
United States	35,639,586	47,735,678	54,283,072	50,805,820
France	1,827,858	2,023,288	2,302,500	1,941,298
Germany	941,691	1,099,925	956,917	748,423
Spain	434,158	477,886	458,067	383,484
Portugal	67,430	75,032	100,544	66,006
Italy	33,605	52,425	46,085	43,958
Holland	194,712	216,628	256,138	231,779
Belgium	204,344	346,702	293,659	278,111
British North American Provinces	1,968,587	1,808,997	1,088,468	904,224
British West Indies	1,128,236	964,005	919,517	1,023,148
Spanish West Indies	1,278,361	1,143,241	1,340,235	1,116,440
French West Indies	35,906	43,412	30,502	46,592
Other West India Islands	6,934	24,274	17,479	8,224
South America	81,176	416,199	473,530	278,796
China and Japan	388,359	1,663,390	1,224,506	657,426
Switzerland	110,982	120,514	139,674	116,128
Australia	1,103	388,352	—	400
South Africa	—	97,999	—	373,716
Other countries	217,352	293,871	396,839	247,617
Totals	107,709,116	127,514,594	127,404,169	119,618,657

Countries.	Duty Collected.			
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Great Britain	7,917,246 01	7,398,460 17	7,867,481 41	8,881,997 81
United States	2,410,401 89	2,966,119 34	3,695,564 03	3,860,877 10
France	582,968 12	627,831 95	744,059 10	604,092 47
Germany	300,696 86	334,415 51	272,234 68	173,427 65
Spain	93,587 80	102,711 21	112,918 73	113,599 78
Portugal	20,411 75	21,245 21	27,674 63	28,421 97
Italy	9,717 53	9,320 80	13,626 76	8,502 45
Holland	313,368 24	294,569 02	361,153 47	394,017 97
Belgium	53,835 40	94,504 87	51,171 82	42,489 19
British North American Provinces	162,744 13	97,147 31	54,929 33	12,584 62
British West Indies	427,327 55	401,444 24	437,499 92	458,433 77
Spanish West Indies	512,362 30	412,117 42	488,019 41	452,401 34
French West Indies	6,420 91	9,049 77	9,929 84	12,654 99
Other West India Islands	3,883 44	9,319 43	203 94	2,973 23
South America	39,819 37	182,660 79	194,325 88	124,963 29
China and Japan	144,990 54	157 95	26,185 10	83,469 42
Switzerland	15,445 98	15,994 95	21,950 85	20,917 93
Australia	110 31	—	—	—
Other countries	25,691 23	35,533 31	42,953 77	85,557 14
Amounts for which no returns were received by the Department	4,464 14	5,126 92	—	—
Totals	13,045,493 50	13,017,730 17	14,421,882 67	15,361,382 12

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The relative bearing of the Customs tariff upon the commerce of each province of the Dominion is exhibited in the following table :—

Years.	Per-centage of Duty on Total Value of Imports, Dutiable and Free.							
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Dominion.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1868 -	08·85	14·04	12·40	13·59	—	—	—	12·00
1869 -	08·62	13·68	12·50	13·58	—	—	—	11·78
1870 -	09·26	14·78	13·00	14·85	—	—	—	12·65
1871 -	09·87	13·81	12·42	14·63	06·18	—	—	12·32
1872 -	10·30	12·50	10·75	13·62	04·97	19·12	—	11·70
1873 -	08·76	10·94	10·75	11·79	05·23	13·79	—	10·17
1874 -	08·84	12·83	12·56	13·72	03·75	16·13	11·50	11·25
1875 -	11·02	13·03	12·94	13·40	13·78	16·28	16·17	12·48

Years.	Rate of Customs Duties per Capita of Population paid in each Province, and in the Dominion from 1868 to 1875.							
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Dominion.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868 -	1 44	3 89	3 06	3 22	—	—	—	2 62
1869 -	1 32	3 60	2 86	3 22	—	—	—	2 43
1870 -	1 51	4 10	3 04	3 60	—	—	—	2 74
1871 -	2 05	4 99	3 42	4 24	2 63	—	—	3 39
1872 -	2 38	5 18	3 44	4 46	3 95	6 85	—	3 64
1873 -	2 65	4 93	3 21	4 36	4 05	6 04	—	3 63
1874 -	2 69	5 55	3 63	4 89	5 69	6 73	2 33	3 93
1875 -	2 97	5 68	3 85	5 79	14 46	8 27	3 37	4 19

ANNUAL PER-CENTAGE of EXPENSES of COLLECTION of CUSTOMS REVENUE in each Province since CONFEDERATION.

Years.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Dominion.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1868 -	07·14	04·35	08·66	08·48	—	—	—	05·99
1866 -	07·58	05·79	09·55	09·06	—	—	—	07·09
1870 -	06·83	03·59	08·26	06·28	—	—	—	05·41
1871 -	04·90	02·87	07·37	05·38	—	—	—	04·21
1872 -	04·29	02·77	06·89	05·61	17·03	—	—	04·04
1873 -	04·25	03·12	07·53	05·28	17·36	08·03	—	04·35
1874 -	04·95	02·94	07·77	06·27	15·87	05·91	08·05	04·55
1875 -	04·69	03·02	07·16	07·13	06·85	04·76	07·40	04·44

In comparing the rate of ad valorem duty actually paid upon the gross total imports of the Dominion, including the value of free as well as dutiable goods, I find the actual per-centage for the last fiscal year is in advance of the previous year only 1·23 per cent., and of the year 1873, with which the comparison can be more fairly made, 2·31 per cent. Certain changes in the tariff having taken place at the commencement of the last quarter of 1874, its operation for nearly three months tended to increase the average per-centage of the year, but as the tariff of 1873 remained in uniform operation throughout, and the present tariff also remained unchanged, with an inconsiderable exception, through 1875, the relative value of each as a revenue producing source

can be more fairly compared. On this principle the total revenue from customs duties would have been 2·31 per cent. less in 1875 had the tariff of 1873 remained unchanged.

The average rate of duty chargeable upon goods subject to ad valorem duties, entered for consumption in 1875 was, within a minute fraction, 16⅔ per cent. The rating value of such goods being, in round numbers, $69,000,000, and yielding a revenue of $11,500,000. It is a well-known fact that from the 1st July 1873 to the present date the tendency of nearly all manufactured articles constituting the usual imports of Canada has been continuously downward in value, and if the average decline during the year be rated at 10 per cent., which will hardly be considered by any careful observer an extravagant estimate, the result will show that without such decline the value for duty would have been $7,666,000 more, and a proportionate additional revenue would have been realized, amounting to $1,277,600.

In support of this position I may refer to the decline in the value of sugars, as shown on another page of this report, which in 1875, as compared with 1873, was 15 per cent. I may also refer to the well-known derangements in the iron and hardware trades, causing extreme depression in prices, and indeed in all the various departments of commerce the same state of things is so clearly observable, especially in the markets of the neighbouring republic, that it appears unnecessary to invoke further testimony. I am convinced, however, from information received from various sources, that the average reduction in values of imported goods might safely be estimated at 15 instead of 10 per cent., which would, of course, proportionally increase the loss from this source to the revenue.

In conclusion, I may allude to the efforts made during the year under your direction, for the improvement of the warehousing system in the Dominion, the necessity for which has been constantly developing, and the advantages of the new regulations are now daily becoming more apparent. A more thorough system of checks upon this part of the Customs business has been established in this department, and at the end of the current fiscal year a new statement will be added to those now published which will give the full quantities and values of goods warehoused during the year, the same ex-warehoused and the balance remaining in warehouse.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. JOHNSTON,
Commissioner of Customs.

To the Hon. Isaac Burpee,
Minister of Customs,
&c. &c. &c.

Bermuda.

BERMUDA.

No. 2.

Governor Lefroy, R.A.C.B., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Bermuda,
June 27, 1876.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the year ending 31st December 1875, and to submit the following observations:—

1. *Revenue.*

The taxation of this Colony has undergone no change since 1866; the proceeds of the Supply Act were, however, lower in 1875–6 than they have ever been since 1869. On examination this appears to be due to a steady diminution in the quantity of rum imported, the duty on which, at 3*s.* a gallon, realised

	£		£
In 1869	7,576	In 1873	6,303
In 1870	7,066	In 1874	5,175
In 1871	6,134	In 1875	4,333
In 1872	6,387		

The consumption of other spirits, although still rather greater than it was in 1869, has also declined since 1872. At 3*s.* a gallon it realised—

	£		£
In 1869	2,347	In 1873	2,786
In 1870	2,450	In 1874	2,577
In 1871	2,607	In 1875	2,499
In 1872	2,829		

To set against the failure of these sources of revenue there is only a small increase in the receipts from the duty on malt liquor, at 15*s.* a hogshead, which yielded—

	£		£
In 1869	2,127	In 1873	3,256
In 1870	2,313	In 1874	2,898
In 1871	3,277	In 1875	2,932
In 1872	2,415		

If the decline in civil and military convictions for drunkenness, or for crimes and misdemeanors resulting from drunkenness, may be taken as a criterion, this diminution in the consumption of ardent spirits and malt liquor is the result of increased temperance and of a real improvement in the habits of a large class of the population; but as the Colony derives nearly half its revenue from this branch of taxation, and there is no corresponding increase in the consumption of other dutiable articles, it is necessarily attended by some embarrassment. The ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. on

the great bulk of imported articles has yielded the following amounts:—

	£		£
In 1869	7,953	In 1873	9,732
In 1870	7, 92	In 1874	10,736
In 1871	9,073	In 1875	9,336
In 1872	9,464		

2. *Public Debt and Accounts.*

It may be gathered from these figures that the public debt of the Colony must be increasing, and such is the case. It is, however, still small, being only 13,758*l.*, of which 7,544*l.* is due to depositors in the savings bank.

The mode in which the public accounts of the Colony have been heretofore kept, presented to the Legislature and audited, is one recommended by its antiquity alone. The House of Assembly virtually possesses the sole controlling power, and is solely responsible for finance. It nominates one of its own members annually to prepare an estimate of revenue and expenditure, by which it is guided, and not by any document submitted by the executive.

The imperfection of the system cannot be better illustrated than by annexing a copy of the actual estimates so laid before them for the year under consideration. Enclosure No. 2.

The real figures as given by the Receiver General were as follows:—

	£
Balance in Treasury, April 1, 1875	4,163
By revenue received	23,540
	27,703
Expenditure to March 31	25,816
Balance in Treasury, April 1, 1876	1,887

The last figure agrees closely with the difference between the estimated revenue and expenditure, viz., 1,860, but the coincidence is accidental, the other figures being entirely different, and it is not a balance of revenue over expenditure. On the contrary, the revenue borrowed 2,275*l.* from last year's balance to meet the expenditure, and this sum of 1,887*l.* was on the 1st April all that there was to meet liabilities amounting to 5,000*l.*

3. *Expenditure.*

It is difficult to compare the colonial expenditure under specific heads in different years, owing to alterations that have been made in the arrangement of the books of the Treasury, and in the items grouped together.

The total expenditures are, of course, readily comparable, but it is necessary to separate the item of extraordinary public works,

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such as the completion of the causeway, or the erection of gaols, lunatic asylums, &c., removal of shoals, &c., from the rest to obtain any just view of the current charges on the revenue, for the same reason as makes it necessary to separate money borrowed from the revenue itself.

A visitation of smallpox in January 1875 brought heavy expenses, both in measures of isolation grouped under quarantine, and in fees for vaccination.

The expenses under these two heads were only 102*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* in 1874, and were 1,456*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* in 1875. There are no other charges that have materially varied except the maintenance of the lunatic asylum, which is explained under that head.

TABLE I.—*Colonial Revenue and Expenditure.*

—	Revenue from Ordinary Colonial Sources, excluding Loans and Grants in Aid.	Loans.	Ordinary Public Expenditure, excluding Works and Loans repaid.	Public Works Extraordinary
	£	£	£	£
1868 - -	—	9,000	—	—
1869 - -	24,169	1,000	25,043	5,781
1870 - -	24,033	4,710	26,228	5,459
1871 - -	25,881	5,120	25,976	5,349
1872 - -	25,681	3,500	30,114	2,121
1873 - -	26,234	2,300	28,384	2,601
1874 - -	24,962	Nil.	24,453	2,704
1875 - -	23,540	Nil.	24,624	1,192

The sums debited for debentures paid off, and not included under expenditure above, were—

	£		£
In 1869 -	1,215	In 1873 -	4,160
In 1870 -	1,613	In 1874 -	9,540
In 1871 -	2,364	In 1875 -	Nothing.
In 1872 -	Nothing.		

The large amount paid off in 1874 is due to the grant of 8,506*l.* by the Imperial Treasury in aid of the causeway.

4. *Exports.*

The declared value of the agricultural exports of Bermuda for 10 previous years was given in the Report accompanying the Blue Book of 1874, and, with the exception only of a slight check in 1873, showed a great and steady increase.

In 1875 for the first time there is a decided retrogression, and the declared values are lower than they have been since 1871, being only 58,472*l.* as against 79,725*l.* of the previous year.

This is entirely due to a falling off of price, the actual quantities sent to market being greater than in any previous year; and it is associated with the depression in trade experienced in the United States for some time past.

The early vegetables which Bermuda produces are largely consumed by the industrial classes, and, being regarded as a luxury, are among the first things to feel a suspension of employment or a fall of wages. There was a mistake of a decimal point in one of the columns of the Table printed with my Report for 1871, and I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat the figures correctly, and to bring them down to the present date.

TABLE II.—*Chief Agricultural Exports in quantity.*

	Arrowroot.	Onions.	Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1866	14·3	*	609·5	124·6
1867	23·6	654·9	716·5	70·0
1868	24·6	1,355·6	622·5	206·4
1869	18·1	1,657·8	702·0	65·8
1870	21·4	2,378·1	789·8	233·6
1871	13·8	2,158·3	723·3	672·5
1872	15·4	3,604·6	1,147·1	638·0
1873	11·3	2,771·6	1,361·5	512·5
1874	5·2	3,479·8	1,275·5	468·2
1875	16·7	4,180·0	2,083·5	579·2

* There was no determinate unit of weight for onions in 1866. The quantity was 1,961 barrels and 41,145 packages, and as the value returned was nearly the same as that of 1867, the quantities probably did not materially differ.

The increase of consumption is not confined to the market of New York, considerable quantities of onions and potatoes find their way to the West Indies; but the trade with the Dominion of Canada by way of Halifax, which is not encouraged by low freights, continues insignificant.

While the staple crops of Bermuda remain as remunerative as they are at present, there is little inducement to take good land, which now produces them, for other purposes; but it is much to be regretted that cultivation of fruit is so much neglected that oranges, for which the Islands were long famous, are almost extinct, and peaches entirely so; that the inferior lands are scarcely used at all; and that the intelligence of the agricultural population is not developed by a greater variety of labour.

Attempts have been made to introduce valuable trees, such recently as a superior coffee from the West Coast of Africa, but when successful they merely result in an addition to the number of species grown for their beauty or rarity in a few private grounds, never in anything of commercial value. Among other trees, the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or Blue-gum, has been so introduced, and there are plants about 14 feet high now growing in the grounds of Government House, but it does not appear adapted to the climate or the soil. These young trees have not strength to resist the wind without support, and as they cannot be supported above a very moderate height, there is every probability that sooner or later they must be blown down. The limited extent of properties, the little capital, the difficulty of

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finding a sale for small and uncertain quantities of any merchantable product, combine to preclude the hope that the possibilities of this climate will ever be fully utilised.

5. *Hospitals.*

A new lunatic asylum erected under Act No. 17 of 1871, "To provide better accommodation for the insane," was entered on January 26, 1875. The ground, with a substantial building on it, erected as a grammar school about 1829, but long disused, was purchased with seven acres of land of the trustees of Devonshire College for 824*l.*, and by means of two successive grants, amounting to 5,000*l.*, additional buildings have been erected until it is now capable of accommodating 28 patients, viz. :—

Male, in single rooms - -	11
„ in associated dormitory -	5
Female, in single rooms - -	7
„ in associated dormitory -	5

The greatest number of patients during the year was 8 men and 12 women. Unhappily, insanity seems to be more prevalent in Bermuda among women, especially of the coloured race, than among men, and the accommodation for the former, although twice as great as it was in the old asylum, is already found insufficient.

I annex the report of the Medical Superintendent, by which it will be seen that one patient died in the year; two were discharged as cured. The expenses of maintenance amounted to 1,108*l.*, and the approximate cost to 55*l.* 6*s.* per patient; this is less than the cost per head in the old asylum, which amounted to 65*l.* 12*s.*, while the improvement in the condition and comfort of the patients is very marked. I must particularly instance the patient No. 26, a mulatto, aged 39, who was admitted as a criminal lunatic in November 1869. This man had killed a constable and was regarded as highly dangerous. He was kept in a solitary cell with a very small walled court attached, covered overhead with an iron grating; in that condition he remained over five years, nor was it possible to ameliorate it under the conditions of the old asylum, as he was certainly not fit to be trusted with the other male patients, kept as they then were. Improved architectural conditions and better supervision permitted the adoption of a different system. He was placed somewhat apart from the rest, but was liberated daily in the grounds, and so great has been his improvement that he is now wholly at large, takes his meals usually with the other patients, and is rarely subjected to any restraint.

6. *Education.*

A very full historical sketch of the progress of public education in Bermuda will be found in my Report accompanying the Blue Book for the year 1872, and more recent statistics in that for the

year 1874. It is only necessary here to repeat that the condition of education in the Colony is highly unsatisfactory. It is not merely that the common schools are much below the proper standard, and that technical instruction is entirely wanting; but it is unfortunately true also that the class which is to furnish the future men of business and landowners of the country, the magistrates, and the members of Assembly, is relatively even worse educated than the class below them, and the poor whites much worse than the coloured race.

That such a state of things can prevail for many years without serious social consequences is impossible, but the Legislature cannot be persuaded to face the difficulties which the problem of mixed races, nearly balanced, presents.

A superior school in connexion with the Mechanics Institute was opened in Hamilton on the 1st June, and is undoubtedly a subject of congratulation, but its effect has not been to extend the area of education; it has rather by new attractions withdrawn children from schools of professedly higher standard.

7. *Registrar General's Report.*

The Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the year 1875, transmitted herewith, may be summarised in the following general abstract:—

TABLE III.

	1874.		1875.	
	White.	Coloured.	White.	Coloured.
Estimated civil population on 31st December	5,003	8,134	5,038	8,264
Births, civil	149	279	139	334
Ratio of births per 1,000	29·78	34·42	27·59	40·41
Births out of wedlock	6	114	3	94
Stillbirths	6	20	4	14
Ratio of illegitimate births	5·42	22·74	1·35	27·01
Marriages	47	58	39	68
Deaths	160	180	129	204
Deaths between 75 and 96 years	24	8	19*	17
Deaths in army and navy	40	—	25	—

* The most advanced age in 1875 was only 90 years.

8. *Political Franchise.*

A general election which took place in November 1875 affords a favourable opportunity for calling attention to the limited franchise of this Colony.

The qualification for a member of the Assembly is the possession of a freehold rated at a value of 240*l.*

The qualification of a voter is a freehold worth 60*l.*; the capitalised, not the annual, value being intended in both cases.

There are 36 members returned under these conditions, and a comparison of the total male population over 21 years of age, with

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the electors in each parish, will be instructive. It is not a census age, but I have deducted from the number above 20, which is a census age, one tenth of the number returned between 20 and 30.

TABLE IV.

	Male population above 21. 1871.		Entitled to vote. 1875.			Actually voted.
	White.	Coloured.	White.	Coloured.	Total.	Total.
St. George's - - -	218	286	79	44	123	85
Hamilton - - -	106	166	68	23	91	75
Smith's - - -	35	69	32	3	35	30
Devonshire - - -	77	99	44	11	55	30
Pembroke - - -	311	312	140	47	187	109
Paget - - - -	103	108	72	10	82	—*
Warwick - - -	96	112	89	25	114	78
Southampton - - -	68	91	51	17	68	53
Sandy's - - -	123	275	65	34	99	—†
Totals - -	1,137	1,518	640	214	854	460

* No contest since 1857, when 77 voted.

† No contest since 1870, when 72 voted.

The mode of voting being by ballot it is, of course, impossible to say in what proportion the respective races exercise their right, but the general result appears to be that only 32 per cent. of the adult male population are entitled to vote for their representatives, and that of the number so entitled but little over half actually voted at the last election, although it took place in consequence of a premature dissolution.

The number of coloured voters has increased about 12 per cent. since the last election, a satisfactory proof that this class of the community is acquiring property.

9. *Marine Slip.*

The number of vessels taken up for repairs on the Marine Slip at St. George's is in great measure a criterion of marine disasters in the neighbourhood of these Islands, and was unusually low last year.

From March 1866 to 30th April 1874 -	128
In 1874 - - - - -	21
In 1875 - - - - -	11

Of the last, 4, amounting to 575 tons, belonged to Bermuda.

An inquiry as to the wreck of the bark "Stella" is not yet concluded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. LEF

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Estimate of Colonial Revenue and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June 1876.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1875.					1875.				
June 11 -	To payments from the Treasury since 30th March last - - - -	5,418	12	4	March 31 -	By balance in the Treasury at this date, by Report of Auditing Committee -	4,163	4	0
	„ quarterly salaries and other expenses for this quarter - - - -	2,750	0	0		„ revenue for the quarter, estimated at -	6,150	0	0
	„ Treasury liabilities as per statement herewith - - - - -	11,467	0	0	June 30 -	„ balance to this date - - -	10,272	8	4
	„ Legislative expenses for 1875 - -	700	0	0					
	„ Contingent accounts to 31st May 1875, estimated at - - - -	250	0	0					
		£20,585	12	4			£20,585	12	4
1875.									
June 30	To balance brought down - - -	10,272	8	4					
1876.					1876.				
June 30 -	To official salaries and other fixed expenses for year ending June 30, 1876 -	11,000	0	0	June 30 -	By lighthouse revenue for the year to this date, estimated - - -	650	0	0
	„ claims against the Treasury for the same time, estimated at - - -	2,000	0	0		„ post office revenue for the year to this date, estimated - - -	860	0	0
	„ lighthouse contingent expenses - -	120	0	0		„ police expenses for Hamilton, St. George's, and Somerset - - -	250	0	0
	„ legislative expenses for 1876 - -	700	0	0		„ balance to be provided - - -	22,482	8	4
	„ interest on savings bank deposits -	150	0	0					
		£24,242	8	4			£24,242	8	4
	To balance brought down - - -	22,482	8	4					

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No. 3.

Governor D'ARCY to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
March 14, 1876.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1875, with the following brief report:—

2. *Imports and Exports.*

The imports of 1875 show a marked increase, as foretold in my last report; they have now attained to 42,460*l.*, and the exports to 38,989*l.* These figures show an increase of 14,204*l.* in the imports, with a reduction in value of 2,731*l.* in the exports, caused by a decrease in the price of wool in the London market; and from the wild cattle being nearly killed off, the value of hides exported in 1875 was nearly 5,000*l.* less than in 1874. There is, however, a very satisfactory addition in the quantity of wool annually produced, as will be seen from the following table:—

1871	-	247,750 lbs., wool.
1872	-	260,000 „
1873	-	405,979 „
1874	-	424,395 „
1875	-	735,902 „

Your Lordship will perceive that pastoral industries have nearly increased sevenfold since 1859, when the value of exports only amounted to 6,892*l.* The prosperity of the Islands is wholly dependent on the use of the vast tracts of pasturage, food for animals being in abundance, with but a trifling cost; pastoral occupations are the principal source of individual and public wealth. With labour as dear and scarce as it is at present, the production of wool at a paying price would be impossible without the aid nature affords in supplying the sheep with primitive food in the form of extensive sheep walks abounding in succulent grasses, together with a climate not too cold in the spring for the lambing season, and not too hot in the summer, when the animal is oppressed with his valuable covering. As the flocks increase, and the land becomes fully stocked, it is to be hoped that the farmer's profits will far exceed his expenses, provided the price of wool does not fall lower than it is at present.

I trust I may be allowed space to revert in résumé (being on the point, after six years' administration, to give way to my successor, his Excellency Mr. Callaghan) to the favourable results which have accrued from the monetary concessions made to lessees by the Government shortly after my arrival in 1870.

The sealing trade had suddenly collapsed, the sheep farmers, especially in the West Island, were complaining that the terms upon

which they leased the land were impediments to their success; by lowering the rents, and otherwise making the leasing terms easier, the Colonial Government gave an impetus not only to the wool industry, but to the shipping interests. The unemployed sealers were hired as shepherds, and the Colonial schooners again got under weigh to transport over the Sound from the East to the West Island stock and materials for building. Meanwhile more capital from the Mother Country was thrown into the Islands, the Franco-Prussian war kept up the price of wool, the value of homesteads and stock rose, and young men from England purchased in as partners, taking in many instances a third share of a farm. If favourable prospects continue till 1880, four years hence, when the rentals will rise from 6*l.* to 10*l.* for a section of 6,000 acres, the land will become more valuable when fully stocked, more labour will be required for shepherding, shearing, dipping, and boiling down, and the revenue will be so considerably increased as to render the Colony nearly independent of the parliamentary grant.

As I write now, in 1876, four and five vessels are annually employed to convey our exports across the ocean, whereas in 1870 but two regular traders met Colonial requirements.

It is satisfactory to find that this timely liberality on the part of the Government did not lower the revenue, for I find that the rents amounted to 1,442*l.* 11*s.* in 1869, whilst 1875 shows a receipt of 1,600*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

During the last two years few vessels have arrived seeking shelter and repairs. The stringent orders of the Board of Trade have prevented old vessels from attempting the passage round Cape Horn; very materially is the comfort and happiness of the sailor affected who will have no longer to endure a spell at the pumps after his two hours at the wheel. Officers doing duty in distant dependencies have frequent opportunities of observing the working of Acts of Parliament, and I trust I may venture to suggest how the condition of the mariner may still be ameliorated. A sailor is often too thoughtless on leaving England to provide himself with warm clothing, but in fifteen days' sail after leaving the tropics he is suffering from cold; after vainly contending with the tempests of the Horn his ship runs for this leeward port to refit. He is probably in debt to the owners, and unable to purchase warm clothing; he then becomes reckless and insubordinate, preferring to go to gaol rather than face the voyage again round the Horn, and the loss perhaps of his fingers from frostbite. If owners were to be compelled by law to keep a stock of warm clothing on board to issue to the men, much of the bad feeling between the crew and the master, so detrimental to the good name of the merchant marine, might be avoided.

I am also informed that the number of vessels rounding the Horn has considerably decreased since the wheat trade from San Francisco to Europe, which promised at one time to employ so many British vessels, is now conveyed by the railway over the

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continent of North America to New York, and thence by steam to Europe.

3. *Legislation.*

The following Ordinances were initiated during the year:—

No. 1. An Ordinance giving a preferable lien on wool from season to season, making mortgages of sheep, cattle, and horses valid without delivery to the mortgagee.

No. 2. An Ordinance relating to unseaworthy ships.

No. 3. Quarantine Ordinance.

No. 4. An amendment to the Spirit License Ordinance.

The necessity of these enactments was communicated to your Lordship; they appear to suit the requirements of the Settlement.

4. *Education*

Is always a pleasant theme for a Governor of these Islands to dwell on; the institution of the Government school being so worthy of the Imperial Government. On the arrival of Mr. Collins I raised the amount of school pence from 3*d.* to 6*d.* in the upper school to enable my successor, on my departure, to continue the paid monitorial system. Mr. Collins has given the Government great satisfaction during the past year, he is zealous and assiduous to his duties, and has a good method of teaching; the reading of the children is accompanied by the proper intonation, ease, and expression, and by frequent questions the intellectual powers of the children are more fully developed. The schoolmaster's annual report I have the honour to enclose.

5. *Climate.*

Observations on the climate of these antarctic regions are instructive; it is interesting to be able, by the careful reading of good instruments, to make a comparison with that of the climate in England, situated much in the same latitude. Mr. Cobb, the manager of the Falkland Islands Company, has favoured me with the following results of careful investigation which he personally took each day. January, February, and March were singularly even in temperature, in the shade the average maximum being—

January - - - -	55·5
February - - - -	55·3
March - - - -	55·4
April - - - - -	48·5

An estimate of the complete saturation of the air is represented by 100. The figures below show the relative humidity of the corresponding months of 1873 in London.

Stanley 1875.		*London* 1873.
January 67·	corresponding to	July 72·
February 77·	„	August 81·
March 79·	„	September 76·
April 82·	„	October 85·

The rainfall return is as follows:—

1874.		1875.	
January	2·17	January	3·27
February	1·40	February	3·32
March	2·43	March	1·76
April	2·13	April	2·40
May	0·73		
June	1·01		
July	1·42		
August	2·77		
September	1·56		
October	1·21		
November	1·03		
December	2·46		
	20·32		10·7

January and February 1875 are much in excess, but in the latter month no less than 1·69 fell in one day, the 14th February, accompanied with so violent a wind that the detached squadron did not attempt to leave its anchorage, although it was the prearranged day of departure; the next heaviest was 1·02, in August 1874. In 1874 the fewest rainy days were in February and November, 11 in each, the most in June, 23 days; the amount of rainfall in London in 1873 was 22·67 in excess of that of these Islands, and yet about 10 per cent. below the average, but the rainy days there were only 160, against 204 in these Islands. Squalls are not so frequent in London, a soaking wet day in the Falklands is a rarity; we have more actual wet days, but our rains take a pleasanter form.

SUMMARY of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for 1875 at STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS, Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.

—	Barometer.		Absolute.		Mean temp. in shade.	Mean range.	Dew point.	Humidity (0—100).	Rain.	Days with rain.	Cloud (0—10).
	Mean height.	Ext. range.	Max. temp.	Min. temp.							
	in.	in.							in.		
January	29·514	0·99	64·0	36·0	49·0	12·9	41·9	73	3·27	21	7·4
February	29·543	1·02	64·1	37·1	48·6	13·4	42·9	77	3·32	18	7·6
March	29·654	1·01	67·0	32·8	49·3	12·2	44·5	79	1·76	17	5·6
April	29·458	1·28	58·0	32·9	43·4	10·2	38·9	82	2·40	21	5·1
May	29·551	0·82	51·0	24·0	42·3	8·4	38·9	91	1·45	15	6·6
June	29·756	0·95	45·7	29·1	38·4	6·0	35·3	89	1·43	18	7·4
July	29·581	1·34	48·1	27·2	37·0	8·3	34·2	90	1·18	17	6·9
August	29·653	1·16	51·9	23·7	38·5	9·9	36·0	88	0·91	16	6·3
September	29·762	1·15	53·8	28·7	41·6	11·1	35·3	76	0·84	14	4·9
October	29·708	1·30	58·9	29·7	42·1	14·8	37·8	81	1·07	20	7·4
November	29·750	1·13	68·2	33·0	46·2	11·8	38·9	72	1·24	14	6·9
December	29·486	0·70	64·4	30·5	45·8	12·1	39·9	76	2·92	25	7·2
Totals									21·79	216	
Means	29·618				43·5	10·8	38·7	81			6·6
Extremes		1·46	68·2	23·7							

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The anemometer Mr. Scott was considerate enough to spare to the Government unfortunately broke down, and all attempts to put it right have failed; the January readings give the following limited result:—Highest speed in 24 hours 643 miles, lowest 138; average for 24 hours for the month 364 miles, or per hour 15·1 miles.

The following return of the prevailing winds will be found interesting:—

——	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.
N.	—	1·	1·	—	3·	5·
N.N.W.	2·	1·	1·	2·	2·	8·
N.W.	3·	6·	7·	2·	4·	22·
N.W. by W.	—	1·	—	—	—	1·
W.N.W.	1·	1·	5·	1·	3·	11·
W.	4·	4·	5·	8·	8·	29·
W.S.W.	3·	4·	3·	8·	2·	20·
S.W.	6·	3·	7·	4·	—	20·
S.S.W.	2·	4·	—	1·	—	7·
S.	1·	2·	—	—	—	3·
S.S.E.	—	—	—	1·	—	1·
E.S.E.	—	—	—	1·	2·	3·
E.	—	—	1·	—	—	1·
E.N.E.	—	—	1·	—	—	1·
N.N.E.	—	1·	1·	—	—	2·
Calm	—	—	—	2·	—	2·
Unobserved	9·	—	—	—	—	9·
Days	31·	28·	32·	30·	24·	145·

This return bears out the Island saying that the wind does not blow from the east 20 days during the whole year.

There is no doubt but that the climate has undergone a favourable change of late years; so very severe were the winters about 20 years ago that on one occasion the herds of cattle in Lafonia fled north before a southerly gale with snowstorms to such an extent that on being checked in their stampede by the peat wall (covered with gorse) across the Isthmus, they wildly lept over a high cliff and were dashed to pieces. The last seven winters have been so mild that although horses and cattle are never stabled it is a rarity to hear of an animal dying of cold or inanition; whilst in Labrador, which is the same latitude in the northern hemisphere, animals are all stabled during the winter, otherwise they would perish.

As I may have before mentioned, the climate is peculiarly favourable to the recovery of those suffering from diseases of the chest, and this may be attributed to the fact that the Islands are distant from continents, and as no wind can reach them that does not pass over much sea, of course bringing with it much saline moisture, and iodine from the quantities of kelp, without any putrified mixture, the air is remarkably fine. In 1874 only three deaths were registered in 1,000, one was an accident, and one life lapsed on 31st December.

6. *Conveyance of Mails.*

Is a subject under agitation; this Government is in correspondence with Mr. Hamilton, the British Vice-Consul at Sandy Point, who has interested himself considerably in our proposed steam communication. He writes that the owner of a steam vessel at Valparaiso is desirous of running a line between New Island and Sandy Point if the transport of live stock, for the consumption of the Chilean garrison there, could in any way be combined with the conveyance of mails; the difficulty which presents itself is, at whose expense are the mails to be forwarded from New Island, situated in the west of the West Falklands, to Stanley, in the east of the East Falkland Islands.

7. *Statistics.*

Your Lordship will perceive at page 105 of the Blue Book that out of a population of 1,102 souls, during the past year are recorded 15 deaths, five of the number, however, lost their lives from a boat accident in the harbour, but 23 births during the year leaves the census rather on the increase; for the next five years the population will be augmented by the arrival of shepherds to meet the care of forthcoming stock, but after that time, as in all pastoral countries, it must necessarily be sparse, unless some unlooked-for trade could be originated.

There is room for improvement in the manner in which domestic servants and shepherds are induced to emigrate; the faults are reticence, if not deception, on the one side, and unreasonable demands on the other; but it does not appear to strike them that to earn the higher payment given in the Colonies they must do something more in the way of work than they have been accustomed to.

8. *General Observations.*

It is to be regretted that the proposal which was for some time entertained to build a manufactory at Stanley for the purpose of compressing the peat into patent fuel for steam purposes came to nothing. The peat of these Islands is of a very good, fine quality, inasmuch as it does not leave behind the least odour of reek which in Scotland flavours every article of food in the house; it has moreover been ascertained beyond doubt that the quantity is inexhaustible.

The hope which the community indulged in of finding coal at Port Sussex have not been realised. When the "Challenger" visited Stanley in January last, Professor Thomson was good enough to detail a gentleman of his staff to inspect the locality, who reported that the supposed coal vein was only shale. Although a valuable mineral has not been found, yet the question is now set at rest; the sheep farmers and other colonists will be contented to realise the small but secure profits arising from their pastoral occupations instead of speculating on uncertain mining operations.

On my requisition, Captain Thomson, commanding the "Challenger," took observations at Port Louis, which proved that the

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mean level of the ocean was the same exactly as recorded by H.M.S.S. "Erebus" and "Terror" in 1842.

The safety of the South American Mission at Ooseyia in Tierra del Fuego is precarious, and such, apparently, is the opinion of the Committee in London, for in one of their reports the following sentence appears:—

"It is obvious that the tragic experience of the past adds to the grave responsibility of the Committee to maintain frequent communication between these missionary outposts so long as their position is precarious."

Yet in 1874–75 Ooseyia was left for 10 months unvisited. The Rev. Thomas Bridges and family reside there in charge of a store, paying the natives in kind for their labour; they are the most ignorant and wretched human beings in existence; in the winter they are starving, consequently very dangerous, crowding towards the settlement for employment or food.

Only a few weeks ago, the same tribe of Fish Indians, without the least provocation, attacked, when on shore, the master and crew of the American sealing schooner "Charles Shearer;" fortunately, the master was armed with a double-barrelled breech-loader, with which he fought his way through crowds of natives to the shore (beach), but losing, however, two of his men in the encounter.

It seems really as if missionaries courted martyrdom by leaving so many valuable lives perfectly unprotected to the impulsive action of starving savages, when the common precaution of a stockade would afford shelter till relief arrived.

I close this report by testifying that the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are energetic and industrious in their personal undertakings; they do not confine themselves to one branch of industry, circumstances have compelled them to change their means of gaining a livelihood, and they suit their occupation to the exigencies of the moment in a manner most profitable to themselves; the conduct of the inhabitants, their amenability to the laws, is most praiseworthy, any violation of the peace being usually of a very unimportant nature, and exceedingly rare; they are, moreover, at all times ready to be sworn in as special constables on occasions of moment, being, in fact, their own police.

It is to be hoped as time runs on they will be alive to the necessity of supporting their own indigent sick, as it cannot be expected that the Government which expends so much on education can also take over the inevitable responsibilities of a community. A small house tax would meet all requirements, the Government might then establish that which has been so long required, a cottage hospital, combining the care of the local indigent sick with that of the frostbitten mariner, whereby a considerable saving would be gained by the Board of Trade. The Government medical men would then be compelled to give their attendance without charge to a Government institution, and the exorbitant charges of the lodging-house keepers would be saved.

The usual vaccination return, agreeable to the regulations, is appended.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. D'ARCY,
Colonel and Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of CHILDREN successfully vaccinated during the year ending 31st December 1875.

Children under Three Years.		Children and Adults over Three Years.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
6	7	5	3	21

Stanley, Falkland Islands,
March 31, 1876.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency my report on the Government schools for the year 1875, and being the first since my appointment as schoolmaster, I shall include some remarks on the present condition and prospects of education in the Falkland Islands generally.

During the nine months of my connexion with the schools, 141 little children have received instruction more or less; there have been enrolled in the—

Upper school:—		
Boys - - -	51	
Girls - - -	32	
	—	83
Infant school:—		
Boys - - -	28	
Girls - - -	30	
	—	58
Total - - -		141

with an average attendance of 50 in the upper school and of 30 in the infant school.

The schools are conducted in two separate buildings; the upper adjacent to the church in a large oblong room 41 feet 3 inches long, 16 feet 8 inches wide, 9 feet 8 inches high, and lighted from the north by four windows. The infant school is an airy wooden building, utilised for educational purposes. The benefits accruing from this separation are invaluable; not only

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was the old accommodation so insufficient as to prove injurious to the health of both instructors and instructed, but the time and energy formerly expended in correcting the restlessness of the younger children are economised by their removal to another room, and devoted to the improvement of the more advanced children. Of course the educational apparatus in use is very much inferior to that now employed in English board schools, but the schoolrooms, since undergoing recent improvements and renovations, are warm, clean, and cheerful. The playgrounds are spacious and sufficient, but it is very unfortunate that, as yet, no provision has been made for amusements being carried on under cover during inclement weather.

Our educational system is divided into three stages. The infant department is under the care of a female teacher, who is a a good deal employed in inculcating habits of discipline and obedience; children remain here until they are able to read at sight small words of one syllable. When this stage has been reached, children are admitted into the junior division of the upper school, where they are placed under the care of a female assistant; so soon as children have mastered the elements of the simple rules of arithmetic, and can read at sight books such as Nelson's Royal Reader No. III., they become entirely under my own supervision.

Without the aid of the monitorial system established by your Excellency in 1872, I would be unable systematically to overtake the education of the children now attending the Government schools.

Every afternoon the girls receive two hours instruction in sewing from another teacher. It would be advantageous to a re-arrangement of our various duties to unite the two appointments of sewing mistress and monitor.

To economise time, the old Scotch system of mixed classes was introduced. As this arrangement has proved wise and efficient it will be continued in the hope that the reciprocal influences of the sexes on each other may be extended and strengthened.

Last session the school did not receive instruction in drill, chiefly because of the variableness of the climate. It will be well, on account of the poor physique of the children, to make suitable arrangements for its now being begun and regularly continued, either out of doors or in the schoolroom. At present the boys use the flagstaff and rigging erected in the playground; some slight addition to our gymnastic apparatus would be most acceptable.

It is difficult to speak with certainty when estimating the actual results of the education imparted in the Government schools.

To a great extent the instruction imparted in primary schools must be mechanical so far as the mere elements are concerned, and a given standard of excellence may therefore be easily kept in view during each stage of a child's progress. One can estimate readily enough the number of passes in each subject. But

take away the object of preparing so many children mechanically in certain uniform particulars, and substitute instead a desire to qualify a class as labourers and members of society, and there is no tangible data at hand by which to verify results. Such is our position in the Falkland Islands. The Stanley School pretends to be nothing more than an ordinary primary school where instruction in the elements of education may be obtained. Besides this, some little attempt has been made to afford to the senior children useful instruction suitable to their employment in life, a general knowledge of the common things around them, and of the past and present condition, social and political, of the country with which they are connected, as well as to encourage a taste for English literature.

The progress of education here is necessarily slow and irregular, chiefly on account of the labour of the children being so valuable at home that constant attendance at school is uncertain and apparently impossible. However, it is, under present circumstances, inexpedient to urge the introduction of a compulsory system, as another conflicting element would be called into life, the unwillingness of children to submit to scholastic discipline, in one or two instances with the encouragement, at least with the sympathy, of parents.

In this Colony it would be fatal to the self-respect of a teacher if the management of the Government schools were delegated to public opinion.

The insular position of the Colony places children in a mental position much inferior to that held by English children of similar age and social condition.

The means and opportunities of observation are so limited that their ideas and sympathies are necessarily so cramped and contracted that many ordinary illustrations employed daily by a teacher at home with good effect fall from the lips quite flat and lifeless.

Perhaps the establishment of a popular library of good standard entertaining works of travel, &c., and the endowment of a small museum illustrating the arts and manufactures, might lessen the evil and materially assist the teacher in his work.

It is pleasing to be able to state that no "religious difficulty" is experienced in the Stanley Government schools. During the hours devoted to religious instruction all the children adjourn either to the Church of England (for all Protestants) or Catholic chapels, where they are instructed by ministers of their respective faith. This arrangement works satifactorily.

Before concluding this report I feel constrained to bring before your Excellency's notice the inadequacy of our present machinery to overtake the education of the youth of these Islands in which the different stations are so widely scattered. The children form a large and yearly increasing proportion of the inhabitants. The majority of them have been born in the Colony, many in places so far removed from Stanley that their experience of life is limited to the influences and examples imparted beneath the parental

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roof, in many instances 20 and 30 miles distant from another habitation. It is impossible for parents engaged from daybreak to dusk in rough outdoor work in an ungenerous climate to possess leisure or physical inclination to instruct a young and often large family even in the rudiments of the "three R's." To open a boarding school in Stanley for the reception of children from the camp, or to appoint a travelling schoolmaster to visit periodically the outlying stations, would very considerably supply the want.

It is, therefore, a reasonable request to ask the Colonial Government to take into their early consideration the question, How is our present educational machinery to be utilised and extended? If it is more economical for our political, social, and commercial interests to rear intelligent rather than ignorant colonists, surely the funds will not be awanting to defray the small additional expense required to extend our present educational establishment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WRIGHT COLLINS,
Government Schoolmaster.

To Colonel D'Arcy,
&c., &c.,
Governor, Falkland Islands.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

No. 4.

Lieut. Governor MUNDY, C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Belize,
March 3, 1876.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for 1875, and to make the following report thereon.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue of 1875 was 41,906*l.* 2*s.* 1*l.*, and the expenditure was 40,982*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*; excess of revenue over expenditure 923*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

3. The decrease of the year's revenue as compared with 1874 was 1,816*l.*, and with the comparatively large revenue of 1873 was 9,937*l.*, but it was in excess of that of 1872 by 3,187*l.*

4. The expenditure exceeded that of 1874 by 882*l.*, and arose from the large amount required for the repairs of public buildings in Belize, the vigorous prosecution of the works at Orange Walk, and the increase and equipment of the frontier scouts, and the larger amount found necessary for the payment of drawbacks on goods in transit.

Assets and Liabilities.

5. The assets of the Colony for the year 1875 were 37,855*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, and the liabilities were 26,183*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The excess of assets over liabilities being therefore 11,701*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

Public Debt.

6. The South of Belize Improvement Loan raised by Local Act, Vic. 27., Chap. 11. 1863, amounted to 19,800*l.*, of which 11,049*l.* 4*s.* has been repaid, together with interest on Principal 9,188*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* to the 31st December 1875.

7. The amount required to pay off principle and interest at Maturity in 1880, will be 10,275*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

8. The Immigration Loan raised under special Local Act, Vic. 27, Chap.. 14, amounted to 16,550*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, of which sum 12,239*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* has been repaid. On the 31st December there was a balance to the credit of the Sinking fund of 4,419*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* This debt will be entirely paid off this year.

9. Towards the liquidation of the original debt due to the Imperial Government for military purposes in 1871, and for the maintenance in the Colony of a second company of infantry, 5,000*l.* per annum has been regularly paid. The Imperial claims stood on the 31st December 1875 at 7,555*l.*, as compared with 8,033*l.* in 1874.

Military Expenditure.

10. The amount expended by Great Britain for its military protection of British Honduras for the year 1875 was 12,790*l.*, the Colony paying 5,000*l.* of this amount. Besides this contribution, the Colonial Government has spent 4,159*l.* during the past year for military purposes connected with the defence of the north-western frontier. The outlay, including cost of materials for the construction of works at Orange Walk, and the payment of the masons, carpenters, and working parties, 2,052*l.*, the expense of working steam launch 565*l.*, transportation of troops 176*l.*, and pay of acting engineer 273*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

Public Works.

11. The sum of 2,924*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* was expended in the year 1875, exclusive of cost of superintendence. The outbuildings and fence to the public hospital and the erection of tanks cost 732*l.* The repairs of lighthouses and the public buildings in Belize and Corozal cost 1,015*l.* The construction of a lighter and mud scows in connection with the dredger, now building for the deepening of the harbour bar, 350*l.* The repairs to country roads and town streets and bridges cost 679*l.*

12. The most important works that will have to be considered at an early date are the erection of a new court-house and lunatic asylum at Belize. The enlargement of the court-house at Corozal and the erection of a bungalow for the use of the chief justice and officers of the court at the quarterly assizes, the repair of the covered market at Belize, and the completion of the public wharf on the north side of the river.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Legislation.

13. There were 13 ordinances enacted in the Session of 1875, viz.

Ordnance No. 1.—For compensating the families of persons killed by accidents.

Ordnance No. 2.—To amend the procedure under an act passed in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign, Chap. 32., intituled, "An Act to prevent debtors from absconding from their creditors, "and to repeal the 17th Vic. Chap. 4., and two several Acts for "the discharge of debtors in execution from imprisonment."

Ordnance No. 3.—Further to amend the Crown Lands Ordinance 1872.

Ordnance No. 4.—For granting a pension to Thomas Miles, late keeper of the powder magazine.

Ordnance No. 5.—Further to amend Ordinance No. 10, 1871, to reduce prospectively the salaries of certain public officers, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Ordnance No. 6.—To amend the hospital, poor-house, and asylum Act, 1870.

Ordnance No. 7.—To declare the meaning of the Quarantine Ordinance 1873.

Ordnance No. 8.—For the establishment, maintenance, and government of a public park and recreation ground near Belize.

Ordnance No. 9.—To continue in force Ordinance No. 22, 1872; Ordinance No. 11, 1873; and Ordinance No. 1, 1874.

Ordnance No. 10.—To continue in force for a limited period Ordnance No. 30, 1872, and Ordnance No. 5, 1873.

Ordnance No. 11.—To apply part of the Public Revenue of the Colony ending 31st December 1876 to certain uses.

Ordnance No. 12.—For granting a pension to the Rev. Alfred Field, clerk, late incumbent of the Church of St. Mary's.

Ordnance No. 13.—To apply a further part of the Public Revenue of the Colony for the present year to certain uses.

Pensions.

14. The amount paid under this head for 1875 was 755*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

Education.

15. There were 14 schools receiving Government aid in the Colony, viz., 1 Anglican, 3 Roman Catholic, 7 Wesleyan Methodists, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist.

16. The number of scholars is 990 boys and 803 girls, total 1,793, and the average daily attendance was 1,059. The amount expended was 1,604*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, of which the sum of 1,075*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* was derived from the Government grant and 303*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* from school fees.

Imports and Exports.

17. The total imports amounted in value to 175,321*l.*, a decrease from 1874 of 3,076*l.* The exports amounted to 202,512*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, being a decrease of 38,116*l.* from the year 1874.

Shipping.

18. There were 326 vessels entered at the port of Belize, as compared with 447 in 1874. Of these arrivals, 272 brought cargoes, and 54 came in ballast.

19. The vessels cleared at Belize were 345 in number as compared with 382 in 1874; 310 vessels left with cargoes and 35 in ballast.

Agriculture.

20. In the northern district of the Colony the returns show 4,697 acres under cultivation, of which 1,156 acres were in sugar cane, 3,286 acres in Indian corn, 57 acres in rice, and 197 acres in other crops and fruit trees.

Produce.

1,658,472 lbs. sugar.
31,218 gallons rum.
70,314 bushels Indian corn.
453 bushels rice.

21. In the north-western district, of 3,962 acres under cultivation, 830 acres were in sugar cane, 2,725 acres in Indian corn, 71 acres in rice, and 386 acres in fruit trees and other crops.

Produce.

2,132,000 lbs. sugar.
4,100 gallons rum.
76,336 bushels Indian corn.
566 bushels rice.
91 lbs coffee.

22. In the southern district, 1,532 acres were under cultivation, of which 1,286 were in sugar cane, 37 acres in Indian corn, and 28 acres in other crops.

Produce.

2,567,908 lbs sugar.
3,754 gallons rum.
250 bushels Indian corn.

There are from 20,000 to 40,000 cocoa-nut trees in this district, and on the southern and western Kayes there are many thousands of these palms. Much of the fruit is exported to Great Britain and the United States, and the greater portion of that used in the Colony is converted into oil and sold, the Colonial Government being the largest purchaser for the use of the light houses and departments in Belize.

23. Large quantities of cattle, hogs, poultry, &c., are kept on the "Banks" of the Belize, Situn, and Northern Rivers, much maize and vegitable produce is raised; but owing to the indolence of the inhabitants, the market of Belize is very indifferently

supplied, and although fruit-trees abound, the fruit is allowed to fall and decay rather than carry it in canoes to Belize.

Grants of Land.

24. There were six grants of land in Belize, six in North Stann Creek, five in Mullins River, and four in Mannatee, amounting to three acres, the average price being 6*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* per acre. In the country districts there were 10 grants, amounting to 218 acres, the average price being from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per acre. These lots were all acquired by purchase. There are still a few squatters in places remote from the sea shore, most of whom have had notice to quit or purchase.

Gaols and Prisons.

25. There were committed to the common gaol, Belize, and the district prisons at Orange Walk, Corozal, and Allpines, in all 776 persons. Two deaths occurred in Belize gaol, and one at Orange Walk, from natural causes, and two by capital punishment at Corozal. The total cost of the four prisons was 2,139*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, and Poor House.

26. There were 130 males and 19 females admitted to the public hospital, Belize. There were 112 males and 17 females discharged cured, and 16 males and 4 females died.

27. There were 11 male and five female patients under treatment in the lunatic asylum. There were no admittances and no deaths.

28. There were 12 inmates of the poor-house.

Concluding Remarks.

29. The health of the Colony during the past year has been good.

30. The Indian frontiers to the north and north-west have been quiet and free from disturbances.

31. The exportation of mahogany has diminished, owing to the low prices in the English market; but logwood has been exported in large quantities, from the increased value of this wood in the English market.

32. The new outwork, Fort Mundy, at Orange Walk, containing the police barracks, gaol, court-house, and magistrate's house is nearly completed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Rich. M. Mundy.

His Excellency Governor Sir William Grey, K.C.S.J.,
&c. &c. &c.

TURKS ISLANDS.

No. 5.

Governor SIR WM. GREY, K.C.S.I., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

MY LORD, King's House, Jamaica, June 9, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of the Turks and Caicos Islands for the year 1875, together with a report thereon by the Commissioner of those Islands.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK of the TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS for the Year 1875.

Taxation.

Taxation in the year 1875 remained the same as it was in the preceding year, 1874.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
1875 - - - -	7,722	13	7
1874 - - - -	7,635	3	10
Increase for 1875 -	87	9	9

Sources of Revenue.

	1875.			1874.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Import duties - -	3,350	0	6	3,585	9	5	-		-	235	8	11
Light duties - - -	848	0	0	766	1	8	81	18	4	—		
Royalty on salt - -	2,684	0	7	2,338	0	11	345	19	8	—		
Other sources, comprising auction duties, fines, fees of office, liquor licenses, &c.	840	12	6	945	11	10	-		-	104	19	4
Total - - - -	7,722	13	7	7,635	3	10	427	18	0	340	8	3
Increase over decrease -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	87	9	9

TURKS ISLANDS.

In comparing the revenue for the years 1875 and 1874, the actual receipts of those years have been taken, excluding the balances from the immediately preceding years, but including the sum of 300*l.* received annually from the General Post Office revenue in aid of the mail service of the Settlement. The decrease in the import duties arose principally from a diminished quantity of lumber, shingles, and wine imported, and on the ad valorem duties.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
1875 - - - -	7,620	2	8
1874 - - - -	6,938	15	11
Increase for 1875 -	681	6	9

The increased expenditure of 1875, as compared with that of 1874, is in consequence of the liquidation of a portion of the public debt to the amount of 1,000*l.* For if the expenditure of those two years, exclusive of the payment on account of the public debt, be compared, the result would be in favour of the year 1875. Thus :—

	£	s.	d.
1875 - - - -	6,620	2	8
1874 - - - -	6,938	15	11
Decrease for 1875 -	318	13	3

This decrease may be accounted for from the sum of 307*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* paid in the year 1874 as compensation for loss of office to teachers in the public schools, to the keeper of the fire engine, to the Government messenger, and passage allowance to two public school teachers, and to less contingent expenditure in various departments in 1875.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue of 1875 - - -	7,722	13	7
Expenditure of 1875 - - -	7,620	2	8
Excess of revenue over expenditure -	102	10	11
Add balance from 1874 - -	878	8	0
Balance available for services of 1876 -	980	18	11

Value of Imports.

Year.	Value.		
	£	s.	d.
1875 - - - -	23,340	9	7
1874 - - - -	23,773	3	11
Decrease for 1875 -	432	14	4

The imports for 1875 were 1,916*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* from United Kingdom, 1,095*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* from British Colonies, and 20,328*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* from foreign countries.

Salt exported.

Year.	Bushels.	Value.
		£ s. d.
1875 - -	1,840,389	25,124 3 5
1874 - -	1,603,200	22,339 16 3
Increase for 1875 -	237,189	2,784 7 2

In the quantity of salt exported in 1875 is included 188,160 bushels of ground or fish salt, valued at 3,528*l.*

The exports for 1875 were 3,399*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* to British Colonies and 22,964*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* to foreign countries, making a total value of 26,364*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; of this sum of value 25,124*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* was for salt, 564*l.* 10*s.* for other domestic produce, as follows, viz., asses 50*l.*, Brazilletto 394*l.*, sea shells 1*l.* 8*s.*, sponge 69*l.* 2*s.*, and turtle shell 50*l.*; the remaining sum of 675*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* being for wrecked vessels, materials, and other imported articles.

Shipping.

Year.	No. of Vessels	Tons entered.
1875 - - -	388	65,186
1874 - - -	362	50,998
Increase for 1875 -	26	14,188

Of the number and tonnage of vessels entered in 1875, 16 were steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 12,577 tons, against 5 of that description of vessels numbering 3,555 tons in the year 1874.

Public Debt.

During the year 1875 the public debt, which stood at the close of the year 1874 at 2,000*l.*, was reduced by a payment of 1,000*l.*, and since then a further sum has been liquidated, with every probability that the whole debt will have been extinguished by the end of the present year.

Public Works.

The principal public works performed was the fitting up of two rooms in the building erected in 1868 for public schools as a court house and jury room. The buildings previously used for those purposes were hired, and at a rental of 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

Other works were, the usual repairs of roads, cleaning cattle wells, repairing and painting mooring buoys, repairs to poors-

Turks Islands.

house and hospital, repairs to public tank and abutment at Salt Cay, erection of boat shed and cutting channel for revenue boat at Grand Turk, and other miscellaneous works. The total expenditure under this head amounted to 226*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Legislation.

There were two Ordinances passed by the Legislative Board during the year 1875, which have since received Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance; they were as follows:—

Ordnance No. 1 of 1875, "To provide for the appropriation of "divers sums of money to be paid from the public Treasury of the "said Islands for and towards defraying the contingent expenses "of the said Turks and Caicos Islands for the year 1876;" and

Ordinance No. 2 of 1875, "To continue in force Ordnance No. 2 "of 1870, entitled 'An Ordinance for continuing in force No. 12 "'of 1868 for raising a revenue for the support of the Govern-"'ment of the Turks and Caicos Islands, and for making further "'provision for the same.'" This Ordinance is to continue in force to the 1st January 1881.

Principal Government Notices.

There were 22 principal Government notices issued during the year 1875. Of these notices, one was proclaiming Her Majesty's confirmation and allowance of Ordinance No. 1 of 1874; two proclaiming the assent of his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica to Ordinance No. 2 of 1874, and Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1875; one notifying that Law 14 of 1875, passed by the Legislature of Jamaica, the "Wreck and Salvage Law," was extended to and in force in the Turks and Caicos Islands; one appointing annual commissioners of salt ponds; poorshouse and hospital, lighthouse, committee of management of prisons, and directors of the public bank; one notifying that the punctual payment of credit bonds at the Treasury would be required on the dates they fall due; one notifying that from and after the 31st December 1875 no money would be received on interest at the public bank, nor would any be advanced therefrom on any security whatever; two publishing half-yearly statements of the affairs of the public bank; one notifying the appointment of Mr. Alexander Morrison to the office of coroner for the Caicos Islands; one offering a reward of 50*l.* for the detection of the person or persons who set fire to two out-buildings on the premises at Grand Turk of Mr. David R. Frith; one notifying the provisional recognition of Mr. J. D. Murphy as consul for Denmark at Turks Islands; one notifying the recognition of Mr. John W. Darrell as vice-consul for the United States at Turks Islands; one notifying that persons may obtain seeds of the agave and castor oil beans for cultivation on application to the officers of the assistant commissioners at these Islands; one notifying the provisional recognition of Mr. C. G. Moore as consul for Hayti at Turks Islands; one notifying that persons

intending to exhibit any articles from Turks Islands at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876 must forward the same to the office of the commissioner, for transmission to Jamacia; one notifying the recognition of Mr. J. D. Murphy as consul for Denmark at Turks Islands; one notifying the appointment of Mr. George N. Astwood to the office of jailer and head constable at Cockburn Harbour, East Caicos; one notifying the appointment of Mr. C. P. Stamers to perform the duties of boarding officer and locker at Salt Cay during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. John W. Baker; one, notifying the appointment by his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica of Messrs. A. G. Wynns, T. Ockenden, and Alex. Morrison as "receivers of wreck" at the several ports in these Islands; one calling for tenders for supplies to the poors-house and hospital for the year 1876; one notifying the appointment of Mr. John Arthur as acting judge of the Supreme Court during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. W. J. Anderson; and one notifying the recognition of Mr. C. G. Moore as consul for Hayti at Grand Turk.

Legislative Board.

The Legislative Board, which is composed of six members, three official and three unofficial, remains the same as reported for 1874.

Civil Establishment.

The following changes took place in the Civil Establishment during the year 1875, namely, the temporary appointment of Mr. C. P. Stamers as acting assistant commissioner at Salt Cay in the room of Mr. Thomas Ockenden, who died at that island on the 11th December; the appointments of Mr. Alexander Morrison as coroner for the Caicos Islands, in the room of Mr. J. D. Murphy, resigned; of Mr. George N. Astwood as jailer and head constable at Cockburn Harbour, East Caicos, in the room of Mr. George Ellis, resigned; Mr. Robert Lightbourn as police constable at Grand Turk in the room of Mr. Ebenezer L. Williams, resigned; and the assistant commissioners to be "receivers of wreck" at their several ports of residence. By the death of Mr. Ockenden a personal allowance to him of 30*l.* per annum has lapsed.

Pensions.

Pensions, which amounted at the close of the year 1875 to 854*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum, have since been reduced by 6*l.* in consequence of the death of Mr. Simon Harvey, ex-stipendiary constable at Salt Cay, who died at Monte Christi on the 30th of January of the present year 1876.

Foreign Consuls.

During the year 1875 the following gentlemen were officially recognised as consuls and vice-consul at Turks Islands for the several governments which they represented, namely, Mr. J. D. Murphy as consul for Denmark, Mr. C. G. Moore as consul for Hayti, and Mr. J. W. Darrell as vice-consul for the United States of America.

Population.

According to the census of 1871, the last taken, the population of the Turks and Caicos Islands numbered 2,274 males and 2,449 females, making a total of 4,723. There were registered during the year 1875—births 199, marriages 35, deaths 82, against 193 births, 29 marriages, and 84 deaths in the previous year.

Ecclesiastical Return.

The affairs of the Church of England in these Islands remain in the same unsatisfactory state as last reported. No permanent arrangements have been made with regard to that Church since its disestablishment in 1873 by Ordinance No. 5 of that year.

Education.

The six schools receiving Government aid and previously reported on are still in operation, and their half-yearly examinations were satisfactory, both as to the acquirements of the pupils and to the care and industry of the teachers. The total number of scholars on the books was 519, against 439 in 1874. The expenditure under this head amounted to 171*l.* 15*s.* as gratuities to teachers, and the fees received by them amounted to 50*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, making a total contribution from public and private funds of 221*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Manufactures.

In my report on the Blue Book for 1874, under the head of general remarks, it was stated that "a steam engine for grinding "salt had been introduced during that year, and two others of "the same description had since been put in operation."

The advantages contemplated by the use of such machinery have already begun to be realised, as is shown under the comparative statement of salt exported, where the quantity of salt shipped in 1875 had been increased by 188,160 bushels of ground or fish salt, valued at 3,528*l.* During the present year a third steam engine has been imported, but is not yet in operation.

Gaols and Prisoners.

There were 34 persons committed to the common gaol at Grand Turk, and one to the lock-up at Cockburn Harbour, East Caicos, making a total of 35 in 1875, against 45 to the former and 3

to the latter prison, making a total of 48, in 1874. The sanitary condition of the prisons during the year 1875 was generally good. No deaths took place in any one of them. The total expenditure under this head for the year 1875, including keepers' salaries and maintenance of prisoners, was 349*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

Criminal Statistics.

The following comparative table shows the number and description of offences committed, number of apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals taking place in the courts of these Islands during the year 1875 and the three previous years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Number of offences reported to the police -	237	287	218	216
Number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates.	277	304	225	216
Number of summary convictions :				
1. For offences against the person -	62	42	30	56
2. For prædial larceny - - -	5	19	3	—
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny.	42	31	29	21
4. For other offences - - -	132	159	85	72
The number of convictions in the Supreme Court :				
1. For offences against the person - -	5	2	2	—
2. For prædial larceny - -	—	—	—	—
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny.	3	—	2	—
4. For other offences - - -	—	—	—	—
The number of persons acquitted :				
1. In the police courts - - -	25	24	63	63
2. In the Supreme Court - -	—	—	3	3

Poorshouse and Hospital.

The number of inmates in this establishment at the beginning of the year 1875 was 9, and 15 were admitted during that year, and 13 remained at its close. There were also 7 paupers who received out-door support at a cost of 39*l.*, and in addition to which the sum of 23*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* was expended in supplying food to certain destitute persons at the Caicos Islands. The cost of the paupers within the poorshouse was 1*s.* 11¾*d.* per diem, and those receiving regular out-door relief 4½*d.* The total expenditure for the establishment, including out-door paupers and the supply of food to the destitute at the Caicos Islands, amounted to 373*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* In the hospital portion of the establishment there were at the beginning of the year 1875 2 inmates, and 22 admitted during the year. Of these numbers 8 were cured, 4 relieved, and 8 died.

Turks Islands.

General Remarks.

The condition of the inhabitants of these Islands during the year under report cannot be said to have been one of prosperity. It is true that a greater quantity of their chief staple, salt, was exported than in the previous year, but so low were the prices obtained for it that little profit accrued to the proprietary of the Salinas, the prices fluctuating for course salt from $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $3d.$ per bushel, and ground salt at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bushel. At those parts of the Caicos Islands where the inhabitants are principally dependent for subsistence upon the cultivation of the soil, great destitution for want of food prevailed during the latter portion of the year, and, in fact, in some degree still prevails, owing to the absence of their usual rains; and in order to meet the emergency the Government from time to time had to supply the destitute with a quantity of Indian corn gratuitously. The sanitary state of the Islands generally, however, has been good. With the view of creating eventually a new and valuable export, his Excellency Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., caused to be transmitted to these Islands a supply from the Botanical Gardens in Jamaica of castor beans and agave bulbs, and which were distributed amongst such individuals as would take an interest in their successful cultivation. With reference to the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, two cases of salt were forwarded through Jamaica as the contribution from the Turks and Caicos Islands. These cases, well polished, and made of the native woods of the Caicos, contained six divisions of salt, varying in quality from the coarsest kind to be used for packing meats to the finest pounded salt for table use. The intended exhibitors of this salt were Messrs. Frith and Murphy of one case, and Mr. John N. Reynolds of the other, the largest exporters of the article in these Islands.

(Signed) D. T. Smith,
Commissioner.

BAHAMAS.

No. 6.

Governor Robinson to the Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Nassau,
My Lord, February 28, 1876.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship my Report upon the Blue Book for the year 1875.

Taxes.

2. The additional taxes which were levied at the beginning of last year were an export duty of two shillings a ton on cave earth, a small stamp duty on cheques, and three pence a ton harbour light dues on all vessels arriving from abroad at the port of Nassau. 10 per cent. on all import duties leviable and payable at the different Revenual Offices of the Bahamas which had been taken off by Mr. Hennessy, my predecessor, was reimposed, raising the charge from 15 per cent. to the amount at which it originally stood, viz., 25 per cent.

3. It was very generally expected that these alterations in the tariff would, with a revival of trade, tend to equalize the revenue and expenditure, as well as provide for the deficit of 3,134*l.* which occurred on the transactions of 1874.

Revenue.

4. I regret to inform your Lordship, however, that contrary to the very general expectations to which I have referred, the state of the finances at the end of 1875 was extremely unsatisfactory.

5. In a commercial sense the colony had passed through an exceptionally bad year. There was no revival of trade, pine shippers lost between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* on their annual crops, oranges shipped to New York only served in some instances to glut a market already overstocked, and a drought of great severity passed over the out-islands, destroying the corn crop and creating a drain on the public treasury in the shape of assistance to those who had thus been deprived of the fruits of their labours.

6. The actual deficit on the transactions of 1875 was 2,191*l.* which, added to the deficit of the previous year 31,34*l.*, left a balance against the colony of the large sum of 5,325*l.*

	£
The revenue of 1874 was - -	37,283
„ „ 1875 „ - -	38,981
The expenditure of 1874 was - -	38,374
„ „ 1875 „ - -	39,083

exclusive of 5,325*l.* above referred to being the unpaid liabilities in the December and previous warrants for the year 1875.

BAHAMAS.

7. Anticipating this deficit I summoned the Legislature on the 7th December two months earlier than usual, and pointed out to them the absolute necessity of making a strenuous effort to equalize the revenue and expenditure. I added that the credit of the community was seriously affected by the then existing state of its finances, and that as they had the power it was their duty to apply an effectual and permanent remedy which, whilst freeing the colony from present embarrassments, would prevent the recurrence of such a state of things in future.

8. I laid before the Assembly at the same time a revised tariff and other measures having for their object the increase of the Inland Revenue, and have since been assured by that body that they concur with me "in the opinion that a most strenuous effort "should be made to meet the untoward circumstances in which "the colony is now placed."

9. Few Colonial Governors have received such flattering assurances of concurrence and promises of support from the popular body as were embodied in the reply of the House of Assembly to my opening address; and I trust that if not during the present session at all events during the next, those promises will be fulfilled and the finances of the Colony will be placed on a sounder and more substantial footing.

Imports and Exports.

10. The loss of about 30,000*l.* which fell upon pine growers and shippers had, as your Lordship will readily understand, a corresponding effect upon the imports and exports, which were consequently below the average of the last five years, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1871	239,190	152,410
1872	201,051	136,224
1873	226,306	156,613
1874	183,993	130,292
1875	165,970	102,214
Total	1,016,510	677,753
Average	203,302	135,550

I should, however, add that the return of exports from Inagua during December 1875 has not yet been received.

11. The summary of imports is, I regret to say, not yet completed, but much of the diminution is attributable to the few wrecks which occurred last year.

12. The great falling off in the exports may be attributed mainly to the following items, viz., a decrease of 18,200*l.* in the value of pine-apples, of 1,270*l.* in the value of salt, of 660*l.* in the value of turtle-shell, and of 5,400*l.* in the value of imports re-exported, being principally wrecked goods.

Wrecks and Casualties.

13. Whilst referring to this latter item I may fairly call your Lordship's attention to the remarkable diminution in wrecks and casualties at sea, and the difference in the value of the cargoes landed therefrom in the last two years.

14. In 1874 there were 38 wrecks and vessels in distress, and in 1875 only 22, distributed as follows :—

1874.	Value of Cargo.	1875.	Value of Cargo.
	£		£
Wrecks, 12 - -	27,706	Wrecks, 11 - -	23,846
Vessels in distress, 26	11,287	Vessels in distress, 11	3,595
Total, 38 - -	38,993	Total, 22 -	27,441

15. I am happy to add that the Bahamian "wreckers," or salvors of wrecked goods, rendered very important services during 1875, and in no instance that I am aware of did they dispute the amount of salvage awarded to them.

Public Health, Temperature, &c.

16. The island of New Providence and the Colony generally was exempt from epidemic disease, excepting that in the months of May and June, measles, as well as a considerable amount of dysentery, prevailed. The latter disease was less virulent, however, than in 1874. There was a marked absence of autumnal fevers.

17. Poverty and want being further aggravated by the defective crops and scarcity of wholesome food caused increased sickness and mortality in several of the outlying islands.

18. The usual visitations and inspections of districts and premises in the city and suburbs were made by the officers of the Board of Health.

19. The heat throughout the year was unusually great.

20. In the middle of September a violent gale passed over New Providence, and fears were entertained that a hurricane was approaching. These islands were, however, spared the catastrophe, though the Windward Islands and the shores of the neighbouring continent were ravaged by it. The "Eastern Queen," one of the finest schooners belonging to Nassau, with about 30 passengers was lost on that occasion between Inagua and Jamaica.

21. The following statistics show the mortality and the births during the year 1875 :—

BIRTHS.

——	March.	June.	September.	December.	Total.
Nassau - - -	90	73	104	99	366
Out-islands - -	295	276	250	250	1,071
	—	—	—	—	1,437

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DEATHS.

—	March.	June.	September.	December.	Total.
Nassau - - -	72	120	89	70	351
Out-islands - -	108	148	159	150	565
	—	—	—	—	916

giving for New Providence—
a birth rate of - - - 33·27 per 1,000
and a death rate of - - 31·90 „
and for the Colony—
a birth rate of - - - 35·92 „
and death rate of - - - 22·9 „

In 1874 the rates for the whole Colony were :—
Birth rate - - - - - 42·1
Death rate - - - - - 22·4

22. The temperature during the last year was so much in excess of that given by Mr. Rawson in his Blue Book Report of 20th January 1866, that I called for a return of the record taken in 1875 at the Nassau Prison, which stands on a very elevated site; and I annex a return showing the maximum and minimum in the shade and sun during each month in the year at 12 o'clock.

Months.	Shade.		Sun.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January - - -	88	77	128	85
February - -	94	78	118	90
March - - -	90	80	126	86
April - - -	90	76	111	78
May - - -	90	72	110	78
June - - -	100	80	116	79
July - - -	98	88	118	88
August - - -	96	80	112	86
September - -	84	82	106	82
October - - -	84	76	110	78
November - -	80	77	112	78
December - -	79	68	110	76

Salt Trade.

23. The past season has been one of the most favourable for raking salt that has been known for many years, and had there been a good demand for it there would probably have been more than a million bushels raked and shipped from Inagua alone.

24. In regard to the sale of salt it was an extremely unfavourable season. The Nova Scotia and Newfoundland fisheries having proved almost a total failure, the usual cash sales of salt to Nova Scotia vessels were very few. Some months ago fine salt was selling in Halifax at fourpence halfpenny per bushel on three months' credit, the same price paid for it at Inagua. Consequently, the Nova Scotia vessels which usually call for salt on

their voyages home from the Windward Islands returned last year in ballast.

25. Now and then small schooners conveyed salt from Inagua to the Jamaica market, but the quantity taken was so insignificant as to be hardly worth mentioning.

26. In consequence of the low state of the market in the United States and the heavy duty still exacted, viz., 3*d.*, in gold per bushel, there have been no shipments of salt to America, which was formerly the great market for the sale of this product of the Bahamas. Of the few shipments made in recent years nearly all of them resulted in a total loss.

27. There are now at Inagua, exposed to the weather, about 500,000 bushels of raked salt, and one of the principal owners has housed about 150,000 bushels.

28. For some months none at all has been taken from the pans, and they are reported to be full. The people are naturally unwilling to go to the expense of raking when there is every possibility of the salt being deteriorated by the rains.

29. The supply now on hand at Inagua will probably more than meet the demand for the year 1876, and I regret to repeat that I see no prospect of the business being again profitable unless the ruinous duty imposed by the United States Government is removed.

30. It is hardly necessary to add that the failure of this trade has reduced the labouring classes at Inagua, Rum Cay, and other salt producing islands, to a state of great destitution.

31. The value of Bahama salt exported during the last three years has been as follows: 1873, 11,080*l.*; 1874, 6,184*l.*; 1875, 4,910*l.*

Sponge Trade.

32. There was a large decrease in the total quantity of sponges fished in 1875 as compared with 1874, while at the same time, as will be seen from the following table, there was a small increase in the value.

Quality	1874.		1875.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Boat	218	1,216	265	1,904
Glove	133	297	58	177
Grass	630	1,485	323	583
Hardhead	116	509	121	609
Reef	182	2,344	252	2,908
Refuse	237	271	36	86
Velvet	273	2,344	292	2,892
Wool	480	6,223	468	6,095
Yellow	203	862	125	384
Total	2,472	15,551	1,940	15,638

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33. The fishery, therefore, fell short of that in 1874 as regards weight by 532 cwt., whereas the value of those fished in 1875 was 88*l.* in excess of the fishery of the previous year.

34. The decrease in quantity is in a great measure owing to the failure of an enterprize started in the United States in 1873 for manufacturing the coarser sponges, such as grass, glove, and refuse, into a sort of felting to be laid under carpets. Large quantities of these kinds were purchased in the early part of 1874, but the demand ceased in the latter part of the year.

35. In 1875 greater exertion was made to procure the better classes of sponge, viz., wool, reef, velvet, and boat, which resulted only in the slight increase of value to which I have referred.

36. The demand for these sponges was somewhat greater than in 1874, and the prices ranged higher. It is, however, more and more apparent to those who watch the lots as they arrive in the market, that the proportion of sponges of suitable size for the trade is decreasing gradually, and unless new beds are discovered, or the coarser kinds, of which large quantities exist, can be utilized, or the fisheries of Cuba be opened to the Bahama spongers so as to allow time for the young sponge in the neighbourhood of these islands to have sufficient growth, a large number of those engaged in the business will have to withdraw, as even now it hardly compensates them for their labour.

Pine-Apple Trade.

37. The number of pine apples exported to England and the United States in 1874 was 512,442 dozen, of which about 45,000 dozen were shipped to the London market, and the balance to that of the United States.

38. The prices realized in London ranged from 4*d.* to 1*s.* each, and in the United States from 2½*d.* to 8*d.* each, but by far the largest quantity realized only 2½*d.*

39. In the season of 1875 it is believed that about 325,574 dozen were shipped, the bulk as usual going to the United States. Early in the year they sold in America at 6*d.* each, but later at 3*d.*

40. Those shipped to London realized about the same prices as in the season of 1874. The loss which accrued to shippers in 1875, principally from decay owing to the perishable nature of the fruit, as also from the large shipments, is estimated to have been, as I have already observed, between 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*

41. The sugar-loaf pine is that principally shipped to London, and costs at the place of export from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* per dozen. They are shipped in what is technically called "the slip," which is the fruit remaining on the stalk, surrounded by offshoots from the base. Shipped in this way they arrive in better condition, and realise better prices than those shipped to the United States.

42. The scarlet or "Baracoa" pine is principally shipped to the United States, and costs from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* per dozen. They are

fit for shipment from one month to a month and a half earlier than the "sugar-loaf," and are detached from the stalk and offshoots.

43. The prevailing opinion is that the crop of 1876 will fall below those of 1874 and 1875, but looking to the fact that the cultivation is still extending, it is probable that the crop will be an average one whilst it is also equally probable that the fruit exported will realize lower prices than in former years, and will cost less at the places from which it may be exported.

Cave Earth.

44. The quantity of guano or cave earth exported in 1874 was 2,480 tons, valued at 940*l.*, and in 1875, 3,559 tons, of the value of 1,744*l.*

45. The prospects for the present year in this fertilizing deposit are not very good, owing to the financial depression in the United States and to the inferior quality of earth shipped.

46. The American guano companies are reported to have spent in connection with this enterprize about 60,000*l.*, and it is still regarded as an experiment. It is necessary that they should be most careful in their selection, and a great deal that has been brought from the caves inland to the sea shore is not of sufficiently good quality to ship. Two vessels are said to have been chartered to load with cave earth during the present year, and I am informed that the agents are now looking around for their very best caves from which this demand may be supplied.

Oranges, Grape-fruit, and Shaddocks.

47. Oranges were exported in much greater quantities from the Bahamas in 1875 than in 1874, although the value of the fruit within the Colony declined from 40*s.* to 30*s.* per thousand.

48. This decline in the price was caused by the heavy losses sustained by shippers during the season of 1874, who found prices in the Colony relatively higher than in the United States, to which country the entire crop is sent year by year.

49. The numbers and value were respectively:—

1874	-	-	3,480,000	-	- 5,474*l.*
1875	-	-	5,868,000	-	- 8,802*l.*

50. Of grape-fruit and shaddock, a less number was exported than in 1874, owing to the fact that the demand in the English market, in which this species of the orange is chiefly saleable, had materially declined.

51. Shaddocks are now forwarded from the Cape of Good Hope to London by steamer in about fourteen days, and they consequently arrive in much better condition than those sent from Nassau by sailing vessels, which generally arrive in England in about 40 days after shipment. Shaddocks, therefore, do not realize the prices which they formerly realized, and are not so valuable by the barrel as grape-fruit, which is not, I, believe shipped as yet for the London market from the Cape.

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52. The quantities shipped were in 1874, 160,000 value 477*l.*, in 1875, 158,000 value 617*l.*

Woods and Bark.

53. With few exceptions all the native woods and bark are procured from the out-islands of this Colony.

54. This produce is brought in small coasting vessels to Nassau, and is sold to dealers who regulate their shipments by the foreign demand.

55. The English market as a rule absorbs all the wood which is exported from the Colony, excepting brazilletto and logwood. The former wood and a considerable portion of the latter is sent to the United States.

56. Two kinds of bark are exported from the Colony, viz.: cascarilla, and canello alba, and they have generally been forwarded to England. The demand for the latter has, however, nearly ceased, and with regard to the former, the amount exported in 1875 was much less than that during 1874, in consequence of a decline in its value.

Bark exported,—

in 1874	- -	1130 cwt.,	value 686*l.*
„ 1875	- -	676 „	„ 397*l.*

57. Large quantities of cascarilla have, however, been recently brought from the out-islands to Nassau, in consequence of the failure of other industries, and have been stored by the dealers.

58. The trade in woods, during 1875, was better than that during the previous year, the total value being respectively :

In 1874	- -	1,845*l.*
„ 1875	- -	2,954*l.*

59. There was a decline in native mahogany, which was, however, made up for by the increase in the quantity and value of other woods.

60. The demand for ebony, which ceased in 1874, revived last year, when 53 tons, of the value of 180*l.*, were exported against only 2 tons in 1874.

61. Logwood was shipped in larger quantities in 1875 than in 1874, owing to the high prices prevailing in England and the United States.

62. The amount of brazilletto was not larger than usual :—

1874	logwood,	40	tons, value	86*l.*
1875	„	398	„ „	845*l.*
1874	brazilletto	58	„ „	200*l.*
1875	„	61	„ „	336*l.*

Satin wood.—The value and quantity exported was about the same as in 1874, viz. about 10,000 pieces, valued at some 900*l.*

Lignum Vitæ.—The shipment of this wood from St. Domingo materially declined in 1874, and consequently the Bahama lignum vitæ was more in demand last year than in the previous year. In 1874, 17 tons, value 29*l.*, and in 1875, 105 tons, value 185*l.* were exported.

63. With regard to sabica its exportation is certain to be small during the current year, as the contracts for its supply for manufacturing purposes were completed in 1875, during which year the quantities shipped were considerable; viz.—

In 1874	-	366 logs, value	235*l.*
„ 1875	-	925 „ „	377*l.*

Crown Fund and Crown Lands.

64. During the year 1875 there were three auction sales of Crown lands, at which 82 country and 54 town and suburban lots, comprising about 3,266 acres, were sold, the sales amounting to 926*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

65. The terms of sale up to this date have been complied with in the case of 38 country and 16 town and suburban lots, and partly in 9 cases of country allotments. 1,110*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* has been received, during the year.

66. About 123 country allotments, comprising 2,385 acres, have been surveyed and laid out, the position of a number of town lots verified, and their boundaries corrected.

67. 84 Crown land grants have been prepared and signed, besides two free grants of five acres each, (approved by your Lordship) to retired corporals of the police force, in consideration of their long and meritorious services.

68. The Government notice issued by me on the 17th April last, and the warnings of the Deputy Surveyors, have had a good effect in inducing a number of *bonâ fide* settlers and squatters to pay up and apply for purchase of their holdings, and about 145*l.* may be said to have been collected in consequence of that notice.

69. There is, however, still a large number of squatters who have not regarded the warning or availed themselves of the privileges offered, against whom it will be necessary to take more stringent measures during the ensuing year.

70. The sale of Crown land was stimulated last year by the search for and discovery of cave earth, which has resulted in large purchases of country lands. Although the trade has not proved as lucrative as was anticipated, and the expectations of Messrs. Dunlop & Co., to whom a monopoly for a term of years was granted by my predecessor, have not been fulfilled, it is to be hoped that the search will be continued with more favourable results, and the sale of Crown lands thereby increased during 1876.

71. Notwithstanding the reduction of the upset price to 5*s.* an acre, the receipts on account of Crown land sales and arrears have exceeded those of 1874 by 307*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

72. I do not anticipate that the receipts for 1876 will fall short of those for 1875.

73. It is usual to make up the estimates of revenue and expenditure to the 30th November in each year.

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74. The actual receipts and expenditure to that date for the years 1874 and 1875 were as follows:—

——	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1874	970 2 4	845 16 9
1875	1,256 7 10	1,040 3 7

Special grants which are not included in the above expenditure for 1875 were made in December by your Lordship, viz., 150*l.* for roads and 150*l.* for furniture, &c. to Government House; upon this latter grant is payable interest at 5 per cent. per annum by me and my successors in office. There was also a further grant for premiums on agriculture which has not yet been claimed.

Public Works.

75. Operations under this head have been limited to the upkeep of the existing roads in the Colony, and the repair of the few public buildings.

76. The funds voted by the Legislature are administered by a board composed of some of the most influential members of the Colonial Parliament. Owing to the liberal grant by your Lordship from Crown funds of 150*l.*, the roads to Killarney and the south side of the island are now undergoing complete repair, and some of the roads and bridle paths between Bain's Town, Grant's Town, and Sandilands, are being cleared of bush and widened, to the great convenience of the inhabitants of those districts.

77. Convict labour is freely used on the public roads about the city, but in the case of the more distant roads hired labour is invariably employed.

Mail Service.

78. This service is now performed with great regularity by the ships of the New York and Nassau Mail Steam Company.

79. The annual cost, however, is 5,900*l.*, an amount which in its embarrassed position is hardly within the means of the Colony. Of this amount about 3,000*l.* is covered by the postal revenue and the Imperial contribution, leaving 2,900*l.* to be paid by the taxpayers.

80. During the summer months there is connection once a month with New York, and during the winter three times a month with Savannah, a connecting steamer running between that port and New York. The line is a great convenience, not only to the community in the way of affording constant postal facilities and connection with a continent only 48 hours distant, but to those invalids who wish to escape the colder climate of the Southern States for the more equable and warm climate of Nassau. The Victoria Hotel is a most commodious building, capable of holding

more than 100 visitors; it is well managed by an American Company, and the charges for accommodation are reasonable.

81. There are in addition the American and the United States Hotels, together with several good public and private boarding houses for the entertainment of visitors.

Legislation.

82. The principal measures which were passed last session were as follows:—

38 Vict. cap. 2. An Act to amend the Act 28 Vict. c. 37., entituled An Act to amend the Statute Law of the Bahamas Islands relative to larceny and other offences connected therewith; 38 Vict. cap. 27. An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to popular education; and 38 Vict. c. 32. An Act to empower the Lord Bishop, the clergy and laity of the Church of England in the Bahamas to hold synods, and for other purposes.

83. The first Act was passed for the protection of small proprietors and agriculturists who have hitherto been constantly deprived of the fruits of their labour just as they reach perfection by their crops either having been destroyed or gathered by criminals who exist by prædial larceny.

84. The second Act provided for an additional expenditure for educational purposes at 300*l.* per annum from the 1st January 1876, and gave the Governor the power of altering the constituent elements of the Board.

85. The third Act devolves upon the Anglican body the powers of self-government.

86. The House of Assembly dealt with this question in a liberal and impartial spirit, feeling convinced that by granting to the Church the privileges of self-government it would be giving an impetus to the spread of the Gospel throughout the poor districts of these scattered islands, and completing the policy of disestablishment which was decided upon some years ago.

Hospitals.

87. The grant for the maintenance of the New Providence Asylum for the year 1875–6 was 2,059*l.*, which will be, so far as I can judge, about 300*l.* short of the actual expenditure.

88. The number of cases treated has not materially increased from that of last year.

89. In the latter part of the year many people in consequence of the drought sought and obtained admission into the asylum, and the expense of its maintenance will be greater than in 1874.

90. The daily average number of patients in the hospital and lunatic asylum was about 80. The number of deaths in the year was 57. There are 20 lunatics and seven lepers in the asylum. Seven lunatics and one leper died in the course of last year.

Crime.

91. A comparison of the statistics of crime for the year 1874 with those of 1875 affords matter for congratulation, for whilst the colony was passing through a season of commercial depression and universal adversity there does not appear to have been any material increase in the number or gravity of offences.

92. In 1874 there were 34 persons against whom informations were laid in the general court, whilst in 1875 there were 33. In 1874 19 persons were committed, and in 1875 21.

93. In the former year three persons were charged with murder, manslaughter, or attempt to murder; whilst in the latter year there were only two informations for attempt at murder, and they were against the same person, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

94. With regard to crimes of lesser magnitude it does not appear that the average number has been in any way disturbed by the continued depression in the material prosperity of the colony.

95. I have already observed that of the 33 informations filed there were 21 convictions. There were, in addition, five acquittals, in one case the jury disagreed, and six fell through for want of prosecution.

96. In 1875 there were 18 cases in which the island of New Providence was the locality of the alleged offences, and 15 from the out-islands. The numbers for 1874 were 20 for New Providence, and 14 for the out-islands, evidencing an evenness and regularity in the commission of crime which is certainly remarkable.

97. Of the cases which occurred during last year there is only one to which I shall draw your Lordship's special attention, and that case is worthy of notice only as showing the existence of a superstition amongst the labouring population which I had hoped had long since died out.

98. The case in question was that of R. Rolle, who was tried for unlawfully wounding his son, a child of tender years, by applying fire to one of his hands as a punishment for what he considered was an act of theft, but which in fact consisted in breaking from out of a "Cane Patch," a sugar cane which the child was found eating.

99. For this the father, who by the evidence was proved to be otherwise a kind parent, deliberately placed the right hand of the child on coals of fire for the avowed purpose of preventing him from pilfering in the future. The father appeared to have been influenced by a desire for the good of his son, and to have acted under the belief that the application of fire to the offending member was the surest correction he could apply.

100. This case is not an isolated one, as a man from the same district, Exuma, was tried for a similar offence in July last.

101. In both cases a sentence of nine months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed by the chief justice.

Gaol.

102. The expenditure on this establishment, inclusive of salaries, was:—

	£	s.	d.
In 1874 - - -	1,991	12	5
In 1875 - - -	1,846	4	3

The number of prisoners in custody on the 31st of December 1874 and 1875 was

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874	53	10	63
1875	85	23	108

Of this number there were, who could both read and write,—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874	18	2	20
1875	27	5	32

103. The number of commitments in 1874 was 344, 310 of which were for penal imprisonment.

In 1875 the numbers were 353 and 320 respectively.

104. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement for the last six years is not unsatisfactory.

	Daily average.		Daily average.
1870 - -	97	1873 - -	72
1871 - -	92	1874 - -	67
1872 - -	88	1875 - -	73

105. The increase in 1875 over the last two years is attributable to the number of convictions for prædical larceny as well as to the fact that heavier sentences were imposed in 1875 for that crime, under the Act to which I have referred under the head of "Legislation."

106. In 1874 there were 18 convictions for prædial larceny, and in 1875 no less than 41. In 1874 the sentences were of short duration, varying from a few days to a few weeks, whereas in 1875 they were much increased in severity and averaged an imprisonment of four months for each offence.

107. The 18 convictions for 1874 represented an aggregate imprisonment of but two years and three months, whilst the 41 convictions of last year represent a total of 15 years and five months.

108. This increase in the duration of the sentences has naturally had the effect of keeping up the numerical strength of the prisoners.

109. The prisoners have as usual been employed in quarrying on the prison lot, in repairing the public roads, and in weeding Government House and other public grounds. 48 persons on an average have been employed daily on these works, and of the labour if each prisoner be estimated at 1*s.* 3*d.* per diem the value of their entire labour would amount to about 900*l.*

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110. The sanitary state of the prison has been most satisfactory, and the establishment has maintained its deservedly high reputation for discipline and admirable management under the supervision of the provost-marshal and the jailer, Mr. Crawford.

Education.

111. From an early period the Legislature has made provision for a system of popular education upon an unsectarian basis.

112. Until last year the Board consisted of the Governor as President and five lay members belonging to one of the branches of the Legislature. By Act 38 Vict. c. 29 this condition was removed and the Governer was delegated with the power of adding other members. I accordingly nominated to the board a minister from each of the principal denominations of Christians in the Colony. The board thus constituted has worked much better than I anticipated, and there has been no sectarian discord displayed at the table in consequence of the additions which I made.

113. There are 33 Government schools in operation, and the number of pupils on the book is about 3,100.

114. Considering the small revenue of the Colony and the heavy charges upon it for mail service and the interest on the public debt, &c., I am of opinion that the Legislature is not in a position to make more liberal provision for education than it now does.

115. The sum annually granted is 2,300*l*., which, though less than the sum provided in 1868 and previous years, is more than the amount granted since that date.

116. I regret to say that the attendance of the children is irregular and unsatisfactory, the average attendance being only about 1,950.

117. In many cases the parents are apathetic and indifferent about education, and owing to the scattered nature of the population more than two-thirds of the children in the Colony are still out of the reach of its influence, so far at all events as the Government schools are concerned.

118. The number of children between the ages of 4 and 14 years of age is estimated at 10,957.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that there exists in some of the out, islands a mass of ignorance and immorality with which unfortunately the Government has not as yet the power of dealing.

119. In the existing schools I think that sufficient provision is not made for that kind of instruction which would mould the habits of the male and female pupils to a life of steady labour, such as falls to the lot of a similar class in other countries.

120. Convinced as I am that there is no surer way of raising the people in the social scale and of diminishing crime than by extending the benefits of education, I should be glad if the means existed of introducing and carrying out the compulsory system. As the inefficiency of domestic servants is very remarkable and the paucity of skilled labour equally so, I should also be glad to see Industrial Schools established where the youth of the Colony

could have instruction in skilled and unskilled labour, and thus be trained to be more useful members of society than under the present system they are likely to become.

121. In the bye laws of the Education Board, which were amended at the end of last year, I have inserted regulations having for their object the encouragement, where practicable, of classes for teaching Agriculture, Needlework, Platting, Netting, or any other industrial subject which the board may direct.

Agriculture.

122. The agricultural position and prospects of most of the islands of this Government are more or less unfavourable; nearly all the lands settled and under cultivation are partially exhausted, and there is but little energetic effort made by any portion of the population to supply that waste by manure and other artificial means.

123. I believe if, however, that Inagua, Mayagnana, and Andros island, the latter of which contains 1,600 square miles, might with capital be worked most profitably.

124. In Inagua there are extensive prairies with excellent pasture, and in Andros fine timber and good soil in abundance.

125. In Mayaguana there is also pasture land, and lands upon which a plough could be used. It is believed also that similar conditions exist in Little Inagua.

126. At the beginning of last year the Agricultural Society was resuscitated and an Agricultural Board appointed. Your Lordship kindly seconded my efforts for the promotion of agriculture by granting 50*l.* a year for three years towards that object, and the Legislature made a similar grant.

127. Premiums have been offered, with your Lordship's approval, for the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, Lisbon lemons, olives, &c.; and castor-oil seeds have been introduced from Calcutta.

128. All these productions as well as many others might, by a little exertion, be grown here easily, and would undoubtedly be profitable if properly cultivated.

129. I am glad to say that the raising of cocoa-nuts is beginning to engage the attention of farmers, and many thousands were planted last year in New Providence, Cat Island, Cat Cay, Great Bahama, Andros Island and other settlements. The growth of cocoa-nuts is capable of almost indefinite extension here; there is, indeed, hardly a cay in the Bahamas where they could not be grown, and the industry is one which could not fail to be ultimately remunerative if it were methodically and energetically pursued. It is also confidently asserted that there is a great deal of land in the Colony suitable for cotton cultivation, and 1,200 lbs. of this staple of a superior quality was raised in the Berry Islands last year, as well as a much larger quantity at Long Island.

130. The coffee plants introduced by me from St. Domingo are in many cases thriving, and the experiment is worthy of an extended trial which it will receive at the hands of one of the most intelligent farmers in the place, who has introduced about sixty dozen plants.

BAHAMAS.

131. There are other articles which could be and ought to be produced here for export such as Irish potatoes, tomatoes, French beans, the large capsicum and small bird-pepper. Tons of limes are also allowed to rot year by year under the trees in the Colony, simply because, the people have not yet learnt, or are too indolent to learn, the art of putting up the juice into a marketable form for export. A premium for the best receipt for the manufacture of lime-juice has been offered by the Agricultural Board.

132. I have by a circular to all the out-islands called the attention of the people to these subjects, and they have been brought under the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, who in the hope of stimulating fresh enterprize have agreed to grant premiums to successful cultivators.

133. The Board has introduced into the Colony from Atlanta, apple, peach, quince, cherry, apricot, and nectarine trees, and Dr. Hooker has kindly sent me a case containing plants which he thinks will flourish here.

134. I cannot conceal from your Lordship my apprehensions that the trade of these islands in oranges, pine-apples, and bananas has seen its best days. The cultivation of all these fruits is rapidly extending throughout Florida and the southern states of America. The Pacific states will also, I believe, be very soon able to compete on most favourable terms, as regards the cost of production, with the West Indies as well as the Mediterranean, from whence the United States have hitherto drawn immense supplies of fruit.

135. In view of these facts, it is perfectly certain that unless an earnest effort is made by the people to develop the resources of every island, and to add to the numbers of those articles which are now exported to foreign markets, the internal prosperity of the Colony is more likely to diminish than to improve.

136. I wish that I could honestly express to your Lordship my conviction that the people themselves are alive to this fact. The more intelligent of them doubtless are, but from the mass I fear it is vain to expect that devotion to industry which alone can secure success in any agricultural enterprize.

137. My best endeavours have been, and will continue to be, directed to the object of weaning them from pursuing industries which occasionally yield fair profits, or which in the future are not likely to be remunerative, and of calling their attention to those in which there is no great competition, and which, if energetically followed, would ultimately give them abundant returns; and in conclusion, I can only express an earnest hope that my endeavours in this direction may be crowned with success.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. (Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON.
The Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

TRINIDAD.

No. 7.

Governor IRVING, C.M.G., to the EARL of CARNARVON.

MY LORD, Trinidad, July 26, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Trinidad for 1875.

Taxes and Duties.

2. No change occurred during the year in the sources of revenue.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£
3. The revenue for 1875 amounted to -	291,496
The expenditure to - - -	282,294
Leaving a surplus of - - -	£9,175

To this should be added 5,519*l.*, being the amount by which the immigration revenue fell short of seven tenths of the immigration expenditure, and which is therefore due to the general revenue of the year, making a total surplus of 14,794*l.*

On the other hand, there has been expended from surplus balances at credit of the Royal Road Fund, 8,102*l.* Deducting this, there remains a sum of 6,692*l.*, which may be regarded as the net excess of receipts over payments for the year.

Comparative yearly statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

	£
4. Revenue for 1875 - - -	291,469
Do. 1874 - - -	284,491
Increase of revenue in 1875 - -	£6,978
	£
Expenditure of 1875 - - -	282,294
Do. 1874 - - -	301,692
Decrease of expenditure in 1875 -	£19,398

The revenue from Customs for 1875 is in excess of that of 1874 by 13,588*l.* On the other hand, there is a falling off in the excise duty on rum of 8,153*l.* This is to some extent counterbalanced by a larger consumption of imported spirits. The excise revenue for 1874 also was, for some reason which I am not able to explain, exceptionally large; and I am not disposed to regard the results of the two years as indicative of any permanent diminution of this source of income.

TRINIDAD.

Local Revenues.

5. The amount collected in the several ward unions in 1875, which forms no part of the general revenue of the colony, was 40,922*l.*; and the expenditure amounted to 39,197*l.*

The revenue and expenditure of the two municipal corporations has been returned as follows:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Port of Spain - - -	9,703	10,528
San Fernando - - -	4,391	4,817

Public Debt.

6. The public debt at the close of the year amounted to 191,500*l.* Of this 149,100*l.* were due on account of the railway loan of 150,000*l.*, the first instalment of 900*l.* having been paid off during the year.

Public Works.

7. An expenditure of 31,741*l.* was incurred in the construction of roads, bridges, and buildings, and 7,577*l.*, on their repair, &c. The Governor's new residence and the police barracks in Port of Spain are charged with 19,439*l.*, out of the total of 39,318*l.*. and the amount expended on them respectively up to the end of the year was 39,028*l.* and 57,745*l.* Neither building is yet completed.

Legislation.

8. Thirty-two Ordinances were passed during the year; No. 1, for raising funds in aid of immigration for the year 1875, fixed the export duty on sugar at seven shillings for a hogshead of 38-inch diameter; on molasses at 2*s.* 4*d.* a puncheon; on rum at 4*s.* 1*d.* a puncheon, and on cocoa and coffee at 10½*d.* for every 100 lbs.

Ordinance No. 2 abolished the offices of Superintendent of Public Works and Inspector of Roads, and created the new office of Director of Public Works. This ordinance is re-enacted with amendment on a technical point by Ordinance No. 10. Ordinance No. 3, to amend the law as to the punishment and custody of offenders, substitutes sentences to imprisonment for sentences to transportation. It also authorises the use of firearms by officers in charge of prisoners. Ordinance No. 4, amends the law as to the recovery of costs in suits to which the Crown is a party, making the Crown liable for the payment of costs which the court may declare it is just for the Crown to pay.

Ordinance No. 5. "For the management of Roads," abolishes the Central Road Board, and transfers the executive powers of that Board to the Director of Public Works, and its controlling authority over the local Road Boards to the Legislative Council.

No. 6 exempts from port dues every vessel belonging to or employed in the service of Her Majesty not carrying goods for hire.

No. 7, is an Ordinance for granting certain privileges to Steam Vessels in the service of the Ligne Française de Navigation á Vapeur.

No. 8 is the Supplemental Appropriation Ordinance.

No. 9 amends the Law with regard to Immigration. It provides that the mortality among indentured immigrants on any plantation shall be deemed to be excessive where in any year it exceeds by one per cent. the general mean death rate of indentured immigrants for the last five years, and forbids the allotment of immigrants to such plantation during the following year or in any subsequent year unless the Agent General is satisfied that such allotment can be made with due regard to the health of the allotted immigrants. It enables an immigrant who is physically incapable of performing a task for which he receives a day's pay, within 7½ hours, to classify himself as a half-task or three-quarter-task labourer, according to the degree of his incapacity, and to receive one half or three fourths respectively of the wages payable for a task. Power is given to magistrates to sentence an indentured immigrant for absence from work (as an alternative, or in addition to fine or imprisonment) to work on the estate to which he belongs for the time of his absence as well as for the days occupied in bringing him before the court, and for one additional day. The Ordinance sanctions the endorsation on the indenture as "lost days" of the term during which an immigrant has been imprisoned, which the immigrant is bound to make good to his employer.

Ordinance No. 11 is for regulating appeals from summary convictions. It allows an appeal to be made by the complainant in cases where a justice refuses to make a conviction or order.

No. 12, to amend the law as to the Port of Spain water rates, declares the debt due to the Government for the construction of these works to have been redeemed, and reduces by one half the general water rate on the town, and the charge for the supply of water to any premises.

Ordinance No. 13, to facilitate the establishment of assisted schools of primary education sanctions the grant to schools established by private persons of aid from the public funds on the following conditions: (1.) That provision to the satisfaction of the Board of Education be made for the control and management of the School by a local manager or local managers. (2.) That the School be open at all times to inspection or examination by an Inspector of Schools or by any officer appointed by the Government for the purpose. (3.) That the average daily attendance at the School be not less than 25. The Ordinance fixes certain standards of examination, and allows a capitation grant of 1*l.* for each pupil passed in the 1st and 2nd Standard who has attended at the School for not less than 100 days in the year, 1*l.* 5*s.* for each pupil passed in the 3rd and 4th Standard; and 1*l.* 10*s.* for each pupil passed in the 5th and 6th Standard.

Ordinance No. 14 makes the Bay of Mayaro a Port of Entry.

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Ordinance No. 15, for the protection of wild birds, prohibits for three years the catching or killing of plumage birds, and creates a close season between the 3rd of April and the 1st of September for game birds.

Ordinance No. 16 relates to the impounding of animals found trespassing.

No. 17 lays down rules for the regulation of the streets and traffic in Port of Spain and San Fernando.

No. 18 vests in the Bishop for the time being of the Church of England in Trinidad certain powers formerly vested in the Bishop of Barbados, and allows the transfer from one cure to another of any rector or curate holding office under Ordinance 16, of 1844.

No. 19, to prevent certain offences with regard to Crown lands, makes it an offence to remove or damage any landmark placed upon or for the purpose of defining the boundaries of any Crown land, and increases the amount of the protection formerly granted to surveyors while engaged in making surveys of Crown lands.

No. 20, to amend the law as to Merchant Shipping, was deemed to be defective in certain particulars and was not confirmed. Another Ordinance is about to be introduced on the same subject.

No. 21 empowers the Commissioners of the Cipero Tramway to grant licenses for the laying down of railways or tramways crossing the line of the Cipero Tramway.

No. 22 authorises the purchase by the Government of the San Fernando Jetty.

No. 23, "To provide for the Custody of Lunatics," has not been allowed.

No. 24 amends the Ordinance No. 6 of 1870, by repealing the section which authorised the levying of a separate rate for education in the several ward unions. It provides that the cost of education shall be defrayed out of the ward rates, that a school fee of not less than threepence a week for each child, with a reduction where two or more children of the same family are attending school, shall be charged, and that no State aid shall be allowed to any school in which the payment of fees is not enforced.

No. 25 is an Ordinance to amend the law as to coroners. Each stipendiary magistrate is coroner for his district. Any sudden death or death under suspicious circumstances is reported to the Government District Medical Officer, who is required to view the body, and if necessary to make a post mortem examination. The Medical Officer forwards his report to the coroner, by whom the inquest, where one is deemed necessary, is then held.

No. 26 is the Appropriation Ordinance for 1876.

No. 27, to amend the Ordinance No. 10, of 1853, allows the boroughs of Port of Spain and San Fernando to commute their liability to pay for the maintenance in the Government hospitals of each borough patient for a fixed annual payment, and it also

sanctions the transfer to the Government, in consideration from the borough funds, of the obligation of the municipality of Port of Spain to maintain primary and infant schools within the limits of the said borough.

Ordinance No. 28, prohibits the importation, except in transit of cocoa, and imposes a new tariff of wine duties.

No. 29 makes provision for the punishment of offences com mitted in relation to railways and telegraphs.

No. 30 deals with the management and disposal of Crown lands. It abolishes the office of Crown Surveyor, and transfers to that officer, under the title of Surveyor General, the duties of Sub-Intendant so soon as the latter office shall become vacant by the death, retirement, or removal of the present incumbent. It also creates a separate Survey Department, under the direction of the Surveyor General.

No. 31 authorises the raising of funds in aid of immigration for the year 1876. It fixes the export duty on sugar at 7*s.* 6*d.* a hogshead, 5*s.* a tierce, and 1*s.* a barrel; on molasses at 2*s.* 6*d.* a puncheon, and 1*s.* 3*d.* a tierce; on rum at 5*s.* a puncheon; on cocoa at 1*s.* for every 100 lbs.; and on coffee at 10*d.* for every 100 lbs.

No. 32 is an Ordinance to amend the Petroleum Ordinances, 1872 and 1874.

Civil Establishment.

9. The following are the changes which occurred in the civil establishment during the year:

The Public Works Department was completely re-organized, and placed in charge of Mr. T. E. Tanner, as Director of Public Works. Mr. G. Whitnall was appointed First Assistant Engineer, and Mr. Messervy, second assistant. Dr. Fitt was appointed Resident Surgeon of the San Fernando Hospital, in place of Dr. Chittenden, to whom a medical district was assigned. In the Treasury Department, Mr. Brown was appointed Fourth Clerk and Cashier in the place of Mr. W. A. Brereton, who was dismissed. In the Customs Department, Messrs. H. A. Pollard and F. B. Fraser were appointed to be Landing Waiters in the place of Mr. Mathieu, who resigned, and Mr. Richards, who died; and in the Judicial Department, Mr. Cazabon was appointed to be Clerk of the Peace for the county of Caroni, in succession to Mr. Paull, who retired. These changes occasioned some other minor departmental promotions.

Pensions.

10. Two new pensions were granted during the year, one, of 60*l.* per annum, to Mr. Van Schalkwyck, late French master at the Queen's Royal College; and the other, of 27*l.* per annum, to Mr. Roxburgh, a teacher in one of the Government primary schools. On the other hand, by the death of Mr. Cazabon and Mr. Fuller, pensions of 128*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 180*l.* lapsed,

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Imports and Exports.

11. The trade returns for the year are very satisfactory.

The declared value of the imports is stated to be 1,507,794*l.*, but this includes 270,922*l.* worth of gold from Venezuela, and 63,540*l.* worth of specie, on neither of which items was duty chargeable. The value of goods imported from the United Kingdom is given as 531,611*l.*, including specie to the value of 24,100*l.*, or nearly 43,000*l.* in excess of the value of the previous year's importations. From the East Indies the imports amounted to 91,133*l.*; from British North America to 57,876*l.*; and from the British West Indies to 87,280*l.*, inclusive of 14,275*l.* worth of specie.

The value of the imports from foreign countries is as follows:—

	£
France - - - - -	87,738
Germany - - - -	11,869
Spain - - - - -	11,496
United States - - - -	278,209
French West Indies - - -	14,949
Spanish West Indies - - -	5,222
Venezuela - - - -	311,887

but in this latter sum are included gold to the value of 270,922*l.*, and specie amounting to 5,840*l.*

The exports from the Colony are estimated at 1,625,082*l.*, but in this estimate are included British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufacturers to the amount of 505,455*l.*, so that the value of the produce and manufacturers of the Colony was 1,119,626*l.*

This is in excess of the value of the exports of 1874 by 123,545*l.* The quantity of sugar exported was 129,801,172 lbs.; of cocoa, 6,272,540 lbs.; molasses, 2,423,049 gallons; rum, 52,162 gallons; coffee, 14,495 lbs.; cocoa nuts, 2,978,218; bitters, 2,659½ gallons; asphalt, 14,864 tons.

12. The results of the year 1875 may be considered very satisfactory. The Island has continued to advance in prosperity; the crop of sugar is the largest which has ever been shipped; the public health has been good; and there has been no interruption whatever to the tranquility and good order which are characteristic of Trinidad.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY T. IRVING.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

Governor BERKELEY, C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Leeward Islands, St. Kitts,
June 22, 1876.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Antigua for 1875, with a Report from Mr. Baynes, the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK of ANTIGUA for the year 1875.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

The principal changes made under this head during the last seven years are as follows:—

The additional rate of 25 per cent. on the import duty was abolished in 1872, but an increase of one-half of that rate, viz., 12½ per cent., was imposed in 1875. The duty on salt pork has been reduced from 20*s.* 10*d.* to 9*s.* 5*d.* per barrel of 200 lbs. The duty on pitch pine, white pine, staves, and other woods has been reduced by about 40 per cent.

2. The tonnage duty at the rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* per ton on all vessels entering was abolished in 1871, but a tonnage duty at the rate of 9*d.* per ton was imposed in 1874 for the establishment and maintenance of a lighthouse on Sandy Island.

3. The trade tax imposed in 1866, which pressed heavily on the small shopkeepers and pedlers, &c., was abolished in 1870.

4. The land tax was considerably reduced in 1875, and a uniform rate levied in all the parishes. By this arrangement the landed proprietors have already been relieved to the extent of nearly 1,200*l.* of their taxation, and there is the prospect of a further relief to the extent of 2,400*l.* per annum.

5. A stamp duty was imposed in 1869.

6. An addition to the export duty of 1*s.* per hogshead was imposed in 1873 for the medical treatment of contract labourers at the Holberton Institution.

7. These alterations have attended been with a loss to the revenue of about 3,000*l.* per annum, viz.:—

	£
Reduction on import duties - -	2,000
„ tonnage duty - -	700
„ land tax - - -	1,200
Abolition of trade tax - - -	600
	4,500

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	£	£
Less stamp duty - - - -	700	
„ increased excise duty on rum	800	1,500
		£3,000

Finance.

8. The revenue collected in 1875 was 36,341*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*, or 5,472*l.* in excess of that of the previous year, and 3,308*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.* more than the sum at which it had been estimated. The principal increase was under the heads of import, export, and tonnage duties. This improvement in the revenue is due to the large sugar crop manufactured during the year. The only important decrease was in the land tax, occasioned by the reduction effected in the rate of the tax.

9. Debentures amounting to 1,477*l.*, which fell due in 1875, were taken up by the issue of new debentures to the same amount.

10. The expenditure for the year, including the cost of erecting the lighthouse at Sandy Island, the cost of repairing the All Saints' Church, the expense of supplementing the water supply to the city, and payments for sinking fund and interest on the public debt, was 34,158*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

11. The revenue was 2,182*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.* in excess of the expenditure.

12. As a mistaken impression appears to exist in the neighbouring islands that federation has had the effect of increasing expenditure, and consequently taxation, I subjoin statements of the financial position of Antigua; first, under the old form of government; second, under the Administrative Committee; third, under the single chamber system; and fourth, under the federal system.

In 1858, the year preceding that in which the first alteration was effected in the political constitution of the Island by the establishment of the Administrative Committee, the expenditure was 39,787*l.*, to meet which the revenue was augmented by loan to the extent of 5,119*l.*

In 1865, under the Administrative Committee system, the excess of expenditure over revenue was 11,654*l.*; 8,493*l.* of this deficiency was raised by loan, and a bill was passed in the subsequent year for imposing additional duties to meet the balance of the deficiency. The actual expenditure in 1865 was 43,670*l.*

In 1866 the expenditure, including a sum of about 28,000*l.* for the construction of the St. John's Waterworks, was 71,263*l.* I may observe that the works were established at a total cost of 33,000*l.*, and that since 1866 the Island has had to pay annually 3,000*l.* for interest and sinking fund. No provision whatever was made to meet this heavy additional charge on the revenue, the water rates imposed by law being barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of maintaining the works.

In regard to the year 1867, Governor Hill reported that the actual revenue derived for the year was short of the expenditure by nearly 15,000*l.*

In 1868, the year after the passing of the single chamber bill, the expenditure was 46,789*l.*

In 1870, the year before the federation of the Leeward Islands, the expenditure was 36,751*l.*

In 1872 large reductions were made in the taxation, affecting the revenue to the extent of 4,600*l.* per annum. Some portion of the reductions made in the import and tonnage duties were, however, reimposed early in 1875.

In 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and the early part of 1875, heavy expenditure was incurred by the employment in public works of labourers thrown out of employment by reason of the drought, by increasing the water supply of the Island generally, and by the operation of the Act of 1870, by which the cost of the medical establishment was increased by 400*l.* per annum, and whereby facilities were afforded to the working class for obtaining gratuitous hospital and medical treatment at the Holberton Institution.

13. Owing to the reduction of the import duty, the abolition of the trade tax and the tonnage duty, and the falling off in the export and excise duties on the one hand, and the additional outlay for special purposes above mentioned on the other, the revenue of 1873 was 4,854*l.* short of the expenditure. This deficiency was met from the balance remaining to the credit of the previous year.

In 1874 the revenue amounted to only 30,869*l.*, while the expenditure, also including a heavy additional outlay occasioned by the causes above stated, was 36,328*l.*, leaving a deficit of 5,458*l.*

In 1875, four years after the new form of government was established, the expenditure was reduced to 34,158*l.*, or 12,631*l.* less than that of the year 1868.

The following reductions in the cost of the establishment have been effected since the commencement of the single chamber system:—

Offices abolished.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Immigration agent	100	0	0			
Third magistrate	250	0	0			
Two clerks to magistrates	100	0	0			
Clerk in Post Office	50	0	0			
Two sub-inspectors of police	250	0	0			
Captain of Fort James	133	0	0			
Five matrosses of signal stations	135	0	0			
Inspector of Roads - 180 0 0						
Overseers „ - 240 0 0						
	420	0	0			
				1,438	0	0

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Salaries Reduced.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clerk of Council - - -	150	0	0			
Magistrate - - -	75	0	0			
Clerk of Waterworks - -	50	0	0			
Clerks in Registrar's Office - -	50	0	0			
Provost Marshal and Registrar, combined with saving of - -	300	0	0			
				625	0	0

Reductions by Federation.

Cost before federation :—						
Colonial Secretary - -	600	0	0			
Auditor-General - -	400	0	0			
Chief Justice - - -	1,100	0	0			
Puisne Judge - - -	200	0	0			
Attorney-General - -	400	0	0			
Inspector-General of Police -	400	0	0			
Inspector - - - -	125	0	0			
				3,225	0	0
Cost under federation :—						
Proportion of Colonial Secretary's salary - - - -	250	0	0			
Island Secretary's salary - -	350	0	0			
Proportion of Auditor-General's salary - - - -	250	0	0			
Proportion of Chief Justice's salary	562	10	0			
Proportion of first Puisne Judges' salary - - - -	375	0	0			
Proportion of second Puisne Judge's salary - - - -	250	0	0			
Proportion of Attorney-General's salary - - - -	250	0	0			
Proportion of Inspector-General of Police salary - -	200	0	0			
Inspector's salary - -	185	0	0			
Expenses of members of General Council - - -	95	0	0			
				2,767	10	0

Reductions in Ecclesiastical Establishment.

St. John's curates abolished 1869 -	675	0	0			
St. Philip's and St. Mary's abolished 1871 - - - -	100	0	0			
All Saint's incumbent died 1874 -	225	0	0			
St. Philip's, rector died 1875 -	300	0	0			
				1,300	0	0
Reductions consequent on the passing of the Disestablishment Act - - -				1,200	0	0
				5,020	10	0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deducting from this amount the cost of the following additions to the establishment:—		
Surveyor of Public Works -	400 0 0	
Additions to medical staff -	400 0 0	
		800 0 0
There remains a net saving of - - -		4,220 10 0

14. Further prospective reductions have been provided for by law in the cost of the establishment, under the following heads, viz.:—

	£
Ecclesiastical - - - -	2,000
Harbour Master - - -	150
Treasury - - - -	80
	2,230

Besides the foregoing reductions, there has been a large decrease under the heads of Board of Health and Militia.

15. The suggested rearrangement of the appointments and salaries of the federal officers, as vacancies occur, will also have the effect of reducing the expenditure of Antigua by 437*l.* 10*s.*

16. I also subjoin summaries of the annual receipts for import, export, and tonnage duties; the value of imports and exports, and the quantity of sugar exported from 1869 to 1874; the years 1869, 1870, 1871, being those in which the crop, although below the average of former years, was not severely damaged by bad seasons, and the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 being those in which the crop suffered severely from the effects of drought.

	Ordinary Seasons.			
	1869.	1870.	1871.	Average.
Customs, viz.:—	£	£	£	£
Import duty - - -	20,130	20,436	22,734	21,100
Export duty - - -	1,885	2,111	2,299	2,098
Tonnage duty - - -	1,653	1,659	1,912	1,741
	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.
Sugar crop - - -	10,370	12,674	13,261	12,101
	£	£	£	£
Value of imports - -	174,356	164,178	175,740	171,425
„ exports - -	200,973	234,011	247,629	227,538

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	Years of Drought.			
	1872.	1873.	1874.	Average.
Customs, viz.:—	£	£	£	£
Import duty - - -	*a*20,483	*a*17,151	*a*15,843	17,946
Export duty - - -	1,282	1,606	1,531	1,473
Tonnage duty - - -	*b*281	*b*227	730*c*	413
	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.
Sugar crop - - -	7,735	9,625	6,129	7,830
	£	£	£	£
Value of imports - -	200,577	169,156	146,758	172,164
„ exports - -	153,190	170,977	106,705	143,624

a. Additional duty on imports abolished.
b. Tonnage duty, except 3*d*. per ton for Seaman's Hospital, abolished.
c. Tonnage duty at 9*d*. per ton imposed.

17. The following table gives similar information in regard to 1875:—

	£
Import duty - - - -	19,045
Export duty - - - -	3,666
Tonnage duty - - - -	1,327
Sugar crop, hogsheads - - -	14,667
Value of imports - - -	180,363
„ exports - - -	249,677

18. It will thus be seen that the receipts for customs duties, which in 1871 amounted to 26,945*l*., realised only 18,104*l*. in 1874, exhibiting a falling off in the revenue under that head of no less than 8,840*l*.

19. The public debt in 1867 was 58,448*l*.; at the close of 1875 it was reduced to 45,493*l*.

20. A review of the financial position of the Island since the introduction of the new form of government will demonstrate that, so far from that system having had the effect of increasing the expenditure and taxation, it has, on the contrary, been attended with a considerable decrease under both heads, and that the fiscal affairs of the Island have under it been judiciously and economically administered under circumstances of great and exceptional difficulty.

Public Works.

21. A lighthouse was erected during the year on Sandy Island at a cost of 626*l*.

The light, which has been exhibited since the 1st October 1875, is a fixed, all-round, white light, at a height of 56 feet above high-water mark, and in clear weather can be seen at a distance of 13 nautical miles. The light tower is an open wooden structure painted black, surmounted by a light chamber painted red.

The position of the light is 17° 6′ 54″ N. Lat., 61° 54′ 31″ W. Long.

Legislation.

22. Thirteen Acts were passed during the year, six of which relate to the revenue. The remaining seven are—

An Act to authorise the Governor-in-Council to lease the public market of St. John's.

An Act for the better support of natural children.

An Act to amend the statistical Returns Act.

An amended Pilotage Act.

An Act relating to contagious or infectious diseases among cattle.

An Act to exempt transports from the payment of tonnage duty.

Population.

23. One thousand six hundred and forty-seven births were registered during the year, being 191 less than in the past year. The number of deaths was 1,397, being 44 in excess of the previous year.

Of the births 530, or 32 per cent., were legitimate; and 1,117, or 68 per cent., illegitimate; and 200 were still-born.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were 590, or 21 less than in the previous year.

Savings Bank.

24. The following return shows the position of the St. John's Saving Bank on the 31st December 1875:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Due to depositors - - -				12,907	10	2
Invested in local Treasury -	8,890	15	1			
Deposited in Colonial Bank -	3,800	0	0			
Cash balance - - - -	216	15	1			
				12,907	10	2

Education.

25. The Education Act passed by the General Legislative Council came into operation on the 1st January 1875. A copy of the first Report of the Inspector of Schools is appended.

Ecclesiastical.

26. The Act for the disestablishment and gradual disendowment of the Church of England was brought into operation on the 1st January 1875.

This Act protects the vested interests of the present incumbents in their salaries and allowances, and makes provision for granting

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them pensions on their retirement, whether on account of age or of infirmity.

Since the passing of the Act two livings have become vacant, that of All Saints, to which a stipend of 255*l.* was attached, and that of St. Philip's, to which a salary of 300*l.* was attached.

27. An Act has also been passed, abolishing the salary, saving the interest of the present holder, paid from public funds to the Moravian minister stationed in the division of Nonsuch.

Gaols, Prisoners, and Criminal Statistics.

28. The daily average number of prisoners in gaol, including 11 removed from other islands, was 78, showing a decrease of 30 as against the previous year. The total number of commitments for the year was 843, against 1,475 in 1874.

The number of convictions in the superior courts was 29, or 19 less than in 1874. The number of summary convictions was 1,700 less than in 1874.

This marked diminution in crime is to be attributed to the improvement in the condition of the labouring population consequent on the large crop of 1875.

The number of recommitments was 475, against 639 in the previous year.

Seven prisoners were removed during the year from the other Presidencies to the Antigua gaol under the provisions of the "Common Prison Act" of 1873.

Holberton Institution.

29. The number of admissions to the hospital was 429, against 442 in 1874. The daily average number of inmates was 150.

There were nine admissions to the lunatic asylum, and there were seven deaths. The daily average number of inmates was 48.

30. The health of the Island was good throughout the year and the conduct of the people was as usual orderly, and the public tranquillity was undisturbed.

(Signed) EDWIN BAYNES,
President of Antigua.

EDUCATION.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1875.

On this the first occasion of a report connected with elementary education in the Colony being submitted to the General Council of the Leeward Islands, it appears not unreasonable to go beyond the bare requirements of the Act, and to endeavour to present some general view of the subject, regarded not only as to its condition, past or present, but also with reference to prospects and desirable aims for the future.

For convenience of arrangement and reference, the following headings have been employed :—

General.
The Act.
Regulations.
Condition of schools. { General. / Local. / Denominational.
Extent of elementary education to be looked for in the Leeward Islands.
Conclusion.

General.

At the present time the current of public opinion in the United Kingdom has set definitely in the direction long since taken by many other civilised countries, and is recognising, ever more strongly, that while the education of children is one of the primary natural duties of parents, a function proper for Government is to enforce the performance of this duty, and where necessary to aid in providing, or even itself actually provide, the means for acquiring what, in any community aspiring to be called civilised, may be considered essential rights of every rational being, viz., the power of reading with facility, of writing legibly and with sufficient correctness to be intelligible, and of making arithmetical calculations sufficient for the every-day purposes of ordinary life. These essentials once secured, their possessor is in a position to proceed on to further acquirements, either by self-culture or otherwise, up to the limit of natural ability.

Another point, which is also gaining recognition more and more full, is that the Civil State is no fit arbiter of religious truth, but should content itself with securing entire liberty of conscience and belief to all its members; under this recognition the Government may, with equal propriety, aid religious denominations of widely differing creeds in imparting the three already named essentials of education, and, in addition to them, any other subjects not trenching upon the province of religion; or may itself undertake the provision of secular instruction.

Which course may be preferable can only be determined by local circumstances.

In the Leeward Islands, generally, the religious denominations—to their credit be it said—were the first to attempt to provide elementary education for the general population, long remaining unassisted, even obstructed, in their efforts; and even were it otherwise desirable to take the matter out of the hands of those who have so long had charge of it, the fallen prosperity of these once flourishing colonies would render it almost, if not entirely, impracticable for Government at the present time to take upon its shoulders and effectually support the whole burden of educational work.

The safer course, therefore, in this instance, clearly was to render aid to existing institutions, under due safeguards, for some

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moderate but uniform standard of efficiency, accompanied by security to individual consciences upon the religious question.

The Act.—Leeward Islands No. 2 of 1874.

Commencing with features of paramount importance, the Act as at present constituted is open to a most serious objection, namely, that should its end and aim of improved elementary education be effectually attained, the sums of money appropriated for the several Presidencies will prove inadequate for the payments in aid which its provisions contemplate; these payments, be it remarked, having been regulated upon a scale as low as could have been adopted with reasonable likelihood of bringing about the object desired.

In the next place, a serious mistake, admitted to be so by everyone practically conversant with elementary schools, is the making examination half-yearly instead of annual; this enactment could only be carried out at a great and useless waste of funds, and would be an utter nuisance, in both senses of the word, to the schools and to everybody connected with them. Formal examination being made annual, the Inspector should also pay visits of surprise to as many schools as his convenience would allow.

Passing on to other matters in the order indicated by the several clauses of the Act, the first comment suggested is that the expenses necessarily incurred by an inspector, or sub-inspector, in the performance of his duties are so considerable as to call for some supplementary allowance; another consideration being, whether it is probable that competent men can be procured for the Presidencies wherein sub-inspectors may be found necessary, at the rate of salary as at present limited?

The advisability of making grammar a *compulsory* subject is much questioned. If it is thought desirable to extend the compulsory range beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, with the addition, for female pupils, of sewing, then, in the opinion of the writer, and of many others also, geography would be found a more satisfactory and not less useful compulsory subject, leaving grammar to be relegated to the "extras."

In the communities with which we are dealing, singing might with advantage have been left to take care of itself, and need not have been embraced in the Act. The popular instincts would suffice to ensure singing of some sort as part of school routine, and congregational wants would further go to produce satisfactory singing wherever the ministers in charge interested themselves in the matter.

The number 20, in clause 6, is far too low to form the rule; raise it to at least 40, as qualifying for a "class," and allow "exceptional" aid to smaller schools where absolutely necessary.

Inconsistencies will be found between the terms of clauses 7 and 8 as regards their closing sentences.

Either by special additional appropriation under the Federal Act, *or by local Acts* in the several Presidencies, some moderate provision should be made for genuine infant schools, strictly limiting the maximum age of children attending them to seven or at most eight years.

These considerations apart, the Act may be regarded as well conceived and drawn, bearing in mind that the sanction of the Imperial Government was made conditional on the addition of a "conscience clause" at the earliest opportunity. At any rate let the system have fair trial before other than urgent or very simple alterations are attempted.

Under the present heading it should not pass unnoticed that the particular time when the new Act was brought into operation happened to be when unfortunately the Leeward Islands, more especially Antigua and St. Kitts, were suffering not only from a succession of unfavourable seasons, but also from the ravages of gale and hurricane, these also severely visiting the Virgin Islands; so that the schools had fallen off from their normal condition, under previous systems, both as to attendance and efficiency, and the school-fee question had become a greater difficulty than usual.

In framing regulations as to examination and classification of schools, it has to be carefully borne in mind that the system of the Act differs essentially from that adopted in England, where grants are earned by the passes of children individually.

Finally, as regards the Act itself, there being nothing at all in it to prevent the managers of schools which have earned a certain amount of aid from applying that amount in any way whatsoever that they please, and the main principle and merit of the Act being the principle of payment according to results, all suggestions as to specific grants of aid for teachers, sewing mistresses, assistants, pupil-teachers, books, and other school appliances, &c., &c., are irrelevant; the only question really open being whether the scale upon which the aid rendered in recognition of results has been calculated is sufficiently liberal.

Regulations.

In the matter of these, I have at this stage inserted over leaf—

(*a.*) The printed copy of those which I was given clearly to understand would be adopted.

(*b.*) The mutilated and altered version thereof which was actually sanctioned.

(*c.*) Another copy of (*a*) with such amendments and additions as experience has made appear desirable noted in the margins.

Condition of Schools General.

Seeing that it was not until the year 1833 that Government made any provision for elementary education in the mother country, there can be no surprise felt that whatever was done for

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it in the West Indies up to a period still later was due solely to the efforts of religious bodies; and when further we consider that even in the present day there are too many people to be found who regard any education given to the peasantry as serving only to unfit them for the labours which fall to their lot, it is easy to understand that this narrow-minded view was more extensively and strongly held in times past, and applicable with a greater show of reason, to a slave population. With Government thus ignoring what is now regarded as one of its plain duties, and with the obstacles of private and interested prejudice to contend against, the real wonder is that so much should nevertheless have been achieved up to the present time towards the general spread of that elementary knowledge which should be looked upon as one of the birthrights of civilization.

One difficulty to be noted is that of securing a sufficient supply of qualified and reputable teachers; but it would be foreign to this Report to go beyond thus calling attention to the subject unless it be to point out the desirability and justice of securing to teachers in some way a provision for retirement when incapacitated by old age or ill-health. For want of this, schools are sometimes, through kind feeling for a teacher whose dismissal would involve penury, allowed to remain in hands that have ceased to be efficient.

Irregular and unpunctual attendance on the part of the children is another great drawback for which some remedy must be found, in order to bring the schools into a satisfactory condition; to this end, unless we are to have compulsion, harmonious exertions will be requisite on the part of ministers of religion, teachers, parents, and employers.

Another circumstance that has operated considerably against efficiency in our schools, especially in Antigua, has been the multiplication of comparitively small schools, arising partly from the conflicting interests of the religious denominations, each desirous of making schools subsidiary to the keeping together of its congregations, instead of treating them solelyfrom the educational point of view; partly from a current delusion as to the climate making it a hardship for children born in it to journey some five, four, or even three miles daily to and fro, although their parents would without scruple send them from one end of an island to the other on any trifling errand, and although planters employ them in any work for which their muscular strength renders them available. For *infants* within due limit of age as already indicated, the establishment of schools in localities which, while possessing but a small population, are comparatively isolated, is not only justifiable but necessary; whereas for the efficient imparting of instruction to older children, schools established under such circumstances are not only satisfactory, but most needlessly swell the total expenditure.

Whenever it shall become fairly practicable to reduce the number of schools, other than "infant," to one large school for every two thousand inhabitants or thereabouts, a great step will have

been reached towards a sufficient elementary education at a reasonable cost.

On the part of school-managers there is a constant and not unnatural attempt to make *Government aid* amount as nearly as possible to *Government support;* yet it should surely stand as an obvious axiom that aid should be less than that which is aided. A fair proportion would be for the aid to amount to one-half of that which it aids; and if this proportion closely obtained throughout our schools they would be on a reasonably healthy footing as to available funds. Under present arrangements a "first class" school of *moderate* size can earn some 40*l.* of Government aid, a "second class" upwards of 30*l.*, and a "third class" about 20*l.*,—amounts, upon the proportion just suggested, fairly equivalent to their educational value.

Too little appears to be attempted by managers of schools in the Leeward Islands in the direction of raising aid for their schools by appeal, either public or private, to estate proprietors, managers, merchants, and other members of the more well-to-do classes of the community, as individuals. I know from frequent conversations that some such aid, perhaps mainly in small sums, would in many instances be most willingly given if sought for when the donor could feel assured that sound education was being thereby promoted.

To enter at length into the shortcomings of the schools of the Leeward Islands in respect of their actual teaching under past arrangements would be simply to echo that which has been fully set forth in print by Government inspectors elsewhere, concerning their first experiences of schools which had hitherto been subjected to no competent or impartial supervision outside of those immediately interested in them. A brief sketch may be given as follows:—

Too much concentration of the teacher's attention upon the more advanced children, to the detriment of those lower down in the school.

Reading too often done by rote, instead of being the result of careful training in the sounds due to simple combinations of letters. It has occurred in the course of this year's examination that a child was able to go on with its so-called "reading" just as fluently after the book had been closed, nor would this be found a rare occurrence. Writing from dictation, where reading has from any cause fallen into the above spurious form, must inevitably prove utterly defective and void of practical value.

In arithmetic there has been similar unsoundness, chiefly in an absence of due heed to "notation" in the earlier teaching, neglect of this point showing its injurious effects up to the most advanced pupils in a school; another point not sufficiently looked after being, that the answer to any given sum should not merely be correct in itself, but arrived at by a thoroughly sound method of working, understoood by the child, and intelligible at a glance to any proficient in the subject.

Any one wishing to gain fuller insight into these and similar

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defects may be referred to the Jamaica Reports of Mr. Savage, or to the Home Blue Books containing the Inspectors' Reports upon Elementary Education.

A common hallucination of ministers and other managers in charge of schools is to look upon a certain few children as fair exponents of the value of a school. In every school of reasonable size there will be found children with natural ability sufficient for it to be predicated of them that, under any teaching, however indifferent, perhaps even without any definite teaching, they would acquire a serviceable amount of ordinary knowledge. What Government has to aim at securing is that for *all* children not materially below the average in capacity there should be established in our elementary schools a course of training calculated to bring them to a standard of useful practical efficiency, so far at least as regards reading, writing, and arithmetic. This result I believe to have been the original scope of the framers of our own Act, and others of like import, and to be likely to find ultimately through these Acts a fairly satisfactory realisation, the standards of attainments exacted under them being very judiciously moderate, while at the same time the examinations are searching and thorough.

Condition of Schools, Antigua.

Elementary education having been aided by Government since the year 1857, and under regular inspection, with, for the last few years, a portion of the aid made contingent on results, there were immediately before the coming into operation of the present Act 46 schools on the Government list; out of these eight were classed as infant schools; and in respect of attainments, at least eight more might have been so classed; of the remainder, about two-thirds appear to have been doing really useful work as mixed schools.

The chief flaws in the arrangements now bygone were tendencies on the part of the commissioners of education, and to a certain extent, of inspectors also, towards undue leniency; the former body over-zealous to give the benefit of the Government grant as closely as possible up to its limit, without sufficient heed to securing an adequate return in actual educational results; the latter gentlemen from time to time giving most unfavourable reports of particular schools, but at the same time too seldom pressing their condemnation home by urging an *immediate* withdrawal of aid.

Previous to the Federal Act, the Anglican, Moravian, and Wesleyan schools were the sole recipients of aid; there have now been added one Roman Catholic school and one undenominational school.

Condition of Schools, St. Kitts.

The general system upon which Government aid to elementary schools in this Presidency was based was, *primâ facie*, unlikely to produce good fruit, inasmuch as, under its provisions, inspection, though frequent, could only be of cursory character, and no re-

port from the Inspector as to the inefficiency of a school could have affected its share of the grant so long as the necessary average attendance was maintained and certain dry points of routine observed.

Nevertheless, the actual results realised were at least equal to those obtained in Antigua. This anomalous outcome was due, partly to rewards given under the name of prize-money, on a scale much higher than that of Antigua, to teachers successfully competing at an annual examination; partly to a liberal award of prizes to children sent up from the various schools to a public examination held in the Court House of the Island.

The loss of their chances of prize-money was for the teachers at the time employed in St. Kitts a real hardship, unavoidably attaching to the change of system. In Antigua all such extra forms of assistance to schools admitted of being taken into account in calculating the scale of "advances" for the first year of the new system, since all had come alike out of one common fund; whereas in St. Kitts even this temporary continuance could not be made available, because the teachers' prize-money had not been drawn from the money provided for education by the Local Act, but from a special appropriation annually voted by the Legislature.

At the close of 1874 there were 29 schools on the Government list, whereof four were known as infant schools, and six more were practically such; while of the remainder 15 might fairly be regarded as of reasonable utility.

With ample experience of the schools in this Presidency, I am able to endorse thoroughly Mr. Watts' Report, viewed as a whole; there has been even greater leniency shown in it than I should, *à priori*, have expected to find myself justified in showing, had I conducted the examination in person.

Condition of Schools, Dominica.

When compared with Antigua or St. Kitts, this island has laboured under disadvantages so obvious that it would have been unreasonable to have expected the state of education therein to be equal to that arrived at in those Presidencies.

In two reports, the one in ordinary course on the denominational schools, and the other specially furnished on the Government schools, Mr Watt, acting for me during my unavoidable absence, has, by virtue of his personal familiarity with the Island, been able to set forth in detail not only a view of the existing aspect of affairs, but also a scheme promising, so far as concerns the immediate future, something like a satisfactory adaption of available resources to the requirements which they have to meet.

If it is held desirable to have a definite and recognised language spoken in the Colony, the need of efficient elementary schools in Dominica is strengthened by the argument that only through them can there be expectation of eliminating, within any moderate number of years, the patois now current.

As a noteworthy fact arising out of the peculiar circumstances

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of this Presidency, I find that, although the system of aid to denominational schools was recognised by the Legislature so far back as 1842, there were at the close of 1874 only three such schools in receipt of grants, the remainder of the Government money appropriated for education being applied to the maintenance of Government schools; while in no other of the Leeward Islands was there at the date cited a single elementary school so supported.

Condition of Schools, Nevis and Montserrat.

In both these Presidencies Government aid was of much more recent introduction than in any one of the three Islands already dealt with, and in both alike there had been entire absence of supervision outside of the managers in charge of the schools; the natural consequence was, with very few exceptions, complete failure to reach the standard of requirements of the new system, or even to bring the schools technically within the conditions laid down by the Act. To have withheld aid altogether from the schools which, under the circumstances mentioned above, failed on the occasion of this, their first, examination or formal inspection to come up to a third class, would have been a discouragement to those who had established and long maintained them too serious to be advisable; and exceptional aid was therefore accorded to all such as could show any fair plea for obtaining it.

It may be mentioned that among schools to receive aid in Montserrat is an undenominational school, recently established through the Sturge family, which should in course of time become a model of what is desirable for our labouring classes.

Condition of Schools, Virgin Islands.

From causes beyond my control the schools in this Presidency have not yet been visited or examined. No applications for aid were sent in until long after the date fixed for their reception. There came eventually a list from the Wesleyan minister, specifying five schools for which aid was sought, and referring to a sixth as to be subsequently brought forward.

Later on five schools were submitted by the Anglican minister.

Seeing that the total amount available for grants for the whole group of islands is some 40*l.*,—a sum which would not provide the aid for more than one large first class school or two fairly attended third class,—seeing also that there are at least four islands in the group absolutely requiring school provision, it must, I think, be evident that there *must* be increase of the appropriation under the Act in order to admit of effectual application in this instance, and that some modification of rules may have to be allowed in order to meet the peculiar features of the case; while it may not on the whole have been a misfortune hat, as I have already said, the Act as it stands should not have been brought into effect in this Presidency.

Condition of Schools, Denominational.

Under this head but few remarks can properly find expression here.

In Antigua and St. Kitts, schools conducted by the Moravians are, speaking generally, distinctly superior to any other; this from causes easily intelligible, namely, that they establish very few schools remote from their mission premises, where everything is continually open to the minister's supervision, both the ministers and their wives not unfrequently taking part in the actual teaching; that their buildings are usually more commodious and better arranged for school purposes than those of the other denominations, and also more efficiently equipped with the requisite appliances and books. Their few outlying schools are neither better nor worse than those of other denominations.

In too many cases the Anglican schools are held in churches or chapels so fitted up, all other considerations apart, as to make the due handling or teaching of a number of children almost impossible. Some of the Wesleyan combinations of chapel and schoolroom are open to much the same objection, and the schoolrooms proper, whether of Anglicans or Wesleyans, are frequently of dimensions too small for the number of scholars attending them.

A point to which I feel attention must be called is the desirability, nay, the urgent necessity, for some general agreement on the part of the ministers of all denominations not to employ in their respective schools teachers who have been dismissed by another denomination for immorality or other serious cause.

I am in a position to affirm positively that sufficient regard has not hitherto been paid to this point, which, in the true interest of the teachers themselves, as well as in that of the schools and their managers, is of extreme importance.

Extent of Elementary Education to be looked for in the Leeward Islands.

For guidance in this respect it may be worth while to have before us in brief some of the conclusions and results arrived at in other places, and I have, therefore, thrown together short extracts, such as the sources of reference available could furnish, bearing upon recent educational proceedings in England and in Jamaica; the latter coming naturally before us as having supplied the model for our present system and Act. More special reference has been made to the date 1871, as being that of the last census.

At one time I had too hastily adopted an estimate which is often put forward in educational statistics as representing the number of children we should look for in our schools, namely, those between five years of age and fifteen. In the Leeward Islands this number would be found to comprise more than one fifth of the total population; and in no country in the world has

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the attendance at school of one person out of every five been as yet realised.

Tracing the course of events in England, the first annual grant was made for educational purposes in Great Britain in 1833, the amount being 20,000*l.*; in 1851 the amount had risen to 150,000*l.*; while in 1871 the sum actually expended in the one form of grants in aid to schools reached, for England and Wales only, 639,660*l.*

Prior to 1847 no grants were made except in aid of *building* schools and in aid of normal schools. Of 500,000*l.* spent between 1839 and 1850 upon English schools, 405,000*l.* went to the Established Church, 8,000*l.* to Wesleyans, and 1,049*l.* to Roman Catholics.

Coming to the time when matters began to be dealt with in earnest, "to Mr. Edward Baines belongs in a great degree the "merit of having brought about a pretty general concurrence of "opinion on the question, how many ought to have been "attending school on 31st March 1851, the day on which the "census was taken?

"Before the discussions which took place in 1846 upon his "estimates, some very extravagant ideas were afloat upon the "subject.

"This gentleman then estimated, after an apparently careful "course of reasoning, that if out of every *nine* individuals in "England one were to be found belonging to some day-school, the "proportion would be quite as high as the condition of society in "England would permit. Most competent writers are now in-"clined to assume that one in *eight* would be a satisfactory "proportion, after making due allowances for practical impedi-"ments. This on the population of England and Wales "(17,927,609) gives 2,240,951 as the number to be under "school instruction in 1851. This number, it is said, if con-"stantly connected with day-schools, allows an average of *five* "*years and a half* of school instruction to all the children "between five and fifteen years of age; and although the fact "that the children of the middle and upper classes spend in "general *more* than five years at school creates the certainty "that the children of the poor spend *less*, yet, even allowing for "this reduction, it is argued, the estimate would leave for the "children of the labouring classes a period of four or five years' "schooling between their fifth and fifteenth years,—a longer "time than practically children of these classes can be reckoned "to remain."

In their Report for 1875 the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education say—

"We assume that in England and Wales, with a population of upwards of 22,000,000, the average daily attendance at efficient elementary schools ought to amount to about 3,000,000. The accommodation for this number of scholars ought to be considerably in excess of the average daily attendance, and to

provide for a maximum attendance of not much less than 4,000,000.

"The schools now in receipt of annual aid will hold somewhat more than 2,000,000. The supply of 1871 in aided schools was consequently sufficient for little more than one-half of the school population."

In 1874 the London School Board based its calculations upon children between three and thirteen years of age.

Accepting the scale of *one in eight*, let us see what approximation towards it has been reached amongst ourselves.

Jamaica.

1868.	12,216.	Average attendance in schools inspected.
1871.	506,154.	Total population.
„	63,269.	One eighth thereof.
„	19,644.	Average attendance in schools inspected.
1874.	25,160.	Do. do.

Antigua.

1871.	34,344.	Total population.
„	4,293.	One eighth.
„	2,060.	Average attendance in *schools aided.*
1875.	1,830.	Average attendance in *schools to which aid is continued.*

St. Kitts.

1871.	28,169.	Total population.
„	3,521.	One eighth.
„	1,745.	Average attendance in *schools aided.*
1875.	1,327.	Average attendance in *schools to which aid is continued.*

Dominica.

1871.	27,585.	Total population.
„	3,448.	One eighth.
„	1,200.	*Estimated* average attendance in *known schools.*
1875.	600.	*Estimated* average attendance in *schools either aided or supported by Government.*

Nevis.

1871.	11,704.	Total population.
„	1,463.	One eighth.
„	480.	*Estimated* average attendance in *schools claiming aid.*
1875.	406.	Average attendance in *schools to which aid is continued.*

Montserrat.

1871.	8,693.	Total population.
„	1,087.	One eighth.

Antigua.	1871.	450.	*Estimated* average attendance in *schools claiming aid.*
	1875.	448.	Average attendance in *schools to which aid is continued.*

Virgin Islands.

1871.	6,426.	Total population.
„	803.	One eighth.
„	355.	*Estimated* average attendance in *schools claiming aid.*

From the figures just given it will be seen that in Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, it may fairly be assumed that, allowance being made for private schools, there had been reached, before the introduction of the present Act, a proportion of about one in sixteen of their populations, as attending school, while for Nevis the ratio was about one eighteenth, and for Dominica not more than one twentieth.

The *immediate* effect of the Federal Act, so far as regards schools continuing to receive aid, has been, as might very naturally have been expected, to reduce the attendance averages given for the several Presidencies by about one fifth; Montserrat forming a marked exception, owing to a large school established there since the coming into operation of the Act.

When, however, the principles and system embodied in the Act shall have been longer in operation, under such modifications as are absolutely necessary and with adequate provision of funds, I see little or no reason to doubt that though the schools for elementary education, properly so called, aided under it may be fewer in number than those formerly aided, the average attendances will not merely recover the reduction remarked upon in the preceding paragraph, but will rise beyond the old figures; and that if the schools thus aided are supplemented by a due proportion of infant schools, the Government will ultimately secure much improved elementary education for an attendance of about one twelfth of the Leeward Islands' population. To get beyond this proportion I conceive that some form of "compulsion" will be found requisite.

As regards Jamaica the Inspector, Mr. Savage, writes that, after seven years' experience of its working, their Act has received universal approval, even those managers who were its most persistent opponents having been won over. Before the time of their new Act the amount of Government aid in Jamaica was *relatively* less than that in the Leeward Islands; and, so far as I can gather, their schools must, on the average, have been inferior to ours. From 184 schools aided in that Island in 1868, the number has risen to 490 in 1874; the amount of grants in aid to these schools rising from 2,928*l.* for the former year to 12,707*l.* 12*s.* for the latter, irrespective of "opening" and other special grants. The total cost of *all* the schools in Jamaica for

the year 1874 is estimated at nearly 42,000*l.*, *exclusive* of the cost of inspection or any other matters outside of the actual school-work.

As an approximate guide, it may be taken that an expenditure of 2*s.* a head per annum upon the total population of a community would afford the opportunity of sound education to all classes of it, supposing the requisite buildings to have been already provided and no outside expenses, such as that of inspection, included. Upon this scale the entire expenditure per annum upon the schooling of all grades would be about 13,000*l.*, and according to the view put forth in the earlier part of this Report, the share thereof to be borne by the Government would be about 4,300*l.*, irrespective of buildings, inspection, &c. As bearing upon my estimate of 90*l.* as sufficing for the due support of a fair-sized second class school, I am tempted to note here that from, a pamphlet published by a country clergyman in England, a personal friend of mine, now deceased, giving a summary of his parochial work and statistics for the year 1873, I find the working cost of his school, with an average attendance of 70, is given at the said 90*l.*

Conclusion.

After the foregoing portion of my Report was written, a resolution was passed by the House of Assembly in St. Kitts for the guidance of their delegates to the Federal Council. On the four amendments proposed therein there appears to be need of some short special comment.

On (1), that "The superintendence of the general working of "the system, including the appropriation of the sums granted "to the Colony, be entrusted to a local board of education in "each Presidency," it must be obvious at a glance that it would go to upset any uniformity of system; moreover, as such boards were formerly constituted in these Presidencies, the control virtually rested in the interested hands of the minisrers of the different denominations, while it would be, to say the least, difficult to form a board possessing sufficient practical conversance with elementary education if these ministers were to be excluded.

Let it be remarked that there is no sort of analogy between such boards and the school boards at home; the latter being mainly constituted for local rate-levying, providing school accommodation, and enforcing school attendance, their province not in any way clashing with that of the Government Inspectors.

On (2), "That provision be made for the training and examination of the "teacher's in the schools of the Colony," suffice it to say that, while in itself a wholesome suggestion, it lies, as has been already pointed out, beyond the scope of an Act based upon payment according to results in the schools themselves.

On (3), "That the classification of schools for the purpose of "determining the amount of money to be granted be determined "rather by the number of children attending the schools than by "the result of a chance examination held by an inspector."

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Complete stultification of the Act underlies this proposal, which would ignore knowledge ascertained to be really acquired, in favour of the bare assumption that all children attending any sort of school must be deriving the benefit of useful instruction.

On (4), "That the teaching of the Holy Scriptures be encouraged in the schools of this Colony, and that knowledge thereof be made one of the subjects of the examination for the purpose of determining the amount of aid to be given," I would remark that surely, by the grants in aid to schools of which the utter majority are under the management of ministers of some Christian denomination, the *teaching* of the Holy Scriptures is now being encouraged by our Government. Are there not also Sunday schools, which, through due, though not exclusive, attention given to secular instruction on the weekdays, are left entirely free for this one object?

Is not our Government, by recognising under proper precaution denominational schools, wherein are taught not only the Holy Scriptures, but the various and too often conflicting doctrines and dogmata deduced therefrom by different sects, evidencing with sufficient clearness that, while confining itself to its own sphere, it does not *dis*courage but *en*courage the *teaching* of the Holy Scriptures? To go yet further and accept the closing portion of this amendment would seem to be for the Government to trespass beyond its appropriate limits.

When the manner in which the Education Act has first been put into operation, and the statements of account as to the expenditure for the year consequent thereon are looked into, it will be fully manifest that the expectations held out of lenient and liberal treatment in introducing the change of system have received as ample realisation as could with any consistency be allowed by those to whom was entrusted the responsibility of the introduction.

(Signed) HENRY W. MARSHAL, M.A.,
H.M. Inspector of Schools for
the Leeward Islands.

St. Kitts, Dec. 9, 1875.

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No. 9.

Governor Berkeley, C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Leeward Islands, St. Kitts,
July 22, 1876.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1875, together with the report of the President thereon.

2. I am glad to have it in my power to confirm Mr. Eldridge's statements as to the improvement which has lately manifested itself in the finances of the Presidency.

3. Whilst concurring in Mr. Eldridge's observations as to the unsatisfactory condition of the schools in Dominica, I must point out that these schools have for many years past been in a very bad and inefficient state. I am, however, of opinion that under the operation of the Leeward Islands Education Act, the grave defects existing under the former system will to some extent be remedied, and a better result will shortly be arrived at. In my Despatch No. 173 of the 21st instant, I forwarded to your Lordship Mr. Marshal's very able report on the working of the new educational scheme in the Leeward Islands, and I now transmit a copy of a special report from the Acting Inspector on the Dominica schools. I may add that some incompetent masters have already been removed, and that the Acting Inspector is now making arrangements for gradually supplying the Dominica Government schools with a more efficient and better trained class of teachers.

4. The disease known as the yaws, I regret to observe, is still spreading, and I fear that the cost of establishing and maintaining the district hospitals will exceed by a considerable amount the estimated sum, the President having in a recent letter stated that within a few days after the opening of the hospital in District No. 1, 33 persons applied for admission, and that the medical officer reported that he would shortly have over 300 inmates in his hospital.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon.
The Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) George Berkeley,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 9. July 22, 1876.

Report on the Blue Book for the Year 1875.

Financial.

The improvement anticipated in my Report on the Blue Book for 1874 has been realised, and the present aspect of agricultural

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and commercial affairs justifies the hope that it may be maintained during the present year.

No new sources of taxation were put into operation during 1875. Two tax Acts were passed, to take effect in 1876; under the "Yaws Act" ten per centum was added to existing taxes of all kinds, to provide a fund for arresting the progress of the yaws disease; and the receipts under the "Stamp Act" are specially appropriated to the Waterworks sinking fund. The estimates of both revenue and expenditure were exceeded; the former realised 626*l.* more than was expected, notwithstanding the loss arising from professional and watermen's and porters' licenses, as well as a credit to roads of 48*l.*, paid into the Treasury in 1876 under arrears of revenue; the latter was exceeded under the following heads of expenditure:—Pensions, 55*l.*; administration of justice, 42*l.*; charitable allowances (poorhouse and infirmary), 339*l.*; works and buildings, 193*l.*; interest on Waterworks Loan, 220*l.*; and miscellaneous, 472*l.* In the last item are included 75*l.* expenses of Mr. Prestoe on his recent visit to the island to report on the coffee cultivation, 100*l.* for the passage money of medical officers, 100*l.* for the purchase of indexes to the records in the Colonial Registrar's Office from Mr. Lloyd. In addition to these sums the arrears of 1874 amounted to 775*l.*, less the balance in hand on 1st of January 1875, of 527*l.* or 248*l.*, making an increased expenditure of - - - - £1,569

This amount was somewhat counterbalanced by savings on—

	£	
Telegraph - - - -	400	
Roads and bridges - - -	111	
Education - - - -	77	
Treasury and medical department -	247	
		835
Total increased expenditure - -		£734

The financial position for the year 1875 may be summed up as follows:—

	£	£
Ordinary receipts - -	16,682	
Extraordinary (Waterworks Loan)	5,000	
		21,682
Arrears of 1874, paid in 1875 -	775	
Less balance in hand - -	527	
	248	
Ordinary expenditure - -	15,990	
Extraordinary (construction Waterworks) - - -	5,028	
		21,266
Balance available for 1876 -		£416

The revenue and expenditure for the past six years were as follows:—

Revenue.	Year.	Expenditure.
£		£
15,721	1870	15,248
15,440	1871	16,071
17,310	1872	17,162
16,424	1873	17,544
15,022	1874	17,456
21,682	1875	21,793

The revenue and expenditure in 1875 were exceptionally increased by the Waterworks Loan of 5,000*l.*, and the construction of the Waterworks at a cost of 5,028*l.*

The expenditure on roads and bridges and public works for the past six years amounts to 11,211*l.* and 6,547*l.* respectively.

Public Debt.

Hurricane Loan (payable in 5 years)	*£4,014 6 8
Waterworks Construction Loan (payable in 25 years)	5,000 0 0

The following tables exhibit the principal imports and exports from 1870 to 1875:—

IMPORTS.

Year.	Imported from			
	Great Britain.	British West Indies.	Foreign West Indies.	United States.
	£	£	£	£
1870	22,505	30,926	6,673	174
1871	23,357	33,136	4,888	600
1872	22,257	39,976	6,651	—
1873	18,663	37,307	6,582	—
1874	16,926	33,211	6,577	—
1875	17,245	37,217	7,848	—

EXPORTS.

Year.	Exported to			
	Great Britain.	British West Indies.	Foreign West Indies.	United States.
	£	£	£	£
1870	56,405	3,381	1,928	533
1871	49,940	2,424	1,131	1,463
1872	56,606	3,945	1,034	259
1873	54,292	4,001	3,591	136
1874	60,004	5,460	2,256	—
1875	58,561	5,946	4,136	2,978

* Another instalment of 804*l.* was paid in March this year on account of this loan.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES exported for the past Five Years.

Year.	Sugar.		Molasses.		Rum.		Coffee.		Cocoa.		Farine Manise.		Lime Juice.		Tamarinds.		Logwood.		Firewood.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Cords.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
1871	66,219	46,356	94,015	1,921	40,615	2,545	15,734	379	208,433	2,319	3	1	3,593	170	7	10	19	23	670	373
1872	61,418	51,558	105,282	3,476	24,630	1,543	12,466	337	204,773	2,546	246	63	5,932	691	131	55	20	33	853	453
1873	69,300	51,927	95,613	2,081	16,282	1,140	13,319	403	186,688	2,216	741	180	7,317	738	260	173	8	14	1,139	592
1874	65,903	54,727	70,349	2,312	32,498	2,280	12,046	395	189,782	2,164	147½	34	12,462	1,601	251	252	105	165	1,474	743
1875	74,446	56,105	88,140	4,797	17,041	1,443	10,990	328	200,113	2,661	870	131	8,400	1,824	235	188	153	250	1,520	794

SHIPPING.

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1870 -	338	9,291	1,328	351	9,869	1,397
1871 -	311	12,748	1,486	319	12,491	1,472
1872 -	479	9,581	1,625	492	9,151	1,643
1873 -	419	9,242	1,582	419	9,459	1,612
1874 -	361	9,549	1,407	357	9,626	1,421
1875 -	529	12,657	2,009	503	12,091	1,923

TONNAGE.

Entered.	1875.	Cleared.
11,120	British	10,605
526	French	745
735	American	381
38	Danish	223
68	Swedish	90
170	Dutch	47
12,657	Total	12,091

Public Works.

The construction of the Roseau Waterworks may fairly be chronicled as a work of great importance, in not only providing a protection to the town against the ravages of fire, but in contributing to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. In all probability an extension of this work through the smaller streets will be necessary to meet the increasing demands from householders for private services. The initiation of this measure is due to the senior member for Roseau, Mr. A. E. Potter, and long and deservedly will his name be associated with this work of utility and comfort. Extensive repairs to Fort Young, the gaol, and the sea-wall were also completed during the year.

Legislation.

During the year some 18 Acts became law, many of these are of an important character, none perhaps more so than the enactment "for making provision for arresting the spread of the disease "called yaws." The provisions of this Act are most stringent, and it secures the segregation of the afflicted, which is so essential to the stamping out of a disease which has spread to a considerable extent amongst our labouring population. An imposition of ten per centum on the existing sources of revenue is levied under this Act to meet the heavy expenditure likely to be incurred. The

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working of the measure is confided to the Governor and a board of five commissioners.

Eight Acts relating to the revenue, its collection and expenditure, were passed, viz., the reorganisation of the Treasury Department; the appropriation of certain sums for particular branches of the public service; the raising 5,000*l.*, to be repaid by an annual sinking fund; to refund advances by the Colonial Bank for the construction of the Roseau Waterworks; the opening of a second port of entry in the Island, at Portsmouth; the renewing of the general taxation on imports, exports, tonnage, trade licenses, house and income taxes; the Stamp Act, to aid in providing the sinking fund for the Waterworks.

Enactments were also passed for regulating the attendance of medical witnesses at inquests; for compiling and editing a new edition of the Laws of the Presidency; for pensioning the master and mistress of the poorhouse; for regulating the duties and fares of porters and watermen; for commuting the Marshal's fees for a fixed annual sum; and for vesting certain lands and buildings the generous gift of the Honourable Dr. Imray and his brother, in trustees for the benefit of the Roseau Infirmary.

Civil Establishment.

During the year three gentlemen arrived for the medical districts, Mr. Frederic La Croix, M.R.C.I.E., L.S.A.; Mr. F. H. Edmonds, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.; Mr. M. P. Duke, M.R.C.S.L., L.K.G., C.P.S., L.M. The former died after a few months' residence from a long-standing disease not contracted in the island. Dr. Edmonds was transferred to an appointment in the Presidency of Montserrat. Mr. W. H. Sherwood, M.D., died in the early part of the year; he had been a long resident in the island. Mr. James Alford Podd was appointed Sub-inspector of Schools. Mr. George P. Winston to the office of Revenue Officer at Portsmouth.

Pensions.

The late master and matron of the poorhouse were placed upon the pension list at an annual cost of 32*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Population.

Census of 1871	27,172
Births in 1875	800
	28,972
Deaths in 1875	384
Total	28,588

The present system of registration is exceedingly faulty and requires improvement; the matter must shortly engage the attention of the Legislature.

Savings Bank.

The lodgments in this institution still continue very limited, but evidence is given of its convenience and safety to the thrifty by the deposit of some 20*l.* odd.

Education.

The instruction afforded our people is at best meagre and unsatisfactory, untrained teachers and the want of inspection has induced apathy with teachers, parents, and children, consequently education is at its lowest ebb. The recent Federal Act has done much in disclosing the real state of things, and action under its provisions has aroused a feeling of keen interest amongst all classes on behalf of this important subject, and it is to be hoped that energetic inspection will soon raise the schools of the Presidency to a creditable level.

There are six denominational schools receiving Government aid:—

1 Anglican, average attendance 36 ; aid, 17*l.* 4*s.* ;
2 Roman Catholic, average attendance 187 ; aid 57*l.* 8*s.* ;
3 Wesleyan, average attendance 128 ; aid, 27*l.* 16*s.*;

and there are 12 Government schools in various parts of the island, with an average attendance of 523, sustained at a cost of 425*l.* ; and the fees paid by the children at these schools amounted to 62*l.* 8*s.*, a moiety of which was paid to the teachers.

General.

The most sceptical must acknowledge that some signs of advancement are visible in Dominica. The sugar crop was certainly as large as ever made, if not, considering the present weight of the hogshead, the largest on record ; and the extended cultivation of coffee, cocoa, limes, annatto, manioc, and ground provisions is manifest on all sides. The export of furniture wood is being revived, and the extract of essential oils from leaves of fragrant shrubs promises to add to the value of our exports. Strangers are visiting the Island and admiring its richness of soil and fertility ; and inquiry is being made for extensive tracts of Crown land, with a view to the development of latent resources.

The opening of the town of Portsmouth for trade has given a considerable stimulus to the northern portion of the Island, and legitimate trade is supplanting illicit traffic ; the revenue is being augmented, cultivation extended, and the supply of fruit and vegetables cannot keep way with the demand. The safety of the harbour has long rendered it a favourite resort of American whalers ; but now that traffic can be legally carried on, small ventures from these vessels are already appearing, to be followed by larger shipments, while the smaller craft from the northern and western islands, no longer subjected to the calms and delay in proceeding to Roseau, gladly avail themselves of the revenue facilities afforded. Portsmouth is destined to be a flourishing

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port. Bi-weekly steam communication exists between Roseau and Portsmouth, and the inland post makes a bi-weekly circuit through the Presidency.

The peasant proprietors are very numerous, and under judicious management might be used as a powerful lever in raising the island to greater prosperity; they are industrial, and only require the help of a paternal Government to aid them in producing crops at less exhaustive rates than are now paid for the means to carry on their properties. The number of estates is small, and many of them, from force of circumstances, are not cultivated to their fullest extent.

The gold mines of Venezuela have deprived us of many useful men, but it is questionable whether this migration affects the interest of the place; the fortunate return, and spend their gains in lands and houses. There are no inducements for permanent residences in Bolivar, and the attractions of home draw very many back again to their families. Many reasons may be assigned for the exodus to Bolivar, but of this there can be no doubt, if the capital necessary to land them in Bolivar was worked upon with the same energy and sweating brow in their own land, the return, although possibly not so rapid, would be equally good, while the relative physical strain on the constitutions from various causes would in no way be as detrimental to the emigrants.

The Crown lands are sold on the most reasonable terms; the soil cannot be surpassed; the rainfall is equal, if not greater, than most islands around us; and there are no pestilential vapours to enervate and strike down the industrious. Nature has done everything, and man needs but to use a moderate exertion to reap his reward.

The health of the island has been good. The yaws disease is spreading; but a stringent legislative enactment came into operation this year, with a view to arresting the disease, and it is fervently hoped that these measures may be effectual. The Roseau Infirmary has done much to alleviate suffering during the year.

From information afforded to me, I have every reason to look forward to a year of fair prosperity. The corn crop will not be as large as last year, but will, no doubt, yield an average, although the rains of the past and present month must tend to retard the manufacture and damage the yield.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. M. ELDRIDGE,
President.

ST. KITTS.

No. 10.

Governor Berkeley, C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, Leeward Islands, St. Kitts, May 22, 1876.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of St. Kitts for 1875, together with a report from President Moir.

I have, &c.

(Signed) George Berkeley,
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Government House, April 17, 1876.

I entered so fully into the different subjects connected with the Blue Book returns of this Presidency for the years 1873 and 1874, that I would be filling up paper, only to find myself travelling over very much of the same ground which I had already surveyed, were I once more to refer in succession to the subjects specified in the index.

2. I therefore shall content myself, for the most part, by transmitting a few comparative tables on the most important statistics of the Island, which will furnish all needful information, for the purposes of comparison, as to the past and present state of the Presidency.

3. The changes in the taxation, by Acts passed in 1875, came partially into operation, but their effects will only be properly realized during the course of the present year. They were effected, first, by "An Act to impose an excise duty on rum," passed in January, but under the provisions of which nothing was contributed to the revenue for six months, in consequence of the retailers purchasing up all stocks in the Island so soon as the proposed tax was introduced to the Legislative Assembly.

This Act imposes a duty of 3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon on rum of 35 per cent. overproof, equivalent to 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon proof rum, and I have estimated that this tax, which falls exclusively on the consumer, will realize at the least 2,000*l.* in the present year With respect to this duty, and the general taxation of the Presidency, I reported so fully and explicitly in my letter No. 29, of the 8th ultimo, that I need not here repeat what has been so recently advanced.

4. Upon this Act being passed, it was considered equitable to enhance the duty on brandy and other spirits, tobacco, and cigars. Accordingly, the first were raised from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per gallon; tobacco leaf from 10*s.* to 20*s.*; tobacco manufactured from 20*s.* to 40*s.* per 100 lbs.; and cigars from 10*l.* per cent. to 20*l.* per cent. ad valorem. There were, in addition to this advance of duty on the luxuries of life, the following articles brought under the provisions of the eight per cent. ad valorem duty, which had

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previously been entirely exempted; viz., oil meal, coal, and machinery for sugar mills, &c. These Acts were all unanimously passed by the Assembly (with the exception of the duration clause in the Excise Duty Act), it appearing to be the general feeling of the planters, merchants, lawyers, and agents in the House that the latter mentioned articles should no longer be exempt, inasmuch as machinery, tools, agricultural implements, oats, corn, fish, corn meal, and flour used by the labourer and mechanic were now and had for long been subject to duty, and while it was not difficult to understand why, in the transition from the use of wind mills to steam engines, machinery and coal were admitted free, to encourage in every way improvement in manufacture, in order to secure cheapness of production, it was only just that now, when that object has been accomplished, the planter should bear his fair proportion of the burdens necessary to uphold the institutions of the country.

5. These additions to the schedule of dutiable articles, and a 25 per cent. rate on the import and export duties, and the cavalry tax for one year having come into operation on the 1st December 1875, their full benefit will be derived principally during the current year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
6. The revenue for 1875 was - - -	26,566	9	1
„ „ 1874 was - - -	22,421	13	4
Increased revenue - -	4,144	5	9
The expenditure for 1874 was - -	27,764	13	1
„ „ 1875 was - -	27,144	14	4
Decreased expenditure -	619	18	9

7. The following tables show what was the estimated and what the actual revenue and expenditure of the Presidency for the year 1875:—

Estimated.			Heads of Revenue.	Actual.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
14,224	0	0	Import duties - - - -	12,930	13	9
2,500	0	0	Export duties - - - -	2,551	9	1
2,083	0	0	Cavalry tax - - - -	2,157	14	10
1,300	0	0	Export tonnage - - -	1,410	8	10
1,500	0	0	Inward tonnage - - -	1,369	10	8
—			Excise duty (rum) - - -	1,464	13	3
2,400	0	0	Liquor licenses - - -	1,145	0	0
4	0	0	Game licenses - - - -	6	0	0
5	0	0	Butcher licenses - - -	2	18	4
45	0	0	Boatmen and porter licenses - -	42	18	4
50	0	0	Dog licenses - - - -	53	7	2
1,200	0	0	Fines, fees, and forfeitures - -	1,316	12	3
215	0	0	Post office - - - -	278	2	6
948	2	2	B'terre building loan - - -	1,402	17	5
400	0	0	Miscellaneous - - - -	434	2	8
£26,874	2	2		£26,566	9	1

Estimated.			Heads of Expenditure.	Actual.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
965	0	0	President	950	19	1
1,552	10	0	Treasury	1,446	12	0
300	0	0	Roads	300	0	0
150	0	0	Post office	128	0	8
1,400	0	0	Medical relief	1,389	15	8
2,535	0	0	Militia	2,409	6	6
1,000	0	0	Prison establishment	1,178	5	3
1,700	0	0	General Government Leeward Islands	1,788	10	7
364	0	0	Town warden	361	19	10
1,999	0	0	Police establishment	2,232	19	3
1,834	13	4	Judicial establishment	1,737	6	9
2,064	13	4	Ecclesiastical establishment	2,077	15	11
983	6	0	Pensions and gratuities	1,218	1	2
900	0	0	Education	636	11	1
3,745	0	0	Hospitals and lunatic asylum	3,346	8	6
780	0	0	Sanitary and registration	734	1	0
85	0	0	Springfield cemetery	80	17	3
174	5	0	Fire company	204	5	1
1,808	5	8	Roads, streets, and bridges	1,623	16	1
200	0	0	Printing	186	14	7
178	3	8	Rents	154	17	0
475	0	0	Works and buildings	516	9	4
262	10	0	Water works	434	9	6
700	0	0	B'terre building loan	749	14	4
—			Federal expenses	17	4	4
100	0	0	Legislative	100	0	0
1,792	5	0	Miscellaneous	1,139	13	7
£28,048	12	0		£27,144	14	4

Legislative.

8. Eighteen Acts passed the Legislative Assembly, one only of which is still under the consideration of Her Majesty. Those of most importance are comprised in the following summary :—

An Act to combine the office of Registrar of Deeds and Registrar of Courts with that of Provost Marshal.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Liquor License Acts.

An Act to impose an Excise Duty on Rum.

An Act to provide for the collection of an Excise Duty on Rum.

An Act to repeal Act No. 8 of 1871, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, and to alter the law relating to the qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly.

An Act to make provision for the appointment of an officer to perform the duties hitherto performed by the Administrator of the Government and such other duties as Her Majesty shall direct, and also the duties of Secretary to Government.

An Act to amend and continue in force for a limited period the Import Act, 1865.

An Act to impose a further duty of 25 per cent. on the existing Import and Export Duties, and the Cavalry Tax.

ST. KITTS.

Population.

9. This being the second year in which systematic attempts have been made at a proper classification of the births and deaths in the Presidency, I have in another letter forwarded the tables for the year 1875, which are rather fuller than those for 1874, and the result is shown that in—

	Births.	Stillbirths.
1874 there were - - -	1,094	109
1875 „ - - -	1,180	105

	Males.	Females.
Total number of deaths in 1874 -	504	500
„ „ „ 1875 -	556	587

Vaccinations.

Successful cases in 1874 - - -	434
„ „ 1875 - - -	389
Number of marriages in 1874 - -	116
„ „ 1875 - -	83

Ecclesiastical.

10. The death of the rector of Trinity Palmetto Point brought into operation the portion of section 5 of Act No. 95 of this Presidency referring to that parish and the parish of Saint Thomas Middle Island, which were thereupon combined under the superintendence of the rector of the latter parish, in consequence of which the annual stipend of 230*l.* and 40*l.* for house rent previously paid for Trinity lapsed, and an addition of 52*l.* is now annually paid to the rector of the combined parishes, raising his present stipend to 282*l.*, with a rectory and glebe.

Imports and Exports.

11. The value of the imports and exports for the last three years is shown in the following table :—

Countries.	Imports from			Exports to		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom -	75,612 6 0	64,309 8 11	61,598 9 8	155,375 19 9	119,829 7 10	114,101 7 8
British West Indies - -	21,716 2 8	18,379 17 9	16,933 14 9	9,258 8 9	9,852 14 6	7,862 12 4
British North America - -	9,684 19 9	5,158 1 2	6,482 13 8	1,620 5 11	1,377 7 0	3,208 18 5
Foreign Countries -	- - -	- - -	178 8 1	—	—	—
Foreign West Indies - -	5,290 15 6	5,085 16 3	2,618 13 2	11,570 6 9	10,793 3 1	8,134 13 7
United States America - -	50,051 8 6	35,517 10 7	45,046 16 7	2,138 8 1	4,290 7 0	7,235 10 8
	162,355 12 5	128,810 14 8	132,858 8 11	179,963 9 3	146,142 19 5	140,542 11 8

The following is the export for the last three years of the principal articles of local manufacture, with the average official value of each :—

Years.	Sugar.	Value.	Rum.	Value.	Molasses.	Value.	Total
	Hds.	£ s. d.	punchns.	£ s. d.	gallons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1873	2,315	148,860 0 0	588	5,296 0 0	169,065	7,514 0 0	161,670 0 0
1874	8,317	110,564 3 4	1,195	13,445 17 6	173,420	6,503 5 0	130,513 5 10
1875	10,357	103,467 3 9	1,350	12,538 12 0	335,223	11,173 17 4	127,179 13 1
Total -	27,989	362,891 7 1	3,133	31,280 9 6	677,708	25,191 2 4	419,362 18 11

Minor productions exported in 1875.

Salt.	Potatoes.	Arrowroot.	Tous les mois.	Tamarinds.	Pickles.
brls. £ s. d.	brls. £ s. d.	lbs. £ s. d.	lbs. £ s. d.	galls. £ s. d.	galls. £ s. d.
13,774=855 19 7	3,146=943 16 0	5,930=49 8 4	48,775=304 16 0	114=3 0 0	2,080=101 10 0

Shipping.

12. The tonnage of sailing vessels inwards was—

With Cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		—
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
582	24,218	224	8,046	806	32,264	3,947

The tonnage of sailing vessels outwards was—

With Cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		—
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
679	26,763	126	5,475	805	32,238	3,942

Gaols and Prisons.

13. The following is a comparative resumé of the statistical return for the gaol during the last two years. The total number of prisoners committed was—

—	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.
In 1874 - - -	384	129	16
In 1875 - - -	476	167	21

St. Kitts.

of whom there were previously convicted—

	Once.	Twice.	Thrice and oftener
In 1874 - - -	58	40	151
In 1875 - - -	101	125	170

The daily average number in prison was—
In 1874 a fraction over 77.
In 1875 „ 87.

The total cost of this establishment—

	£	s.	d.
In 1874 was - - -	1,174	14	4
In 1875 was - - -	1,178	5	3

The gaol building although still deficient in its accommodation for women, is now in a creditable state as respects cleanliness and freedom from vermin, and by utilizing the hospital apartments, which, I am happy to say, are not frequently occupied by patients, the female prisoners are nightly distributed to prevent danger from overcrowding the only two cells allotted to their accommodation. In the fire of 1867 the Colonial Bank premises were destroyed, and leave was given to the company to build a stone vault within the gaol enclosure walls. Finding some valuable quoin stones in the building, and the gaoler representing the shaky state of the wooden shed under which the prisoners work in wet weather, I authorised him to pull down the vault and make use of the stones in transforming the wooden into a stone enclosure. This he has recently done in a very creditable manner, by employing three prisoners accustomed to the work, and solid masonary walls, 18 inches thick at top, enclosing a space 47 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches, will hereafter, when funds are available, permit a superstructure of wood, which, subdivided into cells, will furnish accommodation when the women's or other quarters may be overcrowded.

14. *Criminal Statistics.*

Offences.	No. of Persons summarily convicted.			No. sent for trial to Superior Courts.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Against the person	334	591	428	28	24	29
Praedial larceny -	90	68	98	-	-	4
Against property other than praedial larceny -	276	385	467	40	41	56
Against Master and Servants Act -	102	143	96	—	—	—
Other offences - -	1,198	1,072	555	13	29	22
	2,000	2,259	1,644	81	94	111

Offences.	No. Persons convicted in the Superior Courts.			No. of Persons acquitted in the Inferior Courts.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Against the person -	17	10	18	2,981	2,857	2,812
Praedial larceny -	10	12	—			
Against property other than praedial larceny -	8	26	34	In Superior Courts.		
Other offences - -	1	2	11			
	36	50	63	22	20	31

15. There has been a considerable increase during the past year in the offence of cane breaking, frequently by young people, too often, I fear, encouraged by their elders, and averse as I may be to advocate corporal punishment, yet I consider it would be far more merciful to these juveniles were such punishment administered, instead of sending them to the common gaol in contact with hardened offenders, from whom no good advice or example can be expected, but in whose society they are more likely to imbibe a taste for those crimes from which they might otherwise escape. If I do not err, corporal punishment was introduced some years ago into Jamaica for the crime of larceny in provision grounds, and with the happiest results, and I believe that a like beneficial effect would follow if a similar deterrent were sanctioned here.

Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums.

16. The two hospitals in the Island are carefully and efficiently conducted and supervised, and I have at all times found them in good order, cleanly, and wholesome on my visits of surprise. The subjoined table supplies information as to the numbers of patients treated and the results:—

—	No. remaining in Hospital on Jan. 1875.		No. admitted during the Year 1875.		No. of Patients discharged.						No. of Patients who died during 1875.		No. of Patients remaining on the 31st Dec. 1875.	
					Cured.		Relieved.		Not improved.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
In Cunningham Hospital	70	44	91	54	60	47	8	6	2	—	17	18	74	27
Sandy Point Hospital -	10	7	29	15	17	13	7	1	—	1	3	5	12	2
	80	51	120	69	77	60	15	7	2	1	20	23	86	29

In connexion with the Cunningham Hospital is the lunatic asylum, but separated from it by a large space of ground. Into

St. Kitts.

this institution were admitted, during the year, seven males and six females. Three males and four females were discharged, and two males and one female died. The average number of patients under treatment was 17 during the year, and of these 3 males and 3 females are registered as maniacal or dangerous, the others being quiet, chronic and idiotic.

17. The amounts expended for salaries and the maintenance of these institutions during the past year were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries at Cunningham Hospital and Lunatic Asylum - - -	355	0	0
Maintenance including medicines -	1,630	7	8
Salaries at Sandy Point Hospital -	70	0	0
Maintenance, &c. - - -	430	0	10
	2,485	8	6
To which must be added the following, expended on "out-door relief to lepers "and others not residing within the hos- "pital":—			
By superintendent of Cunningham hospital on account of lepers - -	136	4	0
By president for maintenance of soup kitchen - - - -	367	5	10
By district medical officers - -	357	10	2
Total cost - -	3,346	8	6

18. In 1827 a society which had been formed by private individuals for providing books, pamphlets, maps, and periodical papers was incorporated by public Act, in which it is stated that the library had then become extensive and valuable. No doubt increasing in value and usefulness up to 1867, it was totally destroyed by the fire in that year, and it is now being slowly re-formed by means of private subscriptions. One fine and lofty room is devoted to the books and other publications, and another is occupied by two good billiard tables.

19. In the previous year I estimated the probable sugar crop of 1875 at 10,000 hogsheads, and the quantity shipped reached 10,357 hogsheads. For this year I have calculated upon a shipment of 11,000 hogsheads, and it is generally reported that a similar excess over my estimate as was realized in 1875 will be secured when the present crop shall have been manufactured, the serious drawback to this hopeful approach to average crops being the present very low price of our staple in the English market.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Alex. W. Moir,
President.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary
of the Leeward Islands.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 11.

Acting Governor SOMERSET to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

MY LORD, Gibraltar, September 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1875, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary, together with the following report thereon:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of 1875 from all sources was 42,143*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, being 1,733*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* over the amount collected in the preceding year. The increase is principally due to the receipt on account of arrears of ground and house rents, and to the refund of the sum of 881*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* by order of the Vice-Admiralty Court, paid to the Admiralty for expenses incurred in the Lutin case, and the repayment of the sum of 310*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* advanced to the Sanitary Commissioners for the maintenance of the newly formed fire brigade.

The total expenditure in 1875 amounted to 42,288*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, or 142*l.* 8*s.* less than 1874, including the sum of 7,700*l.* paid to the Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar on account of the Colonial grant of 16,555*l.* in aid of the works of drainage and water supply authorised by the Sanitary Order in Council, 1874.

The assets of the Colony on the 31st December 1875 amounted to 51,708*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, and the liabilities, embracing all claims except those of current services, amounted to 7,055*l.*

Public Works.

The works of drainage and water supply authorised by the Sanitary Order in Council, 1874, were commenced in the early part of the year under a contract made by the Sanitary Commissioners with Messrs. Weir and Leyland, of Gibraltar, whose tender was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Waterworks - - -	17,113	8	5
Drainage - - -	9,398	19	8
Total - - -	26,512	8	1

The works embraced in the two schemes include the drainage of the southern district and the general water supply for the garrison and civil inhabitants, as well as for Her Majesty's ships and the mercantile marine.

The instalments from the Colonial grant in aid of the above works in 1875 amounted to 7,700*l.*, and the whole expenditure on

GIBRALTAR. account of other public works, buildings, &c. which have been undertaken during the year was 1,995*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*

Legislation.

April 17. Proclamation putting in force Extradition Treaty with Switzerland.

August 5. Notice publishing treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union signed at Berne on the 9th October 1874.

December 3. Notice publishing General Convention between Great Britain and Tunis.

December 15. Notice publishing the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875.

December 30. Notice publishing additional rules of practice and forms for the Court of Requests.

Population.

The population according to the census taken in April 1871 was as follows:—

Civil population - - -	16,454
Aliens on temporary permits -	2,241
Total civil population -	18,695
Military population on the 31st December 1875 - - -	6,742
Total -	25,437

The number of births and deaths registered during the year was:—

Births - - - - -	647
Deaths - - - -	535

showing an increase of 56 births and a decrease of 15 deaths as compared with the returns of 1874.

The death rate for the year was 23·85 per 1,000.

Education.

No change has been made in connexion with the poor schools supported by Government. The number of scholars returned for the year was 1,618. The Government grant in aid of these schools was 749*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, an amount equal to the local voluntary contributions.

Shipping.

The total number of vessels entered at the port in 1875 was 4,896, of which 2,648 were steamers and 2,248 sailing vessels, the aggregate tonnage of the whole being 2,083,090, showing a decrease of 117 steamers and 14 sailing vessels as compared with the returns of 1874, the difference in the total tonnage being 44,684.

The shipping returns have been prepared by the captain of the port according to the forms in use in 1874, as the data had been collected and arranged through the year to correspond with these forms. The new forms have been brought into use for the current year.

General Remarks.

The public health for the year has been good. There has been an absence of any epidemic disease. The supply of water from the Sanitary Commissioners wells on the north front continues to be abundant without any sign of failing. Several scientific analyses of the water made during the year show that it has deteriorated in quality, but from experiments which the commissioners are making in various parts of the Isthmus they have reason to believe that water of as good a quality as that analysed in 1869 is still to be procured in abundance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDW. SOMERSET,
Major-General and Acting Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

MALTA.

No. 12.

Governor SIR C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, G.C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

MY LORD, Palace, Valletta, June 8, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1875, to which I append, for the information of your Lordship, a few remarks by Sir Victor Houlton, the Chief Secretary to this Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE,
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Chief Secretary's Office, Valletta,

SIR, June 8, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the annual Blue Book for the year 1875, appending a few remarks for your Excellency's information.

Legislation.

The following Ordinances were promulgated during the year 1875:—

1. To amend the law relative to the salm, a measure of capacity for solids.

MALTA.

2. To amend the tariff annexed to the Ordinance of the 30th October 1837, promulgated by Proclamation No. VIII. of the same year.

3. To make some provisions for preventing the introduction or the propagation of certain diseases in animals.

4. To make certain provisions in regard to electric telegraphs.

5. To prevent some doubts in cases of offences punishable in virtue of certain laws.

6. To amend the police laws.

7. For amending Article 33 of Ordinance No. II. of 1873.

8. For exempting the monastery of Santa Margherita, in the city of Cospicua, from the obligation of selling certain landed property.

9. For applying a sum not exceeding 17,863*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* to the service of the year 1873.

10. For applying a sum not exceeding 13,953*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* to the service of the year 1874.

11. For applying a sum not exceeding 109,353*l.* to the service of the year 1876.

Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities.

The amount paid under this head for 1875 was 9,901*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

The ordinary pensions which lapsed in 1875 amounted to 212*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and those granted to 388*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

From the 1st April 1875 all military pensions ceased to be payable by the local Government.

Civil Establishments.

Rear Admiral W. Hoseason, Superintendent of Ports of Malta, resigned his appointment in December 1875, and Mr. M. R. Caruana, the Assistant Superintendent of the Ports, was appointed to act as superintendent until the appointment of a successor to Rear Admiral Hoseason. There were no other important changes in any of the Government departments during the year 1875.

Finance.

The gross revenue for the year 1875 was 172,968*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*

The gross average revenue for the five years preceding the year 1875 is 168,045*l.*; but in order that these figures may convey an accurate view of the average revenue, all exceptional items should be deducted from them.

	£	£
From the gross revenue of 1875, viz. the following items must be deducted:—		172,968
Lands sales to military	703	
Old stores (theatre)	163	
Moiety of military contribution	2,500	
		3,366
Leaving the corrected revenue for 1875		169,602

	£	£
From the gross revenue of the five years preceding 1875, viz. - - -		840,224
the following sums must be deducted :—		
1871. Contribution from Imperial Government in aid of water supply - -	8,000	
1872. Compensation by the Imperial Government towards the settlement of local claims in regard to the rental of the French Creek property from 1866 -	2,427	
1874. Balances in exchange of property for lands required for military purposes -	732	
Sale of ordnance block - - -	11,260	
		22,419
		817,805
Leaving the corrected revenue for the five years preceding 1875 - - - - - -		163,561

showing an increase in the corrected revenue of 1875 of 6,041*l.* over the corrected average of the revenues of the five preceding years, and of 6,521*l.* over that of 1874.

The principal differences compared with the revenue of 1874, excluding the exceptional item of sale of Government property, are—

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Customs - - -	6,171	—
Quarantine dues - -	—	384
Fines, &c. - - -	—	307
Reimbursements - -	2,730	—
Interest on money lent by Monte di Pietà - - -	905	—

The general financial statement of Malta may be summarily stated as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance of cashier and Crown agents - -	32,083	2	11¾
Advances and outstanding balances - -	4,189	18	7¾
Stock in consols at 90 per cent. (say) - -	171,832	0	0
Loan to Her Majesty's Government - -	10,000	0	0
	218,105	1	7½

Deduct—	£	s.	d.			
Deposit liabilities -	184,400	10	8½			
Burthen on Scotch church	1,097	0	0			
Balance, land sales and Government property -	223	15	3¾			
				185,721	6	0¼
Credit balance on assets - - -				32,383	15	7¼

MALTA.

Public Works.

The important works undertaken during the year 1875 were the restoration of the Theatre Royal, which is being executed by contracts, and is estimated at 12,000*l.*; the construction of two iron sheds on the wharfs of the Great Harbour at an estimated expense of 1,570*l.*; and other works, such as constructing common graves in the Addolorata Cemetery; effecting works for embellishment of the Upper Barracca, &c. The other items are for ordinary works in public building and in buildings yielding rent, and also for repairs of roads and streets. On all these works the sum of 25,560*l.* 18*s.* was expended during the year.

Military Expenditure.

The total cost of the military establishment for the year 1875 amounted to 262,258*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, of which the Island has borne 3,750*l.*

Monte di Pietà and Savings Banks.

The amount advanced on pledges in 1875 by the Monte di Pietà was—

	£	s.	d.
In Malta - -	32,636	2	6
In Gozo - -	1,516	14	9
	34,152	17	3

The interest received and paid into the Treasury was 1,964*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*

The amount of deposits in savings banks on 31st December 1875 was—

	£	s.	d.	
In Malta - - -	171,267	0	11	by 2,944 depositors.
In Gozo - - -	8,258	12	6	by 195 depositors.
	179,525	13	5	

Population.

The population of this Colony on the 31st December 1875 was 147,306 (exclusive of the Queen's troops), viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Malta - - -	64,085	64,925	129,010
Gozo - - -	9,036	9,260	18,296
	73,121	74,185	147,306

showing an increase of 1,707 over the population as given on the 31st December 1874.

The total number of births was 5,214, marriages 993, and deaths 3,419.

Shipping.

The total number of merchant vessels which arrived in this port during the year 1875 amounted to 4,381 (each arrival reckoned), of an aggregate tonnage of 2,414,680 tons, viz. :—

	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	2,270	2,172,134
Sailing vessels	2,111	242,546
	4,381	2,414,680

As regards the shipping belonging to this port, the number of vessels on 31st December 1875 was 129, representing 24,649 tons.

Education.

The total number of Government schools on the 31st December 1875, besides the University and the two Lyceums, was as follows :—

	Malta.	Gozo.
Primary Schools.		
For boys	29	8
„ girls	29	8
Infant Schools.		
For boys	3	—
„ girls	3	—
Superior Schools.		
For boys	—	1
„ girls	1	—
Total	65	17

The number of pupils attending the above schools during 1875 was 8,324.

The total expenditure under this item was 9,691*l.*

Rainfall.

The return of rainfall in Malta and Gozo, as compared with the previous year, gives a difference of 1·69 in. on an area of 115 square miles.

1874	28·96 in.
1875	27·27 „
	1·69 „

The average rainfall of the last 10 years is 19 inches per annum.

MALTA.

General Remarks.

The health of the Island was good throughout the year, and there was no epidemic disease. The trade also and the general condition of this dependency have been satisfactory. The customs receipts, which had fallen off the year previous, recovered their normal state under the two highly important items of import of grain and inferior wine (which two imports, as they increase or diminish, afford the practical test of the prosperity of the local population); and the Island revenues were thus enabled to bear an outlay beyond the average annual amount in works and buildings, and yet leaving a handsome margin for any possible falling off of revenue or other contingencies. The great sewage and drainage works, to which the Imperial Government have undertaken to contribute all but half the amount of the estimated cost, have been steadily progressing throughout the past year, and the outfall tunnel under the skilled management of Colonel Wray, Commanding Royal Engineer, is now almost completed. It now only remains for the local Government and council to unite with the Imperial Government in carrying out these great works, on the complete and thorough execution of which the future sanitary state of these overcrowded Islands mainly depends; and this step will no doubt be taken with as little delay as possible.

Intimately connected with the drainage works in an Island where the average rainfall for the last 20 years is but 17 inches per annum is an increased water supply, and the Government have given throughout the past year, and at the present date are still giving, with some fair prospect of ultimate success, their best attention to this important subject. There was an increase in the number of steamers arriving in the harbour during the past year, but there is some fear that owing to the new system of condensing coal the number that will in future touch at Malta will shortly fall off. Now the coal trade and coaling steamer trade in Malta is a brisk one, and it is of the greatest importance to the Island, and to the 12,000 individuals (who with their wives and children may be reckoned at 60,000 persons) who gain their living in the harbours, that it should continue in its present state. Should, therefore, this anticipated falling off really take place, great efforts must be made by offering every further facilities to the trade than now offered to induce steamers to touch here.

The restoration of the beautiful building of the Theatre Royal was carried on steadily throughout the past year, and is now nearly completed, and it will be ready to be again opened to the public early in 1877.

The Island has been perfectly quiet during the year 1875.

I have, &c.

(Signed) VICTOR HOULTON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To His Excellency the Governor.

GAMBIA.

No. 13.

Administrator COOPER to Governor KORTRIGHT.

SIR, Government House, August 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1875, with my report thereon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER,
Acting Administrator.

His Excellency O. H. Kortright,
Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

REPORT ON BLUE BOOK FOR 1875.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
The revenue collected in 1875 amounted to -	22,700	8	7
From this must be deducted the sum of -	118	14	5
Portion of receipts under the head of "Miscellaneous Receipts," which being the refund of over-payments and the repayment of advances, is not revenue proper.			
This puts the actual revenue at -	22,581	14	2
Showing an increase over the income of 1874 after making similar deduction to the extent of - - - - - -	2,317	5	9

Thus:—	£	s.	d.			
Collected revenue of 1875 -	22,700	8	7			
Deduct receipts not revenue proper - - -	188	14	5			
				22,581	14	2
Collected revenue of 1874 -	21,380	10	1			
Deduct receipts not revenue proper - - -	1,116	1	8			
				20,264	8	5
				2,317	5	9

This increase is entirely under the head of revenue derived from customs dues and tonnage, and is in a measure to be accounted for by the increase of the duty on certain goods from April 1874, this addition to certain duties runs through 1875; but covers only nine months of 1874.

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There has been also a marked increased consumption of tobacco, the duty on which alone contributes 966*l.* to the increase of 1875. There was a trifling increase in the consumption of spirits and gunpowder.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of 1875 was as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ordinary expenditure on the spot - - -	16,660 17 0	
Expenditure on account, Gambia, by Crown Agent in London - - -	2,904 0 0	
		19,564 17 0
Remitted to Crown Agents - - -		4,800 0 0
On account of advances prior to the 1st Jan. 1875, the total of which stood at 31st Dec. 1874 at 4,894*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*		
		24,364 17 0

Comparing the expenditure of 1875, exclusive of the remittance to the Crown Agents, with the expenditure of 1874, a decrease of 1,222*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* is shown. This, however, is a very illusive result. In 1874 13 months' expenses were paid; that is to say, the expenses of December 1873 were paid in January 1874, and besides the expenses of the whole of 1874 being paid within the year.

Taking the expenses of December 1873 in round numbers at 1,400*l.*, and adding the repayment in 1874 of 1,000*l.*, which was borrowed and returned within the year, the expenditure proper of 1874 is reduced by 2,400*l.*, which swallows up the apparent decrease of 1875 and leaves an increase to be accounted for.

In 1875 there is an increase—

	£	
In "Revenue Services" of	472	Cost of new buoys.
In "Police and Gaols" -	343	Clothing for police, &c.
In "Transport" - -	185	Passage of officers to England.
In "Special Services" -	363	Defence of Combo and other unforeseen expenses.

	£
The estimate of revenue for 1875 was - -	20,791
The revenue collected - - - -	22,700
Excess collected over estimate - -	1,909
The estimate expenditure was - - - -	20,791
Amount actually expended - - - -	24,358
Increased expenditure over estimate -	3,567

I would here call attention to the fact that while only 1,537*l.* was estimated to be remitted to the crown agents, 4,800*l.* was actually sent, an increase of 3,263*l.*

Now, as to financial position of the Settlement at the close of 1875:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On the 1st January 1875 we had cash in the Colonial chest -	767	18	3			
During the year money was received at the Treasury to the amount of - - -	22,700	8	7			
Making a total of - - -				23,468	6	10
Which is accounted for as follows:—						
Ordinary expenditure on the spot	16,660	17	0			
Remitted to Crown agents -	4,800	0	0			
Advance to head of departments:—						
During the year - 960 0 0						
Repaid during year 558 1 8						
Balances of advances unpaid	401	18	4			
Repaid a deposit on account of postage - - -	175	9	7			
Advance for maintenance of sick liberated Africans - -	9	2	6			
				22,047	7	5
Balance in hand 31st December 1875 -				1,420	19	5

The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 31st December 1875 stood thus:—

Assets.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand 31st December - - -	1,420	19	5
Due for advances on account of liberated Africans	91	3	6
Due on account of advances, including about 298*l.* due from Sierra Leone Government - -	573	12	1
	2,085	15	0
Excess of liabilities over assets - -	1,961	9	11
	4,047	4	11

Liabilities.			
Due Crown agents on account advances prior to 1st January 1875 - - - -	94	0	1
Ditto for advances during 1875 - - -	2,904	0	0
Due Sierra Leone Government for advance on account of Gambia - - - -	1,049	4	10
	4,047	4	11

Militia.

The Combo Militia was not called out during the year 1875. The militia at McCarthy Island, the number of which is decreasing yearly, drilled for 28 days during the year was in accordance with the law.

Public Works.

The public buildings generally were repaired, and the usual repairs and cleaning of the streets and drains were carried on. A new roof to the Colonial church was put up, the old one having been blown off during a tornado.

Legislation.

Ten ordinances were passed during the year.

No. 1 and No. 8 were supply ordinances.

No. 2. To amend the quarantine regulations. This ordinance provides for the appointment of an inspector of health of shipping, and gives increased powers for the isolation of cases of any infectious disease.

No. 3. To prohibit the storage of gunpowder in private houses at McCarthy Island.

Prior to the passing of this ordinance each trader at McCarthy Island kept his stock of gunpowder on his premises. A magazine has been fitted up at the public cost, and in it all gunpowder is stored at a trifling cost to the owners of the article.

No. 4. To regulate the travelling allowances of Government officers.

No. 5. To regulate the period of enlistment in the Gambia police force.

Much inconvenience resulted from there being no engagement entered into by men joining the police force to serve a certain time. This ordinance fixes the period of enlistment at three years.

No. 6. To provide for the payment of a fee to the Postmaster for attending at the Post Office on Sundays and holidays.

No. 7. To amend the law relating to public nuisances.

The amendments render it lawful to impound asses found astray, and give the superintendent of police the same powers that are given to justices of the peace and sheriff at fires.

No. 9. To extend the use of standard weights and measures in the Settlement on the River Gambia.

No. 10 is a naturalization ordinance.

Education.

The returns of the schools of the Established Church show a slight falling off in the number of scholars at the school at Bathurst, and an increase in the number at the Iola School at Sabbajee, B. Combo, the latter of which, as well as a new school at Bathurst for the Serere children, are supported by voluntary contributions.

The day and Sunday schools of the Wesleyans at Bathurst, Combo, and McCarthy Island exhibit a marked increase in the

attendance, the number of scholars at the day school at Bathurst having arisen from 161 in 1874 to 179 in 1875; and at the Sunday school from 144 in 1874 to 210 in 1875. The day school at Combo has increased by 33, and at McCarthy Island by 21.

There is an increase of 19 in the attendance at the Roman Catholic schools at Bathurst, the number of pupils being 205 in 1874, and 224 in 1875.

Gaols and Prisoners.

One hundred and eighty-two persons were committed to gaol during 1875, being 10 less than in 1873. There is a great decrease in the committal of old offenders. *One* only was committed who had been before convicted once; *three* who had been convicted twice; and *one* who had been convicted thrice or more.

The year 1875 shows 11, 8, and 6 under these heads.

There is a decrease also in the number of offences reported to the police magistrate.

In 1874 there were 548 reported offences.
In 1875 „ „ 532 „ „

Imports and Exports.

	£
The value of the imports in 1875 was	142,754
„ „ 1874 „	130,301
Showing an increase of	12,453
The value of the exports in 1875 was	147,465
„ „ 1874 „	180,094
Showing a decrease of	32,629

The increase in the imports is mainly attributable to increased importation of rice to the value of 8,800*l.*, and of cotton goods 7,038*l.* Several other items of imports show a slight increase, and, on the other hand, some exhibit a falling off.

	£		£
Tobacco increased	1,418	Lumber decreased	1,079
Gunpowder	470	Cola nuts	2,000
Guns and pistols	785		

The trifling increase or decrease in the other items of imports does not call for special remark.

Nearly the whole of the decrease in the value of exports is owing to a reduction in the official value placed on ground nuts. In 1874 it was 8*l.* 10*s.* per ton; in 1875 the value is calculated at 7*l.* per ton, This causes a decrease of 28,528*l.*

The remainder of the decrease is owing to the decreased export of ground nuts in 1875 of 734 tons.

	Tons.
In 1874 the number of ground nuts shipped was	19,753
In 1875 „ „ „	19,019
Decrease in 1875	734

GAMBIA.

The export of hides fell from 20,154 in 1874
To - - - - 15,272 in 1875.

The export of tobacco shows a considerable increase.

	lbs.	£
In 1874 it was	645; value	32
In 1875 „	75,410; „	2,839

There was a trifling decrease in the export of wax.

Shipping.

233 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 57,262 tons entered the port, 199 of which were with cargoes and 34 in ballast, 101 were British vessels, 107 French vessels (21,437 tons), and 25 of various other nationalities (27,476 tons).

In the number of the British vessels is included the mail steamers which are of large tonnage and on which no tonnage duty is paid.

240 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 55,096 cleared from the port. 138 with cargo and 102 in ballast.

101 were British, 26,553 tons (mail steamers included); and 116 French, 21,096. 23 of various other nationalities.

General Remarks.

The health of the settlement during the year 1875 was very good. There were but few cases of fever during the rainy season, and none terminated fatally.

There was much privation felt among the natives of the upper river, many of whom died from starvation. The scarcity of food was owing to two causes, the native wars prevented in some cases the culture of provisions, and predatory bands of so-called warriors scoured the country, pillaging as they went.

The protracted war in Combo between the Marabouts and Sonnikes ceased in 1875, the contending parties having concluded a "treaty of peace," which was signed and ratified by the head men of the several tribes in the presence of myself.

The old Sonnikee King became a convert to Mahomedanism, and a tiresome long continued war which hampered the trade of Combo was put an end to.

The ever restless Marabouts however almost immediately directed their attention towards the Jolah country, which they at once attacked, and war is now raging between the Jolahs and themselves.

This does not so much interfere with the trade and agriculture in British Combo as the Sonnikee war did.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER,
Acting Administrator.

His Excellency O. H. KORTRIGHT,
Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

GOLD COAST.

No. 14.

Lieutenant-Governor LEES to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Cape Coast,
MY LORD, June 12, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of the Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1875.

2. No changes have taken place during the year affecting taxes, duties, and other sources of revenue.

3. The total revenue of the year from all sources was 67,368*l.*, being 7,500*l.* less than the amount collected in the previous year; this falling off has been attributed to the loss occasioned to trade by the war between Coomassie and Juabin, which lasted some months. Of the gross amount, the customs contributed 59,523*l.*, the other principal heads of revenue being:—

	£
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court	1,895
Postage	323
Sale of Government property	643
Licenses	1,768

4. The expenditure of the year amounted to 71,644*l.*, being 4,276*l.* in excess of the revenue, which was due to the erection of public buildings at Accra, to which place it is contemplated to transfer the seat of Government. There is a Parliamentary grant of 35,000*l.* to defray the cost of these buildings and other necessary works. The principal items of expenditure were:—

	£
Establishments	42,712
Services exclusive of establishments:—	
Customs and Treasury	628
Post Office	466
Constabulary	2,993
Gaols	1,369
Public Works and Survey Department	10,943
Medical	990
Marine	953
Rent	1,219
Transport	2,797
Aborigines	583
Stationery	761
Special expenses	2,546
Pensions, retired allowances, and gratuities	731

5. There are no local revenues raised and appropriated under the authority of any municipal or other body not accounted for in the general revenues.

Gold Coast.

6. The Colony does not incur any expenditure on account of its military defence beyond a small allowance to the officers and soldiers in lieu of exemption from import duties.

7. There is no militia. The establishment of the constabulary, however, was fixed at 1 inspector general, 10 assistant inspectors, 1 pay and quartermaster, 1 native officer, 8 sergeant-majors, 44 sergeants, 46 corporals, 1 drum-major, 700 privates, 1 armourer sergeant, 2 clerks; at a cost of 21,684*l.*

8. The expenditure on public works, roads, buildings, &c. not of a military nature amounted to 10,943*l.*, and was incurred chiefly on account of providing the necessary accommodation at Accra for the removal there of the seat of Government.

9. Seven Ordinances were passed during the year, viz. :—

No. 1. To amend the Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, 1874.

No. 2. To allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1874.

No. 3. To apply a sum out of the revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.

No 4. To apply a sum out of the revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.

No. 5. To regulate the rates of certain allowances to Government Officers.

No. 6. To make provision for the authentication and for a record of Ordinances.

No. 7. For regulating the sale of Spirits.

10. In the civil establishment the changes in appointments of a responsible nature were as follow: Mr. Butler was promoted to the office of collector and treasurer, in the place of Mr. Brown, appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary at Lagos; six vacancies took place among the officers of the constabulary, three having left the service, and three having died, though only one death actually took place on the Gold Coast; the other changes are numerous, chiefly owing to the frequent absence of officers on leave or through sickness.

11. The total expenditure under the head of pensions amounted to 113*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being the same as that of the previous year.

12. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is the only country represented by a consul, who is resident at Elmina.

13. The native population may be roughly estimated at 400,000; no means at present exist for obtaining any accurate information. The superstition of the natives throws very great difficulties in the way of any scheme of registration.

14. The influence of the Church of England is confined to Cape Coast. The Wesleyan and Basle Missions are the principal religious establishments in the Settlements. Both of them exercise great influence towards civilising as well as Christianising

the people; the former principally through the aid of native teachers, whilst the latter learn the native dialects, and preach and instruct generally in the language of the people they are stationed among.

15. There is at Cape Coast a school in connexion with the Church of England, for both male and female children. The Wesleyan and Basle Missions, however, afford the main sources of education; the last-named combine also instruction in various industries, such as those of carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c. From the returns furnished the number of scholars of both sexes would appear to be:—

Church of England - - -	187
Wesleyan Missionary Society -	1,978
Basle ditto - -	616

To the Wesleyan Mission a grant of 100*l.* was made, and to the Basle Mission of 250*l.*, for the promotion of education.

16. The value of imports and exports for the year have been respectively 364,672*l.* and 327,012*l.* Large importations of dry goods came from the United Kingdom, and of spirits and tobacco from America. The principal exports are gold dust, palm oil, and palm kernels.

17. The number of vessels entered was 104, with an aggregate tonnage of 27,282 tons, and the same number cleared. This return is exclusive of the mail steamers calling on their outward and homeward voyages.

18. Not much progress is visible in agriculture; the natives, as a rule, still use rude and laborious implements, and look down upon the occupation as derogatory. Besides the palm tree, little is cultivated with a view to exportation, corn, yams, and plantains being grown for home consumption. There are native looms to make country cloths, but the best made come from beyond the limits of the Protectorate. There is, no doubt, a considerable quantity of gold in certain districts; the natives find it by digging a number of pits of various depths; a quantity of water collects in these bits during the rainy reason, which puts an end to mining operations till the return of the dry weather. In some parts of the country the Chiefs will only allow the pits to be worked on one day of the week.

The fisheries are carried on by canoes, and is followed as a trade by considerable numbers of the inhabitants of the seaboard towns and villages; nets and deep sea lines are used. At one season of the year herrings are most abundant; they are dried, and large quantities sold into the interior.

19. The number of prisoners committed in 1875 were 603, among whom three deaths occurred at Cape Coast. The character of the crimes were principally larceny and assaults.

20. The Colonial hospital dispenses medicines free to the inhabitants, and is entirely supported by Government. The daily average number of patients in the hospital during the year was

Gold Coast.

13. The Colonial surgeon reports that the principal diseases were those of the lungs, fever, and Guinea worm.

21. In conclusion, I would observe that tranquillity has been preserved throughout the Protectorate; the authority and influence of the Government has been strengthened; the slave abolition scheme has worked satisfactorily, and progress has generally been made towards good government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. C. Lees,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Lagos.

LAGOS.

No. 15.

Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Cape Coast,
My Lord, May 26, 1876.

I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1875, together with the Acting Adminstrator's report thereon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. C. Lees,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Government House, Lagos, May 17, 1876.

I have the honour herewith to transmit the Blue Book of this Settlement for the year 1875, and to submit the following report thereon:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue collected in 1875 amounted to 43,366*l.* 13*s.*, being an increase of 4,030*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* as compared with the previous year.

3. The total expenditure was 44,379*l.* 12*s.*, including the sum of 10,000*l.* refunded to the Imperial Treasury in repayment of the first moiety of the loan of 20,000*l.*

4. The excess of expenditure over revenue amounting to 1,012*l.* 19*s.* was covered by a balance of 2,053*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* to the credit of the Government on the 1st January 1875.

Public Works.

5. The largest item of expenditure under this head was for the rebuilding of the Court House (847*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*), which at the present slow rate of progress will not, I regret to state, be completed for some months to come.

6. The remaining items were for current repairs to public buildings, roads, drains, streets, and bridges.

Pensions.

7. The changes in the pension list were as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*a.*
Increase by the retirement of Mr. C. Foresythe, late Chief Clerk and Treasurer - -	119	3	4
Decrease by the death of Mr. Walter Lewis, formerly Chief Clerk and Treasurer - -	80	0	0
Total increase - - -	£39	3	4

Population.

8. The population at the taking of the census in 1871 was returned as—

Males - - -	27,863
Females - - -	32,358
Total - - -	60,221

but owing to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining reliable information on the subject, these numbers cannot be accepted as accurate.

Ecclesiastical.

9. Religious services were conducted by agents of the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, and by Roman Catholic Missionaries, without pecuniary aid from the Government.

10. The returns furnished for the Blue Book show the number of persons generally attending divine worship as—

Church Missionary Society - - -	2,051
Wesleyan Missionary Society -	1,340
Roman Catholic Missionaries -	319

11. I may here state that the Mahomedans form a very powerful religious body, and are daily increasing in number by converts from heathenism.

Education.

12. The sum of 300*l.* was granted for educational purposes, viz., 100*l.* to the Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic Missionaries respectively, and the number of scholars of both sexes is stated to be—

Church Missionary Society - -	996
Wesleyan Missionary Society - -	388
Roman Catholic Missionaries - -	251

Lagos.

Imports and Exports.

13. The value of the imports of the year is returned as 459,376*l.*, and that of the exports (consisting principally of palm kernels, oil, and cotton) as 517,535*l.*, showing an increase in the former of 111,100*l.*, and in the latter of 31,208*l.*, as compared with the previous year.

Shipping.

14. The number of vessels entered inwards, exclusive of mail steamers, was 206, of an aggregate tonnage of 38,452, and the number cleared outwards 119, of an aggregate tonnage of 36,535.

15. Besides the above, 201 mail steamers, representing a tonnage of 202,378, called off the port to discharge and receive cargo.

Gaols and Prisoners.

16. The number of commitments in 1875 was 393, comparing favourably with the previous year, when 514 persons were committed.

17. The sanitary state of the prison is reported by the medical officer to have been good.

Crime.

18. The number of offences reported was 229 less than the previous year, viz., 1,099 in 1875, and 1,328 in 1874.

Hospitals.

19. The hospital continues in the same efficient condition as last reported, and calls for no special remark.

General Remarks.

20. Notwithstanding the partial stoppage of trade for one or two months during the investment of Abeokuta by the Dahomians, the year was comparatively a prosperous one, and were it not for this annual invasion of the Egba territory, with its attending atrocities and wholesale destruction of villages and farms, produce would flow uninterruptedly into the local markets, and Lagos, from its position and extensive inland water communication, would rapidly become the great emporium of the West Coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John D'A. Dumaresq,
Acting Administrator.

His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M.G.

ST. HELENA.

No. 16.

Governor H. R. Janisch, Esq., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, St. Helena, March 2, 1876.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1875.

2. The returns are nearly similar to those of the preceding year, and will require therefore only a brief report.

3. The revenue of the year was estimated at 13,500*l.*, and amounted to 13,615*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* The expenditure, estimated at 13,563*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, amounted to 13,289*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.* exclusive of 750*l.* advanced by the Crown Agents for the redemption of debentures.

4. The pension list has been reduced by the deaths of Mr. George W. Melliss, late Colonial Engineer and Surveyor, at 164*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and Mr. John Thompson, late Clerk in the Customs, at 80*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; against this reduction are some small additions to Messrs. Goodwin, Bagley, and Hayes, amounting in all to 20*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

5. The shipping returns show that 138 vessels have entered and that 40 vessels have cleared at this port.

6. In a memorandum from the Board of Trade, forwarded in your Lordship's Circular Despatch dated June 29, 1875, referring to similar returns for the year 1873, it is desired that steps should be taken to obtain a distinction in the number of vessels only calling from those bonâ fide entered and cleared. The apparent discrepancy in the returns of ships entered and cleared does not however, arise from the neglect of this distinction. As for instance, in the present year the total number of vessels arriving at this port was 605, but only 138 are returned as "entered," imports having been landed from each vessel in the latter number. At the same time it is to be observed that the quantity landed from the majority of those vessels was comparatively trifling, and in this manner a large part of the imports into the Island are obtained by taking advantage of casual supplies from the passing shipping.

7. In the same manner the return of vessels cleared includes all vessels which have shipped cargo from the Island, however small the quantity, or vessels which having landed the whole of their cargo have cleared outwards in ballast.

8. The returns of gaols and hospitals show the same favourable results as the last year. There were only four convictions for indictable offences (being trivial larcenies), and the deaths in the whole Island during 1875 did not exceed 49.

St. Helena.

9. The Colonial Surgeon, at my request, prepared a table (a copy of which I enclose), giving the particulars of the death-rate of the Island for some years past, and proving that the comparison with that of other countries in temperate latitudes is favourable to St. Helena not only for one but for a long series of years.

10. Additional and improved machinery for the preparation of fibre has been provided during the year by the Colonial and Foreign Fibre Company. There are now seven machines at work, which are estimated to clean about 20 tons of raw material weekly requiring an engine of 25 effective horse-power to drive them. The factory gives employment to about 20 hands in town and more than that number in various parts of the Island. I examined a bale of the fibre prepared by these patented machines which was forwarded to Philadelphia for the exhibition. It seemed to me to be much superior to the bales which frequently pass this port in vessels from the East, and Mr. Erridge, the manager of the factory, informs me he has received a letter from one of the largest hemp and flax brokers of New York acknowledging the receipt of the bale of fibre, and pronouncing it to be equal, if not superior, in every degree to Manilla hemp.

11. The whale fishery in the neighhourhood of the Island has been prosecuted with great success in the last season by American vessels, and the evident wealth to be obtained from this source has at last stimulated the fitting out of a whaler from this port, well adapted and furnished for the fishery. I am happy to add that fair success has already attended the effort, and I hope it will prove the commencement of an industry which may hereafter be largely extended to the benefit of the Island.

12. The Cinchona Plantation has had no increase since last year, from the want of funds to extend the cultivation. The trees continue to improve, and the largest have attained the height of nearly 18 feet. I have made several attempts to increase the number from cuttings, but without success, in consequence of the want of skilled management and constant attention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Hudn. R. Janisch.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

NOTES and TABLES concerning MORTALITY on the ISLAND of SAINT HELENA.

The first Table has been prepared to show for 17 consecutive years the total annual deaths with the proportions at various ages, the proportion of deaths to the population, and the ratio per-centage of deaths at various ages.

The second Table is designed to show the ratio of the most fatal diseases to the whole number of deaths.

TABLE No. 1.

Years.	Total Number of Deaths.	Deaths. Under 5 Years.	Deaths. Between 5 and 10 Years.	Deaths. Above 10 Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to whole Number of Deaths. Under 5 Years.	Between 5 and 10 Years.	Above 10 Years.
						Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1859	134	73	5	56	20·79			
1860	128	52	11	65	19·86			
1861	163	48	4	111	25·29	Average for Six Years.		
1862	140	59	6	75	21·72	38·96	4·66	56·36
1863	123	34	6	83	20·63			
1864	105	43	5	57	16·29			
1865	163	84	9	70	26·29			
1866	113	49	3	61	16·61			
1867	141	35	2	104	22·63	Average for Six Years.		
1868	106	36	1	69	16·96	37·9	2·82	59·1
1869	105	45	2	58	16·93			
1870	80	20	3	57	12·62			
1871	89	28	1	60	14·49			
1872	67	24	1	42	11·75	Average for Five Years.		
1873	78	32	4	42	15·44	32·57	2·85	64·57
1874	67	17	1	49	14·04			
1875	49	13	3	33	10·35			

TABLE No. 2.—Ratio per cent. of Deaths from Diseases named to whole number of deaths.

Diseases.	Average for Six Years, 1859 to 1864.	Average for Six Years, 1865 to 1870.	Average for Five Years, 1871 to 1875.
Pulmonary consumption	11·61	14·1	14·
Disease of the nervous system	5·49	8·47	10·3
„ „ liver	1·27	·423	·28
„ „ heart	2·04	3·81	5·71
Natural decay	9·7	8·61	11·42
Fever	10·47	4·66	4·
Teething and convulsions	7·66	4·23	4·
Diarrhœa	1·	5·5	2·3
Dysentery	4·98	6·07	4·
Inflammation of bowels	2·68	4·37	5·43

A comparison of the death rate with that of other countries in temperate latitudes is favourable to St. Helena not only for one but for a long series of years.

St. Helena.

It will be seen that consumption is more largely and steadily fatal than any other disease, and that the mortality from this cause has increased of late years, that diseases of the nervous system are more fatal than formerly, that mortal diseases of the heart are on the increase, that disease of the liver, for which St. Helena once had, deservedly or undeservedly, an infamous reputation, scarcely exists, and certainly fewer deaths occur from this cause in proportion to population than in England. A very large and increasing per-centage of deaths is attributed to natural decay. I record this statement as the result of my examination of the registrar's returns, but I am bound to add it is not in accordance with my personal experience, death from natural decay uncomplicated with disease of any kind being in my experience in Saint Helena, as elsewhere, a rare occurrence; deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa are diminishing, as are those from teething and convulsions, which, as usual, are accelerated by improper feeding, especially among the very large number of illegitimate children born here. The genus "fever" includes but one species, viz., enteric, malarial fever being unknown here except by numerous imported cases.

(Signed) Charles H. Fowler, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

St. Helena,
February 25, 1876.

Labuan.

LABUAN.

No. 17.

Acting Governor Low to The Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, Labuan, March 14, 1876.

I have the honour to forward the annual returns composing the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1875, with the following explanatory remarks:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The receipts on account of revenue reached a total of 8,757*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*; the expenditure was 6,721*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

3. The following table presents the annual totals of revenue and expenditure of Labuan for the seven years succeeding 1868, the last of those in which the colonial revenues were assisted by a grant from the Imperial Parliament:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1869	5,528	6,396
1870	7,158	7,301
1871	7,115	8,226
1872	7,079	7,518
1873	6,917	7,090
1874	7,083	7,187
1875	8,757	6,721

4. The ordinary revenue of the Colony was derived chiefly from the excise licenses, which are farmed out, and from land revenue.

5. The excise licenses produced 3,625*l.* In 1874 the receipts from this source amounted to 3,980*l.*, the decrease in 1875 being principally due to an alteration in the Ordinance regulating the sale of tobacco, which permits the free export of this article in quantities of not less than one case, or 80 lbs., of Chinese tobacco, 67 lbs. of Javanese tobacco, 500 "beleis" of Borneon tobacco, and 67 lbs. of all other tobaccos; and also to the abolition of the monopoly of the sale of fruit, vegetables, and poultry, which was formerly included in the exclusive privileges of the market farmers, these being now limited to the sale of fish only within certain defined limits and under strict regulations.

6. The receipts from land revenue were 968*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*, against 1,301*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* in the previous year; but a sum of 500*l.*, due by the Oriental Coal Company for the last half year's rent of their mines, has been paid since the close of 1875.

7. This item includes 50*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, being part payment of annual licenses for the cultivation of padi on lands belonging to the Crown which have been recently imposed, and on which account a further sum of 64*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* remained uncollected on the 31st December. The greater part of it has since been paid.

8. The chief receipt on account of revenue of a more fluctuating character was the sum of 3,090*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, derived from the sale of copper coin, being the share of profit realised by Labuan on the sale of $72,500 of the copper money of the Straits Settlements.

9. The expenditure of the Colony was kept down to the lowest possible limit, the greater part of it being appropriated to the payment of fixed salaries, 4,557*l.*, of pensions, 439*l.*, the cost of the armed police force, 1,858*l.*, being included in the former item. The Convict Department, exclusive of establishments, cost the Colony 620*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, and special payments amounted to 566*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* Under this last head of service is included every expenditure of an unusual character, or which was not foreseen at the time of passing, nor provided for by, the Appropriation Ordinance. It covers, in 1875, a gratuity and passage money to Major Hervey, whose appointment of Chief Superintendent of Police was abolished; the passage money from England to the Colony of the newly appointed Surveyor General, Mr. Roach, and his family; the cost of the passage of the family of the Colonial Apothecary from Europe; one-third passage allowance to the Colonial Treasurer to England, and many other smaller items, a detailed statement of which I have had the honour to forward to your Lordship in another despatch.

10. 308*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.* were devoted to works and buildings. This money was spent entirely in the purchase of materials, all labour being furnished by the Convict Department, except to the value of 50*l.*, which was assigned provisionally to a master carpenter as instructor of convict artizans.

11. The results of the financial transactions of the year are in very close accordance with the calculations of Sir Henry Bulwer,

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in his despatch No. 74 of 26th December 1874, forwarding the estimates.

12. On the 31st December the cash balances stood as under :—

	£	s.	d.
In the Treasurer's hands - -	702	15	4½
In the Crown Agent's hands - -	398	3	7*
In the Singapore Agent's hands -	2,894	16	6½

13. The statement of assets and liabilities made up to the same date shows a balance in favour of the Colony of 5,297*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*, of which 2,797*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* are a debt due by the Oriental Coal Company for the rent of their lands and mining privileges for 1871, 1872, and 1873, at the rate of 1,000*l.* per annum, subject to a deduction on account of royalty already paid on coal actually raised and sold, and of 6*d.* per ton for coal supplied to Her Majesty's Navy.

Civil Establishment.

14. His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer left the Colony on the 29th December 1874, and has since been appointed to the government of the Colony of Natal. Mr. Herbert Ussher, C.M.G., was appointed Governor of Labuan towards the end of the year, but had not arrived at its close. The appointment of Chief Superintendent of the armed police force was abolished, Major Hervey retiring, on the payment to him of a moderate gratuity, in June. The chief constable of the force was obliged to leave it a fortnight subsequently, the duties being taken over by Mr. Boyd, the next senior officer. The appointment of Surveyor General was vacant during part of the year, Mr. Roach, the present incumbent, having arrived on the 9th of August, and the Colonial Treasurer was absent on leave from the 21st February, so that the Executive Staff was exceedingly small. I am happy to inform your Lordship that the public service has in no way suffered from this greatly reduced number of officers, those who remained having, not only by unusual diligence and devotion to their duties, kept thoroughly up with the current work, but have satisfactorily disposed of considerable arrears; so that the result has been a large saving in salaries without any injury to the service. In another place I have discharged the duty of bringing to your Lordship's notice the great assistance I have received from Mr. W. H. Treacher, the Acting Colonial Secretary, under these circumstances.

15. At the commencement of the year the draughtsman of the Surveyor General's department, Mr. Lant, undertook, at my desire, a survey of the Island. This was completed and mapped out in August, being the first complete survey of the Colony; a copy of this map was forwarded to the Colonial Office in my despatch No. 69 of the 12th October 1875.

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* The Crown Agent's accounts are to the 30th November.

Public Accounts.

16. Your Lordship having been pleased to direct that, as the Colony had for some years existed without the aid of Parliament, the accounts should be audited on the spot instead of, as hitherto, being forwarded to the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General in London, Sir Henry Bulwer considered that the best method of carrying out the wishes of the Colonial Office would be for the Legislative Council to sit as a Board of Audit once in every three months. It was also part of his Excellency's plan that minutes of all proceedings of the Board of Audit, and detailed accounts of all expenditure of an unusual character, should be regularly forwarded to your Lordship. The Board assembled for the first time on the 3rd May 1875.

17. So far as it has gone, the result of this experiment seems to me to be highly satisfactory, and it has received your Lordship's approval. A very searching examination of the books has been instituted, which resulted in the discovery of some intricacies in the accounts, these have been simplified by certain transfers in the books having been ordered and made; so that I believe myself able to report that the books and accounts of this Colony are now in a very correct state, and may easily be kept so with ordinary care on the part of the financial officers.

Works and Buildings.

18. Not much could be done in this department with so limited a command of money and no labour to fall back upon but that of uninstructed convicts. Every effort was, however, made to carry out Sir Henry Bulwer's plans for the year.

Civil Hospital.

19. A row of new buildings was erected at the Civil Hospital, of 60 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, which is divided into a ward for casualties, a convenient kitchen, two bath rooms, and three latrines. The foundations of this building are of stone, and the upper work of timber and planking.

New Courts of Justice.

20. The central building of the public offices, the front part of which had been used for the general court, and the back part as a police court from the beginning of the Colony, having become altogether unserviceable and dangerous from its decayed condition, was taken down, and the rebuilding of the edifice on a larger and better ventilated scale was commenced. It was not possible to finish it during the year, as neither the necessary timber nor planking could be procured.

New Government Wharf.

21. A quantity of very fine timber was secured and preparations made for building a Government wharf at a convenient spot. It was expected by Sir Henry Bulwer, who designed this and all other works undertaken during the year, that when it should be

completed a permanent addition to the revenue may be derived from wharfage dues, as it will provide great securities and convenience for the shippers of cargo.

Sundry minor Works.

22. Some necessary outbuildings at Government House were completed and painted. Extensive repairs, painting, and general improvements in the sanitary state of the gaol and its surroundings were effected, and a cut stone drain was carried round two sides of the outer walls of the building, which carries the water over a cliff into the sea. All the barracks, police stations, and other public buildings were kept in proper repair; the cost of the whole of the foregoing works being, as before stated, 308*l.* for materials, the labour being found by the Convict department.

Roads, Streets, and Bridges.

23. No money was spent under this head during the year. A gang of men was employed for four months on the North Road, and effectually drained some parts of it which had been long in very bad condition in wet weather; the worst places were also metalled with a native conglomerate stone, so that they now remain hard in all weathers. Considerable repairs were effected to the Gangara Bridge, but this having been built originally of very inferior timber is still in an unsatisfactory state, and will require to be attended to, probably at considerable expense, in 1877.

Trade.

24. The total imports into the Colony during the year were valued by the importers at 119,362*l.*; of these there came from Singapore 67,105*l.*, and from the coast of Borneo 52,257*l.*

25. The exports were in all 114,332*l.*, of which 63,229*l.* went to Singapore; the exports to the coast of Borneo, being, as on former occasions, taken as of equal value to the imports with which they are purchased, represent a total of 51,103*l.*

26. The increase in the value of the imports over that of the preceding year amounts to 29,385*l.*, that of the exports to 15,228*l.*

27. This improvement to the trade is due, to some extent, to the liberal policy of Sir Henry Bulwer, in relieving commerce of some restrictions which had been injurious to it. It is also partly attributable to the introduction of a plentiful supply of copper coinage, which is replacing on the coast of Borneo the cumbrous forms of metallic currency formerly prevalent there.

Shipping.

28. The trade of the Colony and of Brunei was chiefly carried by a steam vessel, the establishment of which is due to the persistent efforts of Sir Henry Bulwer. It has turned out a profitable speculation and a great convenience in many ways, though the monopoly it gives to its proprietor is beginning to be felt as too oppressive, and measures are in contemplation by the trading

community, which it is believed will result in a relief of this grievance.

29. The amount of tonnage entered was—from Singapore six sailing ships of 1,575 tons, with 104 men, 15 steam ships of 4,544 tons, with 385 men; from the East Coast of Borneo 16 steam vessels of 1,583 tons, with 299 men; from Siam one steamer of 764 tons, and 23 men. This last put into our harbour in distress.

30. The amount of tonnage cleared outwards was—to Singapore six sailing vessels, 1,333 tons, 93 men, and 14 steam vessels, 4,227 tons, 352 men; to coasts of Borneo one sailing vessel, 340 tons, 11 men, and 16 steam vessels of 1,817 tons, 305 men; to Hong Kong one steam vessel, 764 tons, 23 men.

31. The entries and clearances from Labuan to the east coast of Borneo are chiefly made up of 12 voyages of a British-built steamer of about 100 tons burthen, sailing under German colours, and owned by merchants in Singapore, and merely using this harbour for the transhipment of her cargoes, which consists of pearl shell, pearls, birds' nests, trepang, bees-wax, tortoise-shell, and rattans, collected at Sandakan Bay on the east coast of Borneo by the company's agents resident there. As she does not land her cargoes in Labuan, she is entered in our returns as arriving and departing in ballast, and the values of her cargoes do not enter into our trade returns, which would be more than doubled if they did so. This prosperous trade formerly came to Labuan in native vessels, but the high price put upon opium and tobacco by the monopolists of the trade in those articles, which arose under the Ordinances No. 3 of 1870 and No. 1 of 1868, did much to discourage their voyages, and enabled the Singapore firm to operate with advantage in the country itself in which the valuable articles above enumerated are collected.

32. The vessels employed in this trade were supplied with Labuan coals during 1875 at the price of $5·50 per ton.

Coal Mines.

33. I am unable to report anything satisfactory of these; the year has presented nothing but a continuous succession of disasters and disappointments. In the month of March, at a moment when I was given to understand that everything promised speedy success, two of the boilers exploded, killing seven and injuring eight men. For the remainder of the year the servants of the company have been struggling against the water with insufficient and worn-out machinery, and no sign of any successful results was apparent at its close.

Education.

34. The Labuan National Free School, which is another of the many benefits for which the Colony is under obligations to Sir Henry Bulwer, was pretty well attended during the year; the average number of scholars for the whole year being 21·91, against 13·5 in 1874.

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General Observations.

35. Cholera, which was very destructive in the city of Brunei and on the opposite coast of Borneo in 1875 twice appeared in the Colony during the year. On the first occasion it broke out in two fishing villages situated on the south-west side of the Island. These having been successfully isolated it spread no further, and having carried off 11 persons, disappeared till the month of December, when it broke out amongst the Malay population in the town of Victoria; it had not ceased at the end of the year, but there have been no seizures or deaths reported since the 25th of January. Twenty-eight persons fell victims to it on its second visit. We receive reports that it still lingers in some places on the opposite coast, and continual vigilance is necessary to prevent, so far as possible, its further introduction into the Island. With the exception of the cholera epidemic the Colony was healthy during 1875.

36. On the 1st January 1875 there were, in the town of Victoria, 26 houses and shops unoccupied; all of these were tenanted before the first six months had expired. As a further sign of returning confidence in the prospects of the place, I may mention that a joss house, the first stone of which had been laid in 1868, but which was not further proceeded with till 1874, was finished in the beginning of 1875. Some new houses were also erected or commenced in Victoria, a few of them being of brick. No buildings of any kind had been undertaken by the people since 1867.

37. The long continued prevalence of cholera has had a very depressing effect on trade. That in sago, our most important staple, had at one time increased considerably beyond any former monthly average, but for the last three months of the year it, from this cause, fell off, and continues depressed.

38. A duty of $10 per loyan was collected on salt during 1874 and 1875. Sir Henry Bulwer, in reporting the necessity of its imposition, expressed his hope of soon being able to dispense with it, and I have accordingly submitted for your Lordship's approval the withdrawal of this item in the estimates for the current year; the result has been the importation already, directly from China, of more than double the quantity which was brought into the Colony during the whole of 1875.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH LOW,
Administering the Government.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

No. 18.

Governor SIR W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS, K.C.M.G., C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Singapore,
January 28, 1876.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the Straits Settlements for the year 1874.

As it was only in May that I assumed the Government of this Colony, and as the Blue Book has issued so long after the usual time, I have not thought it necessary to offer any observations on the statistics contained therein.

I should inform your Lordship that on my arrival in the Colony in May last, it was found that the printing of the Blue Book had scarcely been begun, and that to this cause is mainly attributable, so far as my Government is concerned, the very late date at which it has been issued.

I may add that the printing of the Blue Book 1875 has already been commenced, and it is hoped that the whole of it may be finished by the end of May. I propose then to submit a report, taking up the narrative of affairs from the close of 1872, which is the last year in regard to which a detailed report has been furnished.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Victoria.

VICTORIA.

No. 19.

Summary of Statistics of the Colony of Victoria, for the year 1874, compiled by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners from more detailed records prepared in the Colony.

Discovery and settlement.—General description.—Soil.—Gold deposits.—Productions.—Climate.—Population.—Towns.—Religion.—Schools.—Occupations.—Agriculture.—Manufactures.—Gold mining.—Trade.—Financial and other statistics.—Communications.—Disposal of land.

First discovery.—Victoria, then part of New South Wales, was discovered by Captain Cook in April 1770. The eastern part of the coast line, as far as Western Port, was first visited by Mr. Bass in 1798, and the southern coast, to near the South Australian boundary, by Captain James Grant in 1800. The inlet of Port Phillip was discovered by Lieut. Murray in 1802.

A convict settlement was formed at Port Phillip in 1803, and was shortly after abandoned, as was also a similar settlement formed at Western Port in 1826.

First settlement.—The actual settlement of Port Phillip was commenced by colonists from Tasmania in 1835, but in the previous year a whaling and farming establishment had been formed at Portland Bay by the Messrs. Henty from that Colony. The first exploration of this part of Australia was by Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1836. The first emigrants from this country to Port Phillip sailed in 1838, and the first ship with Government emigrants in June 1839.

The Colony was separated from New South Wales on the 1st of July 1851.

Description of Colony.—Victoria is situated to the south of the older Colony, and occupies what may be called the south-eastern portion of Australia. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and 141° and 150° of east longitude. It has the River Murray* for a great part of its northern and north-eastern boundary, the sea for its southern and eastern, and South Australia for its western boundary. Its greatest length from east to west is about 420 miles, and its breadth about 250 miles. The coast line, broken by several bays and capes, is estimated at about 600 miles.

Area.—The Colony contains an area of about 56,446,720 acres, or 88,198 square miles, somewhat less than the united area of England, Scotland, and Wales, which is 89,644 square miles. It is divided into 37 counties.

* In 1824 Hume and Hovell, travelling overland from Sydney, discovered the river Murray, now the northern boundary of Victoria, which they named the Hume. Thence proceeding southerly, they reached the shores of Port Phillip Bay, near the site of the present town of Geelong.

Though the country is generally low and level, there is a great range (a part of the Australian Cordillera) extending from the sources of the River Murray to Wilson's Promontory, the highest peaks of which attain an elevation of more than 6,000 feet; and there is also a great spur running westward at a distance of 60 or 70 miles, from the coast, which, in some places, is very high. The ranges running at right angles to the main dividing range are not very lofty.

Gipps Land.—Gipps Land, which lies to the east, and is bounded by the great dividing range on the north and west, and by the sea on the south and south-east, has a cool and rather moist climate. There snow lies on the high lands during a great part of the year, and cool and refreshing streams flow from the great range all through the year. The country south of the great spur, extending westwards from Melbourne to the 141st meridian, consists of plains broken by schist ranges and volcanic hills of inconsiderable height.

Mountains.—The dividing range occupies the centre of the colony from west to east, and the Australian Alps extend in a north-easterly direction from this range into New South Wales. The other considerable ranges of hills are the Grampians, the Serra, the Victoria Pyrenees and the Dundas.

Rivers.—The Murray, which rises in the Alps, is the only important river for navigation in Australia, and with its tributaries, has a course of about 2,400 miles, for 670 of which it flows along the Victorian Border, and is traversed for over 1,000 miles by numerous steamers from the confines of South Australia to New South Wales. The Glenelg rises in the Grampian Hills and falls into the sea close to the western boundary of the Colony. The Yarra Yarra rises in the Alps and flows into Port Phillip Harbour. The Goulburn, about 230 miles in length, falls into the Murray near Echuca. The Snowy River draining a very large area, and having its sources in New South Wales, flows from north to south for a distance of 60 miles or more, through Victorian territory. The Murray and the Goulburn are now navigated for a considerable distance, and the Snowy River can be made navigable by removing the dead timber, &c., which have fallen into it. Several smaller streams also rise in the Grampian Hills, and after short courses fall into the sea on the south-east.

Lakes.—There are several inland lakes, both of salt water and fresh. The largest is the Corangamite, a salt water lake, which covers an area of about 76 square miles, and has no visible outlet. There are 31 islands within the jurisdiction of Victoria, but all except Phillip Island, in Western Port, are uninhabited, or nearly so. French Island, in Western Port Bay, with about 10 inhabitants is the largest.

Soil.—The following information respecting the soil of Victoria is chiefly taken from a paper prepared by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, secretary for mines for the Colony of Victoria.

Victoria contains, in addition to its mineral wealth, fine soils suitable for the growth of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, the grape,

olive, fig, date, coral tree, sugar, millet, and tobacco; and in certain favoured situations of the tea plant. There are also some parts suitable for cotton and rice.

Gold.—One third of the total area of the Colony may be considered as occupied by gold bearing rocks. In all places, the schists and claystones, with the intersecting veins of quartz, are not exposed to view; they are covered with thin strata of alluvions and tertiaries; but having penetrated these, we come at once on the old bed rocks.

But a small portion of this vast area has been properly explored. There are 25,600,000 acres open to the miner, over nearly every part of which occur auriferous quartz veins and auriferous alluvions; but at the end of the year 1874, only 680,320 acres, or about one thirty-seventh of the whole, had been opened up.

Auriferous quartz Veins.—Numerous quartz veins are found in all those parts of the Colony where the schist rocks appear at the surface; and they are met with also cutting the older sedimentary rocks under the tertiaries. The strata in which they occur present generally a low degree of metamorphism, and in many places are unaltered. The veins vary in thickness from an eighth of an inch to 150 feet; and some, almost as thin as paper, intersect rocks containing palæozoic fossils, and in such a manner as almost to cut the fossils, but the delicate structure of the casts is not altered, nor are any of the interspaces filled with quartz.

The magnetic bearings of all the known auriferous reefs show that the northerly and southerly veins, with rare exceptions, follow the strike of the rocks which they intersect, and are confined within the lines of oscillation of the magnetic declination, and the easterly and westerly veins conform to the same law. This is true of the quartz veins intersecting the palæozoic rocks; but there are auriferous quartz veins in granite, where this rock abuts on metamorphosed slate, which appear to be of more recent formation; and lately veins of remarkable richness have been discovered lying as flat and nearly parallel bands in dykes of syenitic diorite.

Gold deposits.—Deposits of gold are found at various depths; in some places in the soil at the surface, and at others in quartz veins as far down as 1,700 feet. The strata are of different ages, and their character and position determine the mode of operations.

Gold is obtained in many places from the shallow gullies and the auriferous soils in the vicinity of quartz veins.

Auriferous drift.—The quantity of auriferous drift varies in thickness from 1 to 12 feet, and the average yield of gold from 10 dwts. to 2½ ozs. per cubic yard.

The auriferous earth is composed of quartz, gravel, sand, and clay, and the gold occurs in small grains, scales, and occasionally in large waterworn pieces, weighing sometimes as much as 1,000, 2,000, or 3,000 ozs.

Description of soil.—It is estimated* that the Colony contains

* Homes and Homesteads, Handbook of Victoria.

36,000 square miles of rich light loamy soil. This is to be met with on terraced flats along the river valleys, and generally runs in narrow belts along the sea coast. It is also found in extensive level plains with stunted timber and thinly grassed undulating forest country. The geological features of these stretches are clay, sand, lime, gravel, tertiary, and superficial deposits including alluvial.

Cold sandy clays and poor light sandy loams cover 28,000 square miles in country of a hilly and undulating character abounding in iron and stringy bark trees. The geological features are clay, slates, schist, and sandstone.

There are also 12,000 square miles of rich black and chocolate coloured soils, noted for their fertility, in open plains slightly undulating with isolated wooded hills, sometimes stony, and generally well timbered. These soils belong to the tertiary period, and are volcanic in origin.

It is computed that there are about 8,000 square miles of light and sandy soils to be found in undulating and hilly country, openly timbered and generally well grassed, and also in mountain ranges densely timbered extending to 6,000 feet above the sea level. These belong to the granite formation.

Of rich sandy loams there are about 3,000 square miles in open and well grassed downs and hilly country with dense forests, which in geological features show shales and soft sandstones.

Indigenous products.—The indigenous products of Victoria present few fruits or vegetables which are acceptable to Europeans, but all the plants and trees which have been imported flourish luxuriantly.

Timber.—As a timber producing country it has many advantages. Its indigenous trees in the higher moist ranges, where rich soils derived from porphories and other plutonic and volcanic rocks reach the height of 300, 400, and 480 feet.

In the ranges at Dandenong, at Mount Juliet (near Coranderck), and at Cape Otway, colossal *Eucalypti* are common, and there are trees at Mount Juliet and Mount Macedon which would dwarf some of the finest specimens of other countries. Some of the larger trees measure more than 50 feet in circumference at a height of three feet above the base. In such places there is usually a dense undergrowth of ferns and shrubs. In the thickly wooded tracts as many as 40 and 50 large trees, and 10 or 15 saplings, are found within an area of an acre.

Nearly all the Acacias can be turned to profitable account, the bark being extensively used for tanning, and the flowers for scent, while the gums have already a marketable value.

From the Sassafras is obtained a valuable sudorific; and in the native hop a principle nearly as useful in medicine as quinine. From the *Melaleuca* an oil is extracted resembling the cajeput of India, and all the *Eucalypti* yield oils which could be made useful and profitable in the laboratories and manufactories of Europe. The resins of *Xanthorrhea Australis* produce picric acid, and the resins themselves are of commercial value.

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The woods of nearly all the trees are durable and many o them are beautiful and admirably fitted for the finer kind of cabinet work. The coniferous trees flourish exceedingly. *Pinus insignis, Pinus pinea, Wellingtonia gigantea,* and other similar forms of vegetation exceed in rapid growth all that is known of the same species in other lands.

Cereals.—Cereal crops are heavy, even on the soils derived from the palæozoic rocks, and in the basaltic and porphyratic tracts the yields are generally very large. As many as 50 and 60 bushels of wheat per acre are got in some parts; and 60 bushels of oats and 42 bushels of barley per acre are not uncommon. The average, however, as will be seen hereafter, is much below these figures; both because of the differences in the soil and climate, and in the modes of farming.

From a return furnished by the Government statist it appears that the *average* yield of wheat per acre during the last 11 years, ending 31st March 1875, was 16·10 bushels; of oats 20·24 bushels; and of barley 20·26 bushels. The greatest weight recorded of a bushel of wheat is 69 lbs. 4 ozs.; and the average weight about 60 lbs.

Wine.—From the nature of her soils, and the favourable character of her climate, wine and oil of good quality can be produced with ease in Victoria. Already the wines made in the Colony have taken a high place in the estimation of European connoisseurs, and the cultivation of the grape will form a source of great wealth. Large vineyards have been planted, and, while the quality of the wine is such as to command a ready sale at a high price, the yield per acre is large; the average being about 250 gallons per acre.

Fruits and vegetables.—The apple, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, gooseberry, currant, fig, oranges, and lemons; and the cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, carrot, parsnip, asparagus, pea, bean, water melon, rock melon, and tomatoes may be seen all growing together luxuriantly in the same plot of ground; while the borders blossom with the fuchsias, geraniums, and other common flowers of the English garden.

Animals.—All the domestic animals of Europe thrive in this part of Australia, and many varieties of game also do well. The hare and the rabbit are naturalized, and in many parts are a nuisance to gardeners and farmers. Deer are found in the scrubs on the mountain ranges. Partridges, pheasants, quails, white swans, and foreign ducks are far from uncommon.

Temperature and climate.—The mean temperature for the year in Melbourne, as deduced from a series of meteorological observations taken in the shade and extending over a period of 14 years is 57·6. This temperature more closely resembles that of Lisbon and its neighbourhood than of any other part of the continent of Europe on the corresponding isothermal lines. January and February are the warmest months and June and July the coldest. In the last 17 years the thermometer in the shade at Melbourne has 61 times risen to or above 100° Farenheit, the highest being

109°, on the 15th Feb. 1870, and during the same period has fallen 52 times to or below freezing point, the lowest being 27° on the 21st July 1862. The mean due point for the year 1874 is 47·6°.

The mean rainfall in Melbourne for 14 years is 25·65 inches, as shown by the following table :—

	Mean number of days' Rainfall.	Mean number of inches of Rain.
Spring - - - -	40·3	7·97
Summer - - - -	24·4	6·41
Autumn - - -	28·9	5·78
Winter - - - -	41·9	5·67
	135·3	25·65

In autumn and winter the northerly winds exceed the southerly, and in spring and summer the southerly winds exceed the northerly. In summer the north winds are dry and often hot, but at night the wind most often changes to the south-west or south; and from either of these points it is always cool and refreshing. The mean rainfall in the year is nearly 28 inches.

Government.—The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown. A Legislative Council of 30 members elected for six provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 78 members returned by 49 electoral districts. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved, but one member for each electoral province retires in rotation every two years. The duration of the Assembly is three years.

Freeholders, leaseholders, or occupiers of property rated in some municipal district within the province at not less than 50*l.* a year, lawyers, medical men, ministers of religion, schoolmasters' and retired naval or military officers are qualified as electors of members of Council. As regards the Legislative Assembly, all property qualification has been abolished, and universal manhood suffrage now prevails. 21 Vict., Nos. 12 and 13 of 1857. The election for the members of both chambers is by ballot.

TOWNS:—*Melbourne.*—Melbourne is the capital of Victoria, and is distant from England 11,807 miles. It is situated on the Yarra, a small river which falls into Hobson's bay.

In 1874 Melbourne and its suburbs, consisting of an area of 10 miles round the city, contained an estimated population of 240,932. The streets are wide and intersect each other at right angles. There are several public parks and gardens. The city is lighted by gas and supplied with water obtained from hills about 20 miles distant, called the Plenty Ranges. The population of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, in 1871 amounted to 54,993, occupying 10,043 separate dwellings. It contains many public buildings, some of which are handsome. The Colony contains 60 municipalities, of which, besides Melbourne, the most important are the following :—

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Williamstown.—Williamstown, on Port Phillip Bay, and near to Melbourne, in 1871 had a population of 7,126 and 1,395 inhabited houses. Sandridge on the opposite and east shore of the Bay, had 1,354 inhabited houses and a population of 6,388.

Geelong.—Geelong on the west side of Port Phillip Bay, and connected with Melbourne by a railway of about 45 miles, contained in 1871 2,863 inhabited dwellings, and a population of 15,026.

Other towns.—The principal towns at the gold diggings are Ballarat city, having in 1871 a population of 24,308 inhabiting 4,888 houses; East Ballarat, 16,397 population and 3,654 houses; and Sebastopol, with a population of 6,496, occupying 1,437 houses. Ballarat is about 97 miles from Melbourne, with which there is communication by railway. Sandhurst, 100 miles from Melbourne, had 4,734 houses and a population of 21,987. Near to Sandhurst is Eagle Hawk, with 1,431 dwellings and 6,590 inhabitants.

Revenue.—The revenue is raised chiefly by duties on imports by excise duties, by the disposal of the Crown lands, by the income derived from public works, postage, and fees of court.

Public debt.—The tariff imposes duties on many imported articles of general consumption, as for instance, 2*d.* per lb. on biscuits, bacon, butter, candles, cheese, soap, starch, and glue; 9*d.* per gallon on ale and porter; 3*s.* per 100 lbs. on oatmeal; 3*s.* to 25*s.* per dozen on boots and shoes; 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on wearing apparel, hats, caps, and bonnets (except straw), stationery, oilmen's stores, saddlery, and umbrellas, and 10 per cent. on a portion of the woollen piece goods, blankets, and rugs. Cotton and linen, and about one third of the woollen goods imported, are, however, free, and as provisions of all kinds are abundant, and the manufacture of articles of clothing is increasing, the cost of living may be said to be moderate.

Population.—The census taken on the 2nd of April 1871 showed the population on that date to be 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females; including 17,935 Chinese and 1,330 were Aborigines. On the 31st December 1872 the estimated population was 770,727, consisting of 419,903 males and 350,824 females. On the same date in 1873, it was 790,492, consisting of 430,042 males and 360,450 females. On the 31st December 1874 it was 808,437, of whom 439,159 were males and 369,278 were females. The increase of 1874 over 1871 was 76,909, of whom 38,109 were males and 38,800 females. The population on 31st March 1875, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 810,422.

The population on the gold fields in 1871 was 270,428. The total number of miners at the end of 1874 was estimated to be 45,151, of whom 12,180 were Chinese. There was a computed decrease of 5,444 in the number of miners during the year 1874*.

* Colonial Government Statistics, Victorian Year Book for 1874.

Population and death-rate.—The estimated population of the whole Colony at the end of 1874 was 808.437,* of whom 439,159 were males and 369,278 were females. The proportions of deaths on the estimated mean population was 14·38 per mille and of births 35·95 per mille. The mean of the 10 years 1862–71 was 16·31, births 40·48 per mille. The proportions of the sexes in 1874 were 84 females to 100 males, or 119 males to 100 females.

Aborigines—In 1835 the aborigines were estimated at about 5,000. In 1851 their number was officially reported at 2,693, and in May 1875, according to the report of the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, they had decreased to 1,553, of whom it is estimated 915 are males and 638 females. 557 are living on aboriginal stations under the control and partial support of the Government, and the rest are wandering. Every effort is made for their civilization. They are trained to labour and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. As a rule they are apt scholars. The amount spent on them by Government in 1874 was 7,797*l.*, and the estimated gross value of the produce they raised in the year was 2,644*l.*

Military.—The military force of the Colony consisted in 1874 of an artillery corps, which numbered 118, and a volunteer force, which consisted in all of 3,953 men, of whom 230 were officers and 272 were sergeants. In 1874 there were 1,082 men employed in the colonial police.

Immigration and emigration.—During 1874, 30,732 persons (including 386 Chinese), consisting of 21,876 males and 8,856 females, arrived in Victoria by sea. Of these 27,309 were adults. 24,709 came from the neighbouring Colonies, 4,645 from the United Kingdom, 141 of whom were partly assisted by colonial funds, and 1,378 from foreign ports.

The departures numbered 27,365. Of these 23,468 (including 531 Chinese) were adults. The excess of immigration over emigration was therefore 3,367, viz., 2,452 males and 915 females.

It was estimated that the population of the various cities, towns, and boroughs, amounted in 1874 to 395,238, and of the shires and road districts to 378,473.

Religious denominations.—The religious denominations of the colonists according to the census of 1871 were as follows:—Members of the Church of England, 257,835, Presbyterians of various denominations, 112,983, Wesleyan Methodists, 94,220, Independents, 18,191, Baptists, 16,311, Lutherans, 10,559, besides small numbers of various other denominations of Protestants, and 170,620 Roman Catholics. The number of Pagans (including it is presumed chiefly the Chinese) 17,650.

Clergy.—The number of regular clergymen in the same year was 633, of whom 131 were clergymen of the Church of England, 76

* The population, estimated up to the 30th June 1875, was males 441,742, females 371,846, total 813,588.

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of the Church of Rome, 42 Baptist, 81 Wesleyan, 25 Primitive Methodist, 49 Independent, 4 Jewish, and 1 Unitarian, besides clergymen of other sects.

The total number of clergymen of all denominations registered at the end of 1874 was 654.

Places of worship.—2,455 buildings were used for public worship, of which 1,524 were churches and chapels, 244 were schoolhouses, and 677 were dwellings and public buildings. These afforded accommodation for 403,126 persons, and the number usually attending at the principal Sunday or Sabbath Service was 285,601.

Schools.—The number of schools supported by the State in 1874 was 1,111, with an average attendance of 104,375 children, out of 188,380 children who attended the schools during the year. The number of teachers of all grades employed was 3,715. The amount expended from local contributions was 4,437*l.*, and from Government 537,539*l.*

There were 605 private schools throughout the Colony, with an attendance of 21,424 scholars. The number of private school teachers was 1,459.

In addition to these, there were five grammar schools and colleges, the number of students in them being 1,024, and the number of masters or professors being 50.

Occupations.—The occupations of the colonists according to the census of 1871 were returned as follows: persons engaged in the general or local government or in the defence or protection of the country 3,524, including a police force of 1,045 men.

Professionals.—Persons engaged in the learned professions, 10,607, of whom 633 were clergymen, 14 judges, 432 lawyers, 462 lawyers' clerks, 434 medical men, and 575 chemists and druggists, 444 connected with the fine arts, 186 civil engineers, 5,375 teachers and governesses, and 339 teachers of music.

Domestic servants.—There were 2,324 males and 20,219 females employed as domestic servants. Of the females 10,151 were under 20 years of age. These are exclusive of 1,975 males and 2,862 females employed as servants in inns, club houses, and eating houses.

Traders.—The commercial class numbered 13,590, of whom 7,136 were capitalists, merchants, bankers, brokers, and the like, 2,611 being commercial clerks; 6,454 persons were employed as shopkeepers and general dealers.

Agriculturists.—Agriculture gave employment to 54,150 persons, of these 25,580 were farmers or market gardeners, whose sons and daughters or other relatives to the number of 11,660 assisted in their farms or gardens; 11,933 were engaged as in-door farm servants, and 2,468 as out-door agricultural servants. No females were employed in the latter capacity; but as in-door farm servants there were 501 females, of whom 270 were under 20 years of age. There were also 1,499 gardeners not reckoned as domestic servants.

Pastoral pursuits gave employment to 1,236 squatters, graziers, and sheep or cattle farmers, 654 station managers or superintendents, 4,731 station or grazing farm servants in-door or at out stations.

The total number of persons employed in agriculture and pastoral engagements including the above and others not specified was 61,427.

Printers, &c.—Of printers, compositors, booksellers, and the like there were 2,345, printers and compositors counting for 1,496.

Other occupations.—The chief other industrial pursuits in the Colony were saddlers and harness makers 1,064, wheelwrights 701, millwrights 81, shipwrights 378, builders 638, carpenters and joiners 6,107, bricklayers 1,080, masons and paviors 1,869, painters, paperhangers, and glaziers 1,942. Furniture makers, cabinet makers, and upholsterers 940, and 1,263 sawyers, 21,751 persons were working and dealing in textile fabrics, in dress, and in fibrous materials. The chief occupations under this head were drapers, mercers, and assistants 2,324, of whom 2,046 were males and 278 females; tailors 1,510 and tailoresses, 1,313, of the latter 706 were under 20 years of age; milliners and dressmakers 6,579, of whom two were males and the rest females, 2,420 being under 20 years of age and 4,157 being older. Of boot and shoemakers and dealers there were 4,916, all but 73 of whom were males. Washerwomen, &c. were returned as 1,372, of whom 51 were under 20 years of age, 1,321 over that age, and 4 were males.

Producers and dealers in food, drinks, &c.—The number of persons working and dealing in food and drinks was 13,669, of whom there were cowkeepers and dairymen 1,530, cheesemongers 21, butchers and meat salesmen 3,975, provision curers 229, and fishmongers 137, bakers 1,854, confectioners and pastry cooks 386, greengrocers and fruiterers 593. The total number of people employed in connexion with animal food was 6,115, and with vegetable food 3,935. There were 2,032 grocers, 540 brewers, 335 fellmongers, 376 tanners, and 215 curriers.

Workers in minerals.—Working or dealing in minerals gave employment to 53,128 persons as follows: gold miners (alluvial) 21,529, puddlers 1,357, sluicers 4,036, gold miners (quartz) 8,818, quartz crushing 592, gold miners, miners and diggers not otherwise described 16,093, miners (other metals or minerals) 36, others engaged in mining 667.

Workers in coal, &c.—Work in coal, stone, clay, earthenware, and glass afforded occupation to 7,570 persons, the chief occupations being quarry owners or workers 946, brickmakers 1,175, road and railway excavators and labourers, 4,295.

Workers in metals.—Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers counted for 248, and of 6,122 workers in metals other than gold and silver 3,825 were blacksmiths and whitesmiths.

General labourers.—General labourers amounted to 15,289.

Inmates of charitable institutions.—The persons supported by the community, exclusive of the criminal class, were 8,702, of whom 5,869 were inmates of charitable institutions and 2,319 were inmates of industrial schools.

Criminals.—The criminal class amounted to 2,466, of whom 2,913 were males and 553 females, and under 20 years of age there were 229 males and 91 females.

Birthplaces of settlers.—The census of April 1871 showed that out of the population of 731,528 there had been born in the Colony 329,597 persons, 164,287 in England, 6,614 in Wales, 56,210 in Scotland, 100,468 in Ireland, 28,669 in other Australian colonies, 3,870 in other British possessions, 1,170 in France or French colonies, 8,995 in Germany, 269 in Austria, 6,206 in other European countries, 2,423 in the United States, 17,857 in China, and 315 in other countries not included in the foregoing summaries. The number born at sea was 2,035 British subjects and 29 Foreigners; unspecified 2,514.

Agriculture.—In 1875 the number of occupiers of land in holdings of not less than one acre in extent, for other than pastoral purposes, was 38,468. The following table shows the number of holders, the extent of land occupied, and the extent of land cultivated, during the last seven years:—

Year ending 31st March.	Number of Holders.	Extent of Land occupied.	Extent of Land cultivated.	Proportion of occupied Land which is cultivated.
		Acres.	Acres.	Per Cent.
1869	29,218	8,884,193	712,865	8·0
1870	30,214	8,849,486	827,534	9·4
1871	31,842	9,530,638	909,015	9·5
1872	33,720	10,100,679	937,220	9·3
1873	34,596	10,711,745	963,091	9·0
1874	36,692	11,493,545	964,996	8·4
1875	38,468	12,264,576	1,011,776	8·3

Number of holders of lands.—The increase in the number of holders from 1869 to 1875 was 9,250, or 31·6 per cent.; in the extent of land occupied, 3,380,383 acres, or 38·0 per cent.; and in the extent of land cultivated, 298,911 acres, or 41·9 per cent.

In March 1875 there were, as shown above, 38,468 occupiers of land whose holdings varied as follows:—

1 Acre to 5 Acres.	5 to 15 Acres.	15 to 30 Acres.	30 to 50 Acres.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 200 Acres.	200 to 350 Acres.	350 to 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
1,567	3,625	3,892	3,355	6,320	7,378	8,229	1,408	2,694

Size of holdings.—The average size of the holdings was 319 acres. The average size of farms, assuming each holding between 5 and 500 acres to be a farm, was 135 acres. The average area

in the occupation of each person in the Colony was 15·1 acres. The average area cultivated by each holder was 26·3 acres, and the number of persons in the Colony to every 100 acres in cultivation was 80.

Area under crop and produce.—The area of land under the principal crops during 1875, and the quantity of produce raised, were as follows:—

	Area.	Produce.
Wheat	332,936 acres	4,850,165 bushels.
Oats	114,921 „	2,121,612 „
Barley	29,505 „	619,896 „
Potatoes	35,183 „	124,310 tons.
Hay	119,031 „	157,261 „

The extent of land under wheat was less by 17,040 acres, and that under oats was greater by 3,930 acres in the year ending 31st March 1875 than in the previous year. The quantity of wheat produced in the first-named period was 97,876 bushels in excess of the quantity produced in the previous year, and the excess in oats was 380,161.

Potatoes.—Potatoes occupied 35,183 acres in the year ending 31st March 1875, and 38,349 acres in the previous year; the produce was, however, 14,488 tons more in the first-named period than in the year ending 31st March 1874.

Hay.—There was an increase of 3,359 acres in the extent of land under hay, and of 9,863 tons in the produce therefrom, in the later period compared with the former year.

Vines.—With respect to vines, there was a decrease of 285 acres in the extent of land occupied by them. The number of vines was less by 1,039,984 in 1874–5 than in the preceding year. There was an increase in the amount of grapes gathered, consisting of 5,709 cwt. made into wine or brandy, but a decrease of 372 cwt. in that not made into wine or brandy; and an increase of 14,780 gallons in the amount of wine produced. There was an increase of 48 gallons in the quantity of brandy manufactured.

Flax.—Seven acres were occupied by flax, the produce of which was 63 bushels of linseed and 48 cwt. of fibre.

Average produce.—The average produce per acre of the principal crops during 1874 and 1875 was as follows:—

Year ending 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	13·58	15·69	3·86	1·27
1875	14·57	18·46	3·53	1·32

Other crops.—The attention paid to the cultivation of crops of minor importance, and the produce obtained, is indicated by the following statement:—

	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize (grain)	1,523	24,263
Rye and bere	1,096	15,620
Peas, beams, millet, and sorghum	16,170	317,382
		Tons.
Turnips	241	1,901
Mangold-wurzel	1,281	17,899
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	721	3,887
Onions	374	2,794

Tobacco.—The number of acres under tobacco during the year 1874–5 was 733, compared with 583 in the previous year. The quantity of tobacco obtained was 6,839 cwt. in the first-named year, and 3,694 cwt. in the second.

Prices of produce.—The average prices of agricultural produce during the months of February and March 1875 were as follows:—wheat, 4*s.* 5*d.* per bushel; oats, 4*s.* 3*d.* per bushel; barley, 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; maize, 4*s.* 8*d.* per bushel; hay, 4*l.* 9*s.* per ton; potatoes, 4*l.* 9*s.* per ton; mangel-wurzel, 1*l.* 8*s.* per ton.

The average weight per bushel of the principal cereal crops raised in the Colony during the season 1874–5 was—wheat, 61 lbs.; oats, 40 lbs.; barley, 51 lbs.; maize, 55 lbs.

Agricultural machinery.—The agricultural machinery and implements employed on farms and squatting stations during the year ended 31st March 1875 were valued at 1,567,309*l.*, which included 284 steam engines of the power of 2,267 horses in all, 6,311 reaping machines, and 920 mowing machines, besides the implements commonly in use in this country.

Value of machinery and improvements.—The total value of agricultural implements and machines in operation upon farms in the Colony during the year 1874–5 was 1,486,558*l.* On squatting stations their value was 80,751*l.* The approximate value of improvements on farms, such as fencing, wells, dams, &c., was 10,410,609*l.* Those on stations 1,920,516*l.* The average price paid for machine labour was 6*s.* 5*d.* per acre for machine reaping, 5*s.* 3*d.* per acre for machine mowing, and 24*s.* 8*d.* per 100 bushels for machine thrashing.

The improvements upon farms and squatting stations including the value of buildings of all descriptions, fencing, dips, wells, dams, &c., but not the cost of cropping land, was estimated at the same period to be 12,331,125*l.*

The number of machines of all kinds in use on the gold fields at the end of the year 1874 was 5,220; and the approximate value of all mining plant, 2,078,936*l.* Of these, 3,086 were used for alluvial mining, and 2,134 for quartz mining. In addition to these, the number of stamp-heads was 7,022.

Mills.—There were 49 steam mills and 2 water mills employed for grinding and dressing grain, giving work to 749 hands and 485 pairs of mill stones. The quantity of grain operated upon

during the year (March 1875) was 71,866 bushels of wheat, and 233,150 bushels of other grain.

Wages on farms, &c.—The average rates of wages paid upon farms and stations for labourers of various descriptions during February and March 1875 are as follows:—

On Farm.

	s.	d.	
Ploughmen	20	3	per week.
Farm labourers	16	9	„
Married couples	23	1	„
Females	10	6	„
Mowers	30	5	„
	5	0	per acre.
Reapers	32	3	per week.
	13	9	per acre.
Threshers		7	per bushel.

On Stations.

	£	s.	d.	
Stockmen	46	13	0	per annum.
Shepherds	35	17	0	„
Hutkeepers	29	6	0	„
Married couples	56	15	0	„
Females	28	11	0	„
Station labourers	0	17	3	per week.
Sheep washers	0	19	6	„
Shearers	0	14	4	per 100 sheep shorn.

Live stock.—The quantity of live stock in the Colony in the first quarter of 1875 was as follows:—

Horses	180,254	Sheep	11,221,036
Cattle	958,658	Pigs	137,941

Breweries.—There were during the year ended 31st March 1875, 107 breweries in operation, employing 925 men and 663 horses. The materials used were 8,816,864 lbs. of sugar, 670,928 bushels of malt, and 988,863 lbs. of hops, which produced 13,653,531 gallons of beer.

Potteries.—Brickyards and potteries numbered 296, having 184 machines for tempering or crushing clay, and 77 for making bricks or pottery. The number of hands employed was 1,271, and the number of bricks made during the year was 83,337,000, and the value of bricks and pottery made was nearly 200,000*l.*

There were also 172 stone quarries employing 1,009 men, and 362,467 cubic yards of stone valued at 81,388*l.* were raised during the year.

Manufactories.—The miscellaneous works and manufactories in addition to the above were 1,545, giving occupation to 20,442 males and 4,649 females. The number of hands employed in some of the principal industries were:—

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	No. of Works.	No. of Hands.
Meat curing - - - - -	21	413
Sugar refinery - - - -	2	270
Moulding and saw mills - - -	172	2,800
Iron, brass, and copper foundries - -	65	1,403
Machinists, engineer's - - -	46	1,252
Boot manufactories - - - -	42	1,809
Chemical works - - - - -	8	41
Clothing manufactories - - -	43	3,897
Coach and waggon manufactories, steam -	96	1,140
Cabinet " " " -	5	217
Gas works - - - - -	14	330
Glass manufactory and works - -	2	14
Paper manufactories - - -	1	129
Woollen and cloth manufactories - -	6	512

Gold fields.—The gold fields are comprised in seven proclaimed districts; viz., Ballarat, Beechworth, Sandhurst, Maryborough, Castlemaine, Ararat, and Gippsland.

Gold mining.—The mines at Ballarat are rapidly extending southwards and westwards; and, travelling from the Dividing Range towards Rokewood, one sees everywhere tall chimneys and engine-houses, and vast spoil heaps. The shafts vary in depth from 50 to 800 feet. They are lined and supported by wooden slabs about eight inches in width and 2½ inches in thickness, and there are two compartments fitted with slides in which cages run. Many of the mines are extensive and well conducted.

In working a quartz vein, a shaft is sunk either on the crown of the hill where the vein is found, or the reef is penetrated by an adit. The quartz brought to the surface is broken into pieces, and passed through inclined spouts to the stampers, which resemble the ordinary stamps used in other countries for dressing ores. They weigh about seven hundredweight each, and one stamp strikes about 60 blows per minute. A ten horse-power engine will give motion to eight stamps. The crushed quartz is carried by water over copper ripples, where the gold is brought in contact with mercury. Once a week, or oftener, the ripples are cleaned out, and the amalgam retorted.

Quartz mining is prosecuted remuneratively to great depths. In many quartz mines the average yield of gold from thousands of tons of quartz got at from 400 to 870 feet in depth, ranges from 10 dwts. to over 2 ozs. per ton.

Average yield of quartz.—Since the first publication of the mining statistics, information has been obtained up to 31st December 1874 respecting the yield of gold from 11,441,638 tons of quartz crushed in the Colony. The average per ton was 11 dwts. 6·49 grs. The price of crushing ranged from 2*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.* (In Nova Scotia the average is 17 dwts. 0·66 grs.)

Auriferous alluvions.—The quantities of gold obtained by the alluvial miners during the past 10 years are, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows:—1863, 1,133,567 ozs.; 1864, 1,041,831½ ozs.; 1865, 1,093,801 ozs.; 1866, 958,177 ozs.; 1867, 873,160 ozs.;

1868, 1,069,804 ozs.; in 1869, 810,777 ozs.; 1870, 673,815 ozs.; 1871, 691,322 ozs.; 1872, 616,082 ozs.; 1873, 525,999 ozs.; and 1874, 456,308 ozs.

Large nuggets.—The following are some of the largest nuggets that have been discovered in Victoria; at depths ranging from 1 inch to 195 feet under the surface:—

Year.	Name of Nugget.	Weight.	Place.
		oz.	
1869	Welcome Stranger	2,280	Moliagul.
,,	-	893	Berlin.
,,	Viscount Canterbury	1,105	Do.
,,	Viscountess Canterbury	884	Do.
1870	-	1,121	Do.
,,	-	896	Do.
,,	-	452	McIntyre's Diggings.
1871	Precious	1,621	Berlin.
,,	Kum Tow	718	Do.
,,	Needful	247	Do.
1872	Crescent	179	Do.
,,	-	447	Do.
,,	Schlemm	478	Dunnolly.
,,	Spondulix	130	Do.
1873	-	129	Smythesdale.
,,	The Alma	125	Maryborough.
,,	-	170	Smythesdale.
,,	-	116	Berlin.
,,	-	152	Buningong Napoleons.
1874	-	110	Ballarat.

Besides the above numerous other nuggets ranging from 20 to 200 ozs. have been found in various parts of the Colony.

Area of gold mines.—The areas actually occupied by the miners for mining purposes in December 1874 were as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Held and worked "claims" under the byelaws of the Mining Boards	53,529	3	37
Protected by certificates, &c.	3,858	3	36
Leases for years, 1,996 for	26,601	1	33
Total	83,980	1	26

It appears from a return from the Office of Mines that the number of square miles of auriferous ground actually worked upon in the several mining districts during the year 1874 was 1,063, or 680,320 acres.

The total estimated value of the mining claims on the 31st December 1874 was 7,424,024*l.*, and of the machinery employed in mining 2,078,936*l.*

Number of miners.—The number of miners employed during the quarter ended 31st December 1874 was 45,151, of whom 32,971 were European and 12,180 Chinese. In the Ballarat district 10,057 were employed, and in the Maryborough 8,787.

Value of ores.—The estimated value of the metals and minerals

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raised in the Colony from the first discovery of the gold fields to 31st December 1874 was 178,311,601*l.*

No estimate can be formed of the quantities of gold sent out of the Colony privately, nor of the quantity used and manufactured for colonial purposes.

From the 1st January 1868 the export of gold has been free of duty.

The quantity and value of the gold, exclusive of coin, exported from Victoria from the first discovery of the gold fields in 1851 to 31st December 1874 was 45,629,122 ozs.; value, 178,258,947*l.*

The quantity exported in 1874 was 1,012,153 ozs.; value, 4,053,288*l.*

Exports and imports, revenue, expenditure, public debt.—The following table shows the value of the exports, imports, and the amount of revenue, expenditure, and public debt for the five years ending 1874:—

—	Exports.	Imports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£	£
1870	12,470,014	12,455,758	3,261,883	3,428,382	11,924,800
1871	14,557,820	12,341,995	*1,691,266	*1,754,251	11,994,800
1872	13,871,195	13,691,322	3,734,422	3,659,534	11,984,800
1873	15,302,454	16,533,856	3,644,135	3,504,953	12,445,722
1874	15,441,109	16,953,985	4,106,790	4,177,338	12,485,433

The value of articles "Exported for Drawback" in 1874 was 753,033*l.*, and the amount paid thereon 62,895*l.*

The value of goods laden on ships arriving in the Colony and transhipped to other colonies or countries during the year was 3,527,461*l.*

Shipping.—The number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered inwards and outwards was as follows:—

——	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Entered inwards - -	2,100	777,110	36,834
Entered outwards -	2,122	792,509	36,472

Coins.—The coins in circulation are the same as those used in the United Kingdom. Accounts are kept in sterling money.

Banks; liabilities, assets.—Of the 11 banks in Victoria at the end of 1874, which furnish sworn returns pursuant to the colonial "Banks and Currency Statute of 1864," the notes in circulation amounted to 1,395,502*l.*, bills in circulation to 82,877*l.*, balances

* The revenue and expenditure for 1870 is made up to the 31st December. After that date the financial year was made to end on 30th June, consequently the figures for 1871 represent only half a year.

due to other banks to 188,495*l.*, their deposits not bearing interest to 4,922,187*l.*, and bearing interest 7,516,399*l.*, making their total liabilities 14,105,460*l.* On the other hand their assets amounted to 20,456,852*l.*, and consisted of coin 2,279,502*l.*, gold and silver bullion 466,848*l.*, landed property 705,598*l.*, notes and bills of other banks, 183,777*l.*, balances due from other banks, 302,883*l.*, and all debts due, 16,518,244*l.* The amount of their capital stock was 8,503,033*l.*, on which the last dividend declared amounted to 479,500*l.*, the average rate of interest received by the shareholders being 11·7 per cent.

Savings banks.—There were in 1874, 146 post office savings banks, with 37,800 accounts, and an aggregate balance at the end of the year of 637,090*l.*, giving an average of 16*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* to each depositor.

There were 11 other savings banks, having 980,211*l.* to the credit of the depositors. The number of depositors was 26,214, of which 15,345 were males, and 10,869 were females. Of the total number of depositors on the 30th June 1874, 14,852 had amounts not exceeding 20*l.* to their credit, their balances amounting in the aggregate to 72,541*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, and 281 had upwards of 200*l.*, their balances amounting to 75,226*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Building societies.—The Government Statist's return shows that in 1874 there were 60 building societies, having 20,303 members. The societies had advanced during the year more than 649,423*l.*, and their total income for the year was 898,857*l.*

Rateable property in towns.—In the various cities, towns, and boroughs the estimated population for 1874 was 395,238, the number of dwellings 87,314, the number of ratepayers 88,222, the total value of rateable property 27,324,605*l.*, of a net annual value estimated at 2,856,482*l.*

Post offices.—There are upwards of 800 post offices throughout the settled parts of the Colony. The postage for inland letters is 2*d.* for every half oz. or fraction of half oz. Many of the offices issue money orders payable in the Colony and in this country.

Telegraphs.—Telegraphic lines were first laid in the Colony in 1853. In 1874 there were 148 stations. Messages are transmitted to or from any station in Victoria at the rate of 1*s.* for every 10 words, and 1*d.* for each word in excess. The Colony is also in telegraphic communication, viâ South Australia, with this country.

Communications.—Roads have been formed between most of the principal towns. The number of shires and road districts in the Colony in 1874 was 110, of which 98 were shires; their revenue was 535,440*l.*, and their expenditure 625,459*l.*

Railways.—Railways proceed from Melbourne to Ballarat, and Ararat, passing through Geelong, 157 miles; from Melbourne to Echuca on the River Murray, 156 miles; from Melbourne, through Castlemaine and Sandhurst with a branch to Maryborough and Dunolly; and from Melbourne, through Seymour and Wangaratta, to the River Murray at Wodonga, about 187

miles. Short lines have also been formed between Melbourne and St. Kilda, Sandridge, and Brighton respectively. The total number of miles open in January 1876 was 599. The gauge is 5 feet 3 inches for all. With the exception of three short suburban lines held by private companies, all the railways belong to the Government.

Demand for labour.—The demand for labour in the squatting districts has considerably increased, especially for shearers, wool-cleaners, &c. in the shearing season—October. The iron trade is reviving in certain quarters, and some of the shops have been doing very well this month. The supply of good servants is less than the demand, though there is a small overplus of applicants of an inferior class. In the clothing factories work is slack, and the number of persons employed is less than ordinary, though the rates for those who are employed are the same as usual. The boot trade is in a more depressed condition than it has been for many years, and the factories are consequently doing a very slack business. A good many of the hands are out of work. The building trade is at present rather dull, but with the approach of fine weather is likely to improve rapidly. The day's work throughout the Colony is now universally fixed at eight hours.

Clothing.—The cost of clothing, including boots and shoes, is rather high in Victoria. Articles of apparel made up wholly or in part of silk, cotton, linen, or wool, bonnets, shoes and boots, and hats and caps, except straw, being chargeable with a duty of 20 per cent., and boots and shoes of 3*s.* to 25*s.* per dozen pairs on their importation into the Colony.

Distance from capitals of neighbouring Colonies and England.—Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, is distant about 600 miles from Sidney, the capital of New South Wales; about 540 miles from Adelaide, the capital of South Australia; about 420 miles from Hobart Town, the capital of Tasmania; about 1,200 miles from Brisbane, the capital of Queensland; about 1,690 miles from Perth, the capital of Western Australia; and about 11,807 miles from England. Except with Perth there is frequent communication by steamer between those places.

Disposal of Land.

The mode of disposal is varied. Sales by auction are made at the greatest advance on the upset price, which is from 1*l.* to 5*l.* per acre for country lands, and 1*l.* to 10*l.* for suburban. For town allotments a price is named in agreement with the general value of the locality.

Land may be occupied under license at 1*s.* half-yearly per acre for three years, paid in advance; and within 30 days after the three years, if the conditions of license have been fulfilled, the licensee can claim a Crown grant on payment of 14*s.* per acre, or a lease for seven years at 2*s.* per acre yearly, payable on the commencement of every half year, and a grant on the expiration of the seven years. The maximum amount of land so to be selected by one person is 320 acres.

Licenses are issued for special allotments on gold fields, for cutting timber, quarrying, sites for mills, and other works.

Commonage is provided for the use of selectors, that they may have facilities for grazing stock.

Licenses for pastoral lands are issued under Part 5 of the Land Act, No. 360 of 1869, subject to an assessment at the rate of 8*d.* for every sheep, or 4*s.* for every head of cattle that the run is estimated to be capable of carrying, and to adjustment by the Board of Land and Works in special cases.

Land alienated.—During the year 1874 the purchase of 531,538 acres of Crown lands was completed, and 44 acres were granted without purchase. The amount realised for these lands, a portion of which had been purchased on deferred payments extending over a series of years prior to 1874, was 579,051*l.*, or an average of 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* per acre. A large portion of the unalienated land is in the hands of the pastoral tenants, but open for selection for cultivation purposes according to public requirement. A further extent of land, amounting at the end of 1874 to about 5,650,000 acres, was in process of alienation under the system of deferred payments. In estimating the quantity still available for settlement, a considerable deduction must be made for mountains, forests, low lands, lagoons, and watercourses, and for numerous reserves.

Squatters.—The number of squatters or pastoral licensees during 1874 who held annual licenses for larger tracts of Crown lands was 864, and the approximate area occupied by them was 24,230,128 acres.

Area.—The area of the Colony is estimated to be 56,446,720 acres; the amount alienated and in course of alienation up to the 31st December 1874 was 15,600,000 acres; the amount remaining for alienation about 41,000,000. Of this it was estimated that about 15,000,000 acres were available for settlement.

Free and assisted passages are for the present suspended.

DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1874. Prepared by the Government Statist of Victoria.

1. At the end of 1874 the estimated population of Victoria was as follows:— Population at end of 1874.

Males	439,159
Females	369,278
Total	808,437

2. The mean or average population of the year was 798,688, consisting of 434,073 males and 364,615 females. Mean population, 1874.

3. The increase of population during 1874 amounted to 17,945. Of this increase 14,578, or more than four-fifths, resulted from excess of births over deaths; 3,367, or less than a fifth, was due to excess of immigation over emigration. Increase of population, 1874.

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Increase of population, 1864–1874.

4. The increase of population was less than in any year of the previous 10 years, except 1866 and 1867, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Increase of Population.

1864	29,784	1870	26,809
1865	19,752	1871	25,846
1866	15,887	1872	18,282
1867	14,589	1873	19,765
1868	23,043	1874	17,945
1869	25,176		

Males and females.

5. The proportions of the sexes in 1874 were the same as they were in 1873, viz.:—84 females to 100 males, or 119 males to 100 females.

Aborigines.

6. According to the latest estimate the aborigines in Victoria number 1,553, viz., 915 males and 638 females.

Chinese.

7. The Chinese in Victoria have not been enumerated since the last census, 2nd April 1871. Their numbers were then 17,935, of whom all but 36 were males.

Immigration, and emigration, 1874.

8. The immigration and emigration during the year under review were as follow:—

Immigration and Emigration, 1874.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Arrivals	30,732	21,876	8,856
Departures	27,365	19,424	7,941
Immigration in excess	3,367	2,452	915

Excess of immigration over emigration.

9. The excess of immigration over emigration was less in 1874 than in any year of the previous decenniad except 1867, 1872, and 1873. This will be seen by the following figures:—

Excess of Arrivals over Departures.

1864	14,377	1870	11,467
1865	5,684	1871	8,382
1866	4,549	1872	1,752
1867	2,100	1873	3,166
1868	7,253	1874	3,367
1869	11,152		

Arrivals and departures of males and females.

10. Of the persons who landed in the Colony during 1874, 21,876 were males and 8,856 were females. Of those who left it 19,424 were males and 7,941 were females. The excess of

arrivals over departures of males was thus 2,452, that of females was 915.

Adults, children, and infants arriving and departing.

11. It is the custom of the immigration authorities to classify the immigrants and emigrants as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under one year Adopting this classification adults arriving exceeded those departing by 3,841, but children and infants taken away from the Colony exceeded those brought there by 169 and 305 respectively.

Assisted immigration.

12. The only assisted immigration which took place in the year under review was that of 64 male and 85 female "warrant passengers."

Mining population, 1874.

13. The mining population in 1874 numbered 45,151. Of these 30,678, or 68 per cent., were working in alluvial mines, and 14,473, or 32 per cent., in quartz reefs; 32,971, or 73 per cent., of the number were Europeans, and 12,180, or 27 per cent., were Chinese. All the Chinese except 124 were employed in alluvial mining.

Marriages, 1874.

14. The number of marriages solemnized in Victoria during the year 1874 was 4,925, or 49 less than in 1873. With this exception, however, the number of marriages was greater in 1874 than in any other year since Port Phillip was first settled.

Marriage rate in Victoria.

15. Chiefly, no doubt, as a result of the increasingly large proportion of children in the population, the marriage rate has been declining pretty steadily for some years past. This will be seen by the following figures, which give the number of marriages and the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during the eleven (11) years ended with 1874:—

Annual Marriage Rate, 1864 *to* 1874.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons married.
1864	7·73	15·46
1865	7·29	14·58
1866	6·71	13·42
1867	6·91	13·82
1868	6·99	13·98
1869	6·79	13·58
1870	6·67	13·34
1871	6·35	12·70
1872	6·30	12·60
1873	6·37	12·74
1874	6·17	12·34
Mean of 11 years	6·71	13·42

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Former condition of persons married.

16. At least four fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters, about 4 per cent. are between widowers and widows. The parties to the remainder are bachelors and widows and widowers and spinsters in about equal proportions. The following are the numbers and per-centage of these different classes in 1874 and their per-centage in the previous 10 years :—

Former Condition of Persons married.

Previous Condition.	Year 1874.		Per-centage in 10 Years.
	Number of Marriages.	Per-centage.	
Bachelors and spinsters -	3,941	80·02	80·60
Bachelors and widows -	382	7·75	8·08
Widowers and spinsters -	391	7·90	7·27
Widowers and widows -	211	4·33	4·05
	4,925	100·00	100·00

Re-marriages.

17. Of the men who married during the year 602, and of the women 593, or, in either case about one in eight, had been married before. In the last 11 years the re-marriages of widowers were in about the proportion of one to every nine marriages which took place, and the re-marriages of widows of one to every eight marriages which took place. In England and Wales re-marriages of widowers are much more frequent than re-marriages of widows, the former being in about the proportion of one to every seven marriages, and the latter in about the proportion of one to every 11 marriages celebrated.

Relative ages of husbands and wives.

18. The age of both husband and wife was specified in the case of 4,886 out of the 4,925 marriages which took place. An analysis of the returns shows the following to have been the positions of the parties to these unions as regards their relative ages :—

Husband and wife same age in	-	1,144 instances.
Husband older than wife in	-	3,417 „
Wife older than husband in	-	325 „
Total	-	4,886

Marriages of minors.

19. The proportion of males marrying under the age of 21 is not so great as it is in England, that of females so marrying is greater, and that of the mean of both sexes so marrying is also greater here than there. The following are the proportions during the past year and the 10 previous ones in Victoria, and during a period of 10 years in England and Wales :—

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Marriages of Persons under Age in Victoria and England and Wales.

	In every 100 Persons married, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.		
	In Victoria.		In England and Wales.
	Year 1874.	Mean of 10 Years.	Mean of 10 Years.
Bridegrooms - - -	2·76	1·50	6·60
Brides - - - -	30·10	26·57	19·91
Mean - -	16·435	14·032	13·255

Ages of husbands and wives in combination.

20. The next table shows in combination the ages of males and females who married during the year. It presents as may be expected, some curious inequalities of age, and of these the following will be observed as amongst the most striking:—Six youths between 18 and 19 married women older than themselves, the bride of one being between 20 and 21, the brides of four between 21 and 25, and the bride of the sixth between 25 and 30. A man between 40 and 45 linked himself to a partner who had passed the mature age of 60, and two men between 45 and 50 chose wives who had passed the still more mature age of 70. On the other hand two girls who had not attained their fifteenth year married men between 21 and 25, and one girl at the same age married a man between 30 and 35, a female between 18 and 19 united herself to a man between 50 and 55, one at the same age took a husband between 60 and 65, and one between 20 and 21 married a man between 70 and 75.

Ages of Persons married.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																		Total Husbands.
	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	Unspecified.	
17 to 18 yrs.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
18 to 19 „	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
19 to 20 „	—	—	2	3	3	9	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
20 to 21 „	—	1	2	11	10	17	20	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91
21 to 25 „	2	5	27	87	146	163	133	547	76	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,201
25 to 30 „	—	6	23	76	116	154	132	593	315	59	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,493
30 to 35 „	1	4	9	26	40	47	65	286	254	102	41	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	884
35 to 40 „	—	—	4	8	15	22	25	110	143	86	58	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	505
40 to 45 „	—	—	—	3	7	10	6	36	80	56	56	42	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	312
45 to 50 „	—	—	1	—	3	1	4	7	19	36	44	32	23	3	2	—	—	2	—	177
50 to 55 „	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	15	12	15	17	16	17	2	—	—	—	—	98
55 to 60 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	8	4	9	7	4	2	1	—	—	43
60 to 65 „	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	22
65 to 70 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	12
70 to 75 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	38
Total wives	3	17	69	222	345	424	397	1,616	912	373	244	138	76	34	11	6	3	2	33	4,925

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Signing with marks.

21. The law requires that all males and all females entering the married state should affix their signatures to the marriage register, and as it may be assumed that all would sign in writing who could, those who sign with marks are fairly set down as unable to write. In the past year the following are the numbers of either sex who signed with marks, and their proportion to the total numbers who married :—

Signing Marriage Register with Marks, 1874.

	Numbers married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 married.
Bridegrooms - - -	4,925	321	6·52
Brides - - - -	4,925	488	9·91
Mean - -	4,925	404·5	8·213

Cases of both signing with marks.

22. During 1874, only in the case of 107 marriages, equal to about 2 per cent. of the whole, did the husband and wife both sign with marks. In the 4,818 other instances one party or the other to the marriage signed in writing.

Proportion of each sect signing with marks.

23. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following tuble of observing the position of the adherents of the different sects, so far as the position of a sufficient amount of rudimentary instruction to enable them to write their names is concerned. The experience is that of the 11 years ended with 1874. If the figures in the last column in the previous table be compared with those in the lower line of this, it will be noted that the results of the past year show a very considerable improvement over those of the 11 years :—

Signing Marriage Register with Marks, 1864 *to* 1874.

Marriages performed according to the Usages of the—	Number signing with Marks in every 100 married.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England - - -	6·10	11·90	9·00
Presbyterians - - - -	5·07	11·10	8·08
Wesleyans - - - -	5·94	10·36	8·15
Independents - - - -	4·67	10·79	7·73
Baptists - - - -	4·62	7·59	6·11
Lutherans - - - -	1·81	5·26	3·54
Unitarians - - - -	—	6·25	3·12
Calvinistic Methodists - - -	—	9·28	4·64
Other Protestants - - -	9·31	9·04	9·18
Roman Catholics - - -	14·86	29·18	22·02
Jews - - - -	1·44	3·83	2·63
Lay registrars - - - -	6·63	16·42	11·52
Total - -	7·62	15·21	11·42

24. In England and Wales during 10 years 23·29 per cent. of all the males married and 32·5 per cent. of all the females married, resulting in a mean of 27·9, signed the register with marks. These figures indicate that the proportion of uneducated adults in England and Wales is greater than it is amongst even the least instructed of the religious sects named in the above table.

Signing with marks in Victoria and England.

25. During the nine years ended with 1874, 163 marriages of Chinese males took place in Victoria. Of these only three married with their own countrywomen. The nationalities of the other women marrying Chinese were as follows:—

Marriages of Chinese.

Australians 84, English 39, Scotch 10, Irish 21, of other British possessions 1, French 1, German 2, American 1, born at sea 1.

26. The births registered in 1874 numbered 26,800, or 1,300 less than those registered in 1873. The births in 1874 were also exceeded in each of the four years immediately preceding it, and in 1868, but in no other year since the first settlement of the Colony.

Births, 1874.

27. The number of births in proportion to the living population has, like the marriage rate, been decreasing for years past. The following are the figures for the year under review, and each of the 10 years which immediately precede it:—

Birth rate in Victoria.

Annual Birth Rate, 1864 *to* 1874.

	Births per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		Births per 1,000 of the Mean Population.
1864	43·59	1872	35·95
1865	42·04	1873	36·01
1866	39·44	1874	33·56
1867	39·41		
1868	40·59	Mean for 11 years	38·23
1869	37·36		
1870	38·25		
1871	37·07		

28. It is a well known fact that in all parts of the world more males are born than females. In Victoria, during the year under review, the former numbered 13,659, and the latter 13,141. These numbers furnish a proportion of 103·94 males to 100 females. In the last 11 years the average in Victoria has been 104·06 males to 100 females, which is exactly the same as that in the whole of the Australian Colonies during the last two years, and does not differ much from the average in England and Wales, where in 10 years 104·4 males were born to every 100 females.

Births of male and females.

29. Twins were born during the year in 217 instances, and triplets in one instance. In the last 11 years 2,946 cases of twins and 26 cases of triplets have been recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 292,290. There were thus 289,292 confinements during the 11 years, and it follows

Twins and triplets.

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that at 1 out of every 98 of these confinements twins were born, and at 1 out of every 11,127 three children were born.

Illegitimate births.

30. The births set down as illegitimate during the year numbered 984, or 1 in every 28. The average proportion of children born out of wedlock in Victoria is 1 in 35, and in England and Wales 1 in 16. The proportion during the year under review was, therefore, above the Victoria average, but not nearly so high as the average for England and Wales.

Deaths, 1874.

31. The deaths in 1874 numbered 12,222, and exceeded those in 1873 by 721. In 1866, 64 more deaths occurred than in 1874, but, with this exception, the deaths in 1874 were more numerous than those in any former year.

Excess of births over deaths.

32. The births in 1874 exceeded the deaths by 14,578, or 119 per cent. This proportion is below the average. In the last 11 years the births have numbered 292,290, and the deaths 118,956. The excess of the former over the latter, was, therefore, 173,334, or 146 per cent.

Deaths of males and females.

33. The males who died during the year numbered 6,994, and the females 5,228, or about 75 females to every 100 males. In the total population the proportion was 84 females to 100 males, so that more males and fewer females died than might have been expected from their numbers in the population.

Death rate in Victoria.

34. The annual death rate fluctuates considerably, but in all years presses more heavily upon males than upon females. During the 11 years ended with 1874 it was higher than in the year under review in three years only, viz., 1865, 1866, and 1867. This will be readily observed by the following table :—

Annual Death Rate, 1864 *to* 1874.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	336,627	252,533	5,202	3,685	15·45	14·59	15·08
1865	349,662	266,713	6,158	4,303	17·61	16·13	16·97
1866	356,460	277,617	7,016	5,270	19·68	18·98	19·37
1867	362,417	287,409	6,613	5,120	18·25	17·81	18·06
1868	371,817	299,405	5,865	4,202	15·77	14·03	15·00
1869	384,267	312,675	6,221	4,409	16·19	14·10	15·25
1870	390,480	319,359	6,114	4,306	15·66	13·48	14·68
1871	404,983	333,742	5,845	4,073	14·43	12·20	13·43
1872	415,605	345,386	6,308	4,523	15·18	13·10	14·23
1873	424,729	355,633	6,565	4,936	15·45	13·88	14·74
1874	434,073	364,615	6,994	5,228	16·11	14·34	15·30
Mean of 11 years - -					16·28	14·66	15·56

Death rate at different ages in Victoria and England.

35. The death rate of males in Victoria is usually greater than that of females at all periods of life, except between the ages of 25 and 35; but in the year under notice the death rate of females was the greater at the five divisions occurring between 5 and 45.

In England and Wales, during 30 years, relatively to the population more males died than females at all the periods, except those between 10 and 35. This will be seen by reference to the following table which gives, for the year under review, and for a period of 10 years, the number of males and females in Victoria who died at various ages in every 1,000 at the same ages in the living population; also for a period of 30 years, a similar comparison of the mortality of England and Wales with its population:—

Mortality per 1,000 *living at different Ages in Victoria and England.*

Ages.	Number of Deaths to every 1,000 living at each Age.					
	Victoria.				England and Wales.	
	Year 1874.		Average of 10 Years.		Average of 30 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages - - -	16·11	14·34	16·68	16·13	23·33	21·51
Under 5 years -	44·32	37·39	55·08	49·66	72·42	62·46
5 years to 10 years -	5·25	5·36	7·52	6·95	8·78	8·67
10 „ 15 „ -	3·37	3·49	3·27	3·25	4·95	5·10
15 „ 25 „ -	5·46	6·62	4·95	4·81	7·90	8·22
25 „ 35 „ -	7·32	8·29	7·85	8·28	9·93	10·15
35 „ 45 „ -	10·08	11·90	12·09	11·12	13·03	12·30
45 „ 55 „ -	20·74	17·63	17·52	13·20	18·16	15·67
55 „ 65 „ -	38·36	28·91	29·71	21·98	31·53	28·56
65 „ 75 „ -	76·80	53·72	53·79	43·10	68·54	57·52
75 and upwards* -	173·21	151·37	111·71	93·02	147·74	135·36

Death rate in Victoria lower than in England.

36. According to the experience of the 10 years, the mortality at all periods of life of both males and females is considerably lower in Victoria than in England and Wales, and, according to the experience of the year under review, this holds good at all periods below 45 years. The figures relating to the period "75 " years and upwards," in Victoria, are not strictly comparable with those of England and Wales, since the former relate to the whole period from 75 to the end of life, the latter to the period between 75 and 80 only. All the figures show the mortality of children to be very much lower in Victoria than in England.

Death rate of infants.

37. Probably the best method of judging of the suitability of a climate to the sustainment of infantile life is to compare the number of children dying under 1 year of age with the number of births. This is done for a period of 11 years, as follows. It will be seen that the mortality rate of infants in the year under

* The figures in this line relating to England and Wales apply to males and females at from 75 to 80 only. The Victorian returns apply to all over 75.

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review was slightly above the average, and was higher than in the four previous years :—

	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age to every 100 births.		Deaths of infants under 1 year of age to every 100 births.
1864	10·8	1871	11·3
1865	13·6	1872	12·2
1866	15·3	1873	11·3
1867	13·8	1874	12·5
1868	11·2		
1869	12·6	Mean of 11 years	12·4
1870	11·8		

Death rate of infants in England.

38. In England and Wales about 15½ per cent. of the children born die before they complete their first year. It is therefore evident that infantile mortality is much higher there than in Victoria.

Deaths of infants in the Lying-in Hospital.

39. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 421 infants were born alive in 1874. Of these 31, or upwards of 7 per cent., died before leaving the institution.

Death rate of male and female infants.

40. As in all parts of the world, so far as is known, more births of males occur than of females, so also in almost all countries do a larger proportion of male than female infants die. In England and Wales, during seven years, the proportion of male infants dying before completing their first year was 17 to every 100 births of boys, and the proportion of female infants dying was 14 to every 100 births of girls. In Victoria, during the past year, the proportion of male infants dying was 13·46, and the proportion of female infants dying was 11·43 to every 100 births of males and females respectively.

Causes of death, 1853–1874.

41. In 1853 an Act for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages came into force in Victoria. Between that period and the end of the year under review, 207,804 deaths took place, of which 206,311 were from specified causes. In the following table these have been arranged in the order of their fatality, and the number of deaths from each cause has been shown :—

Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1853–1874.

Order of Fatality.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Order of Fatality.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.
1	Accidents	16,576	6	Typhoid fever, &c.†	8,714
2	Atrophy and debility	15,489	7	Pneumonia	8,041
3	Phthisis*	15,386	8	Convulsions	7,897
4	Diarrhœa	13,499	9	Heart disease, &c.	7,276
5	Dysentery	11,084	10	Diphtheria	6,362

* Including deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis.

† A few cases of true typhus are included in this line. They are of persons who have been affected by the disease on board ship prior to their arrival in the Colony. The disease has never spread in Victoria.

Order of Fatality.	Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Order of Fatality.	Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.
11	Teething	6,278	65	Miasmatic diseases not classed	296
12	Bronchitis	5,699			
13	Brain disease	5,188	66	Ulceration of intestines	288
14	Scarlatina	5,079	67	Hernia	283
15	Enteritis	3,931	68	Hydatids	278
16	Premature birth	3,586	69	Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	275
17	Whooping-cough	3,498			
18	Apoplexy	3,371			
19	Hydrocephalus	3,353	70	Tumour	263
20	Cephalitis	3,221	71	Insanity	240
21	Croup	2,750	72	Skin disease, &c.	239
22	Cancer	2,596	73	Nephritis	229
23	Liver disease, &c.	2,475	74	Purpura and scurvy	228
24	Old age	2,415	75	Cyanosis	216
25	Childbirth and metria	2,378	76	Cystitis	175
26	Measles	2,287	77	Diathetic diseases not classed	165
27	Gastritis	1,795			
28	Tabes mesenterica	1,789	78	Diabetes	151
29	Hepatitis	1,731	79	Intussusception	131
30	Dropsy	1,711	80	Ulcer	128
31	Paralysis	1,551	81	Arthritis	102
32	Alcoholism	1,423	82	Gout	90
33	Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	1,385	83	Ovarian dropsy	81
			84	Ague	72
			85	Spleen disease, &c.	67
34	Want of breast milk	1,374	86	Stone, gravel	65
35	Suicide	1,187	87	Execution	63
36	Lung disease, &c.	1,152	88	Paramenia	53
37	Peritonitis	1,151	89	Worms	52
38	Aneurism	1,069	90	Stricture of intestines	50
39	Pleurisy	1,009	91	Noma	48
40	Cholera	959	92	Carbuncle, boil	47
41	Stomach disease, &c.	956	93	Ischuria	43
42	Rheumatism	838	94	Phlegmon, whitlow, &c.	40
43	Thrush	788			
44	Epilepsy	762	95	Chicken-pox, &c.	35
45	Scrofula	742	96	Chorea	31
46	Influenza, coryza, catarrh, &c.	712	97	Fistula	31
			98	Dietic diseases not classed	22
47	Kidney disease, &c.	704			
48	Erysipelas	688	99	Ostitis, periostitis, &c.	21
49	Malformations	678	100	Small-pox	21
50	Laryngitis	632	101	Parasitic diseases not classed	13
51	Remittent fever	613			
52	Jaundice, gallstone	587	102	Pancreas disease, &c.	12
53	Tubercular disease not classed	553	103	Developmental diseases of children not classed	11
54	Quinsy	527			
55	Venereal diseases	516	104	Polypus	6
56	Ileus	505	105	Glanders	2
57	Pericarditis	490	106	Developmental diseases not classed	1
58	Asthma	468			
59	Nephria	432		Deaths from specified causes	206,311
60	Murder and manslaughter	382		Deaths from unspecified causes	1,493
61	Joint disease, &c.	378			
62	Ascites	338			
63	Privation	324		Deaths from all causes in 21½ years	207,804
64	Mortification	319			

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Deaths in public institutions.

42. The following deaths occurred during 1874 in institutions either wholly or partially supported by the State:—

Deaths in Public Institutions, 1874.

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals	1,441
Hospital for diseases of women and children	11
Lying-in hospital	38*
Benevolent asylums	169
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	92
Orphan asylums	10
Hospitals for the insane	168
Blind asylum	2
Retreat for inebriates	2
Female refuges	3
Industrial schools	34
Gaols	27
Penal establishments	3
Total	2,000

Proportion in public institutions.

43. The total number of deaths during the year being 12,222, it follows that the death of 1 out of every 6 persons who died took place in a penal or charitable institution. This is the same proportion as obtained in 1873.

Vaccinations.

44. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1874 was returned as 22,291. It was at the same time stated that the vaccinators in a few small districts had omitted to send in returns. The number of births during the year being 26,800, it follows that the provisions of the Vaccination Statute were effective in the case of upwards of 83 per cent. of the children born in the Colony. This is an improvement upon the experience of the previous year, when the returns showed that only 80 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated.

Persons taken into custody.

45. The number of persons † taken into custody by the Victorian Police in 1874 was 23,856, as against 24,959 in 1873. The following table gives a statement of the numbers taken into custody and the manner in which they were dealt with by magistrates in 1874, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods:—

* This includes the deaths of 31 children born in the institution.

† In some instances, no doubt, the same person was arrested more than once during the year, but as no distinction of such cases has been made in the returns each arrest has necessarily been treated throughout this part as of a separate individual.

Persons arrested by the Police, 1864, 1869, *and* 1874.

	1864.	1869.	1874.
Taken into custody - - - -	23,493	24,770	23,856
Discharged by magistrates - -	7,572	7,730	6,929
Summarily convicted or held to bail -	14,890	16,198	16,233
Committed for trial - - -	1,031	842	694

Criminals not increasing.

46. The numbers, it will be observed, are not increasing. In partial explanation of this fact it will be remembered that, notwithstanding the total population has largely increased, persons at the ages at which crimes are generally committed are probably not more numerous now than they were 10 years since.*

Sexes of persons arrested.

47. The numbers and proportions of either sex taken into custody in the three years named were as follow. It will be observed that the proportion which females bore to the total arrests was higher at the second period than the first, but that at the third period it was identical with that of the second:—

Males and Females arrested by the Police, 1864, 1869, *and* 1874.

Year.	Numbers.		Proportions per Cent.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1864 - -	19,177	4,316	82	18
1869 - -	19,827	4,943	80	20
1874 - -	19,049	4,807	80	20

Causes of arrest.

48. The following is a condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made in the same three years:—

Causes of Arrest, 1864, 1869, *and* 1874.

Offence.	1864.	1869.	1874.
Murder and attempts at murder - -	40	31	10
Manslaughter - - - - -	20	36	28
Wounding or poisoning with intent to do bodily harm - - - -	58	47	73
Assaults - - - - -	1,090	1,547	1,643
Rape and indecent assaults on females -	88	57	49

* Males between 20 and 35 years, enumerated at the census of 1871, were fewer by 48,766 than those enumerated in 1861; and females, between 25 and 30 years of age, were fewer by 1,394 in 1871 than at the former period. *See* Report by the Government Statist on the Census of Victoria, 1871, pp. 12 and 13: Ferres, Melbourne.

Offence.	1864.	1869.	1874.
Unnatural offences and assaults with intent to commit the same	14	22	11
Other offences against the person	102	112	118
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	287	215	179
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	220	167	185
Other offences against property	4,133	3,943	3,374
Forgery and offences against the currency	86	105	91
Drunkenness	9,344	10,647	10,981
Other offences against good order	5,868	5,676	5,058
Offences relating to carrying out laws	837	625	473
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	148	90	73
Offences against public welfare	1,158	1,450	1,510
Total	23,493	24,770	23,856

Diminution of serious offences.

49. It is satisfactory to find that a diminution has taken place in the number of serious offences, especially murder, rape, and indecent assaults on females, and robbery with violence.

Increase of drunkenness.

50. An increase appears in the arrests for drunkenness. This may, perhaps, be due not so much to the greater prevalence of the crime as to the greater vigilance exercised by the police in apprehending drunken persons. The numbers arrested for this offence in 1874 (10,981) were fewer than those in 1873 (11,195).

Decrease of smuggling, &c.

51. It will no doubt surprise some that notwithstanding the inducement which the high import duties placed on certain articles might be supposed to offer to smuggling, arrests for that offence and other offences against the revenue were not half so numerous at the last as they were at the first period, and were less by a fifth than they were at the middle period.

Age and education of persons arrested.

52. The ages of those taken into custody in the year under review, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table:—

Degree of Instruction of Persons arrested, 1874.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years	—	9	69	421	499
10 to 15 „	—	83	428	195	706
15 to 20 „	1	368	877	195	1,441
20 to 25 „	9	674	1,313	290	2,286
25 to 30 „	15	717	1,561	388	2,681
30 to 40 „	61	1,750	3,744	1,012	6,567
40 to 50 „	29	1,355	3,267	938	5,589
50 to 60 „	18	609	1,497	566	2,690
60 years and upwards	10	245	732	402	1,389
Unknown	—	3	3	2	8
Total	143	5,813	13,491	4,409	23,856

Education of those arrested, and of whole population.

53. Of those over 15 years of age who fell into the hands of the police about a fourth could read and write well, but of these only 1 in 41 was possessed of superior instruction.

When the last census was taken all the population over 15 years of age, except about a seventh, were returned as able to read and write. Nearly a fifth of those at the same age arrested were unable to read. At the census less than a tenth of the population at that age were similarly uneducated. These facts speak for themselves in respect to the connexion which has often been alleged to exist between crime and the absence of education.

Birthplaces and religions of those arrested.

54. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and the persons committed for trial during the year under review; and the ratio of those of each country and sect to the numbers of the same country and sect in the mean population brought on to that year, according to the proportions which prevailed at the last census :—

Birthplaces and Religions of Persons arrested and committed for Trial, 1874.

Native Country.	Persons arrested.		Persons committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportions per 1,000 of the Population.	Number.	Proportions per 10,000 of the Population.
Victoria	2,987*	8·25	104†	2·87
Other Australasian Colonies	1,004	31·88	55	17·46
England	7,494	41·52	206	11·41
Wales	234	32·20	8	11·01
Scotland	2,376	38·47	56	9·07
Ireland	7,983	72·32	163	14·77
Other British possessions	201	47·27	8	18·81
France	91	70·76	5	38·88
Germany	303	30·66	16	16·19
United States	284	106·69	13	48·84
China	438	22·33	38	19·37
Other countries	448	60·05	22	29·49
Unknown	13	—	—	—
Total	23,856	29·87	694	8·69
Religion.				
Protestants	13,832	23·96	442	7·66
Roman Catholics	9,286	48·79	204	10·72
Jews	66	16·57	9	22·60
Mahometans	37	266·19	—	—
Pagans	442	22·45	37	18·79
No religion	163	29·71	2	3·67
Unknown	30	—	—	—

* Including 84 aborigines.

† Including 1 aboriginal.

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Relative numbers of different birthplaces.

55. It is a remarkable fact that, both in 1873 and 1874, more persons born in the United States, in proportion to their numbers in the population, were arrested, than those of any other nationality. The chief causes of arrest were, as in the case of citizens of most other countries, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; still there were a not inconsiderable number of arrests for more serious offences, and the proportion committed for trial was much greater than that of persons born in any other country The number of Americans settled in Victoria is but small, and it is not impossible that it is to a certain extent made up of those who, in consequence of their misdeeds, have found it desirable to absent themselves from the country of their birth, and that they conduct themselves no better here than they did at home. In the year under review, next to Americans, the Irish, in proportion to their numbers, contributed the largest number to the arrested; and next to them the French. In 1873, more of the last-mentioned fell into the hands of the police than those of any other country, except the United States. In 1874, Frenchmen were next to Americans in the numbers committed for trial. The remark applied to the latter with reference to the probable reason for their leaving their own country will perhaps also be applicable to them. Although the proportion of Irish committed for trial was greater than that of either English, Welsh, Scotch, or Victorians, it was less than that of persons of any of the other nationalities. Fewer Victorians, in proportion to their numbers, were taken into custody in 1874, and fewer were committed for trial, than those of any other nationality. This is no doubt mainly due to the circumstance that they embraced a proportionately smaller number of persons old enough to commit crime than any other section of the community. Next to Victorians, fewer Chinese, relatively to their numbers, were arrested than people of any other country. The Chinese do not contribute many to the ranks of drunkards, and hence their comparative immunity from arrest. The numbers sent for trial, however, show that they commit their full share of the more serious offences.

Relative numbers of different religions.

56. In regard to religions relatively to their respective numbers, the Roman Catholics contributed more than twice as many to the persons arrested as the Protestants, and nearly three times as many as the Jews. They also, in proportion to their strength in the population, contribute a third more to the numbers committed for trial than the Protestants. The nine persons of the Hebrew faith, however, committed for trial, compared with their total numbers, furnish a proportion more than twice as great as that of the Roman Catholics. The proportion of Pagans committed for trial is next to that of the Jews. Proportionately to their small numerical strength in the population, the largest numbers arrested both in the past and the previous year were Mahometans. In both cases those arrested were all Lascar seamen, who seem to have a special faculty for falling into the hands of the police. The causes of arrest were the comparatively light offences of

drunkenness and insubordination on board ship, and in 1874 not one of this sect was committed for trial.

Occupations of those arrested.

57. Subjoined are the occupations of persons of either sex taken into custody during the year.

It will be seen that labourers contributed the largest number of arrested males, and next to them contractors, artisans, and mechanics.

Only 26 males were set down as belonging to the criminal and pauper classes. These classes which include public prostitutes, supplied the largest number of arrested females, and next to them domestic servants:—

Occupations of Persons arrested, 1874.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.
Government officer	1	—
Others ministering to government, defence, or protection	12	—
Missionary	1	—
Medical men, druggists, nurses, &c.	61	7
Lawyers, law court officers	46	—
Teachers, tutors, governesses	38	4
Architects, civil engineers, surveyors	33	—
Actors, vocalists	52	1
Authors, editors, reporters	10	—
Others ministering to art, science, or literature	12	—
Merchants, shopkeepers, dealers, &c.	641	29
Bank official	1	—
Accountants, agents, brokers, collectors	105	—
Commercial clerks	289	—
Others assisting in the exchange of money or commodities	36	—
Hotel, boarding, eating-house keepers, servants	152	12
Tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, barbers, &c.	928	99
Domestic servants	269	676
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	2,627	1
Miners and others connected with mining	1,482	—
Squatters, drovers, station labourers, &c.	137	—
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants, &c.	699	—
Engaged in land carriage, &c.	616	—
Engaged in water carriage and navigation	1,498	—
Butchers, bakers, and others dealing in food	600	2
Labourers	6,998	—
Miscellaneous pursuits	326	1
Of independent means	7	—
Criminal and pauper classes	26	1,566*
No occupation, unspecified†	1,346	2,409
Total	19,049	4,807

* Including 1,565 prostitutes.
† Including 803 male and 297 female children.

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Results of summary disposal.

58. The results of the summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year under notice were as follows:—

Summary Disposal by Magistrates, 1874.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years	15	—
" 1 year and under 2 years	155	55
" 6 months and under 1 year	285	164
" 4 months	23	1
" 3 months	627	304
" 2 months and under 3 months	217	58
" 1 month and under 2 months	699	243
" 15 days and under 1 month	81	12
" 8 days and under 15 days	519	177
" 7 days and under	3,612	1,119
Fined	5,651	649
Ordered to find bail	281	65
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	425	242
Otherwise dealt with	388	166
Total sentenced	12,978	3,255
Discharged	5,452	1,477
Total summarily disposed of	18,430	4,732

Whipping ordered by magistrates.

59. In addition to terms of imprisonment as above stated, whipping formed part of the sentence of six of the males, in five of which cases the offender was sentenced to be whipped once, and in the remaining instance twice. In one case the number of lashes ordered was not stated, but the aggregate number in the other five instances was 190. The offender sentenced to be whipped twice was ordered 25 lashes on each occasion; the average to the other four offenders was therefore 35 lashes. Corporal punishment is not often ordered by magistrates, and can only be so, under statute 35 Vict. No. 399. sec. 33, in cases of "indecent exposure of person" by males over 16 years of age. In such cases the offender may be sentenced to be whipped, once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench, and to receive any number of lashes not exceeding 50 on each occasion.

Result of commitments for trial.

60. The result of the commitments for trial in the three years already referred to was as follows:—

Result of Commitments for Trial, 1864, 1869, *and* 1874.

	1864.	1869.	1874.
Committed for trial	1,031	842	694
Convicted and sentenced	620	507	436
Acquitted	323	256	194
Not prosecuted	88	79	64

Proportion of convictions obtained.

61. It thus appears that convictions were obtained in the case of about 60 per cent. of those committed for trial at each of the first two periods, and nearly 63 per cent. at the last period.

62. The following are the sentences passed on those who were convicted after commitment for trial in the year under review:— Sentences in superior courts.

Sentences of Prisoners tried and convicted, 1874.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death - - - - - -	2	—
Hard labour for 10 years and under 15 years -	8	—
„ 7 years and under 10 years -	8	—
„ 4 years and under 7 years -	68	1
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years -	145	9
„ 1 year and under 2 years -	83	13
„ 6 months and under 1 year -	35	11
„ 1 month and under 6 months -	25	5
„ under 1 month - -	11	1
„ awaiting pleasure of the Crown -	2	—
Fined - - - - - -	4	—
Otherwise dealt with - - - -	4	1
Total sentenced - - -	395	41
Acquitted or not prosecuted - - -	224	34
Total committed for trial - -	619	75

63. Five of the males included in the above statement were sentenced to whipping as well as to imprisonment. Of these, two were sentenced to be whipped once, two twice, and one three times. The total number of lashes ordered was 200, or an average of a fraction over 22 at each whipping. Whipping ordered by superior courts.

Judges of the Supreme Court and courts of general sessions can sentence males over sixteen years of age to receive corporal punishment, under Act 27 Vict. No. 233., for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, or for robbery under arms; and, under 35 Vict. No. 399., for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where the sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

64. No criminal was executed during the year under review. This is the first year since Victoria was proclaimed an independent Colony that no execution has taken place. Executions.

In the 10 previous years 38 persons were executed.

65. The state of the gaols and penal establishments during the last three years was as follows:— Gaol and penal establishments.

Gaols and Penal Establishments, 1872 *to* 1874.

GAOLS.

Year.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of Prisoners.			Number of Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Punishments for Offences within the Institution.
		les.	Females.	Total.			
1872	10	642½	234	876½	3,139	24	867
1873	10	624½	238	862½	3,294	21	739
1874	9	621	265	886	3,777	23	662

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PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Year.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of Prisoners.			Number of Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Punishments for Offences within the Institution.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
1872	3	713	—	713	922	8	1,218
1873	3	706	—	706	770	7	1,123
1874	3	708½	—	708½	624	3	1,075

Proportion of prisoners to population.

66. Taking the mean population of the Colony during 1874 as 798,688, consisting of 434,073 males and 364,615 females, the average number of prisoners in both classes of establishments throughout the year was 1 in every 501 of both sexes; 1 male in every 326 males; 1 female in every 1,376 females.

Numbers passing through gaols, &c.

67. The number of persons who were detained in these establishments during the year was 9,842; viz., 8,362 in gaols, and 1,480 in penal establishments. It is not possible to determine accurately how many of these were separate individuals; deducting, however, 2,234 stated to have been transferred from one institution to another, and, therefore, certainly included twice in the total, and assuming that 608 of the remainder had been imprisoned twice in the year, the residue (7,000), or 1 in every 114 of the population, would represent the probable number of distinct persons who had passed some portion of the year in gaol.

Birthplaces and religions of prisoners.

68. Subjoined are the birthplaces and religions of the prisoners confined during the year, reduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion given as passing through the institutions, to the average number confined, in order that the result may be comparable with the totals of the same nationality and religion in the estimated mean population of the year:—

Birthplaces and Religions of Prisoners, 1874.

Native Country.	Estimated Mean Population.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Australasian Colonies	393,621	299	7·60
England and Wales	187,766	555	29·55
Scotland	61,757	127	20·56
Ireland	110,382	437	39·59
Other British possessions	4,252	30	70·55
Foreign countries, not China	21,291	82	38·51
China	19,619	65	33·13
Total	798,688	1,595	19·98

Native Country.	Estimated. Mean Population.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Religion.			
Protestants - - -	577,307	931	16·13
Roman Catholics - -	190,324	581	30·53
Jews - - - -	3,983	9	22·60
Pagans - - - -	19,688	64	32·51
Other sects - - -	1,934	6	31·02
No religion - - -	5,452	3	5·50
Unknown - - -	—	1	—

Numbers of each birthplace and religion compared.

69. It will be observed that natives of all the countries shown except the Australasian colonies, contributed more than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, the immunity of the latter being doubtless to a great extent, if not altogether, due to the large proportion of children included in their numbers. It will also be observed that all sects except Protestants were more largely represented amongst the prisoners than the average; and the Protestants much less so; also, that prisoners of "No Religion," were much fewer in proportion to their numbers in the population than any of those professing some religion.

Inquests.

70. Inquests were held on 1,602 dead bodies during the year. In 747 cases, or 47 per cent. of the whole, death was found to have resulted from natural causes; in 37 cases, from intemperance; in 747 cases, from external causes; in 63 cases, from doubtful causes; and in eight cases, a verdict of still-born was given.

Fire inquests.

71. Fifteen fire inquests were held during the year. In seven of them, or about half, the verdict was to the effect that the fire had been occasioned purposely.

Revenue and expenditure, 1873–4.

72. The public revenue of the year ended 30th June 1874, was not so great as the expenditure by 70,000*l.* The surplus, however, brought forward from the previous year, amounting to 240,000*l.* not only enabled the engagements of the year to be met, but left a balance of 170,000*l.* to be carried forward to the next financial year. The following are the precise figures of revenue, expenditure, and balances:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance brought forward from 1872–3 -	241,038	17	11
Net revenue, 1873–4 - - -	4,106,790	9	10
Total amount available for 1873–4 -	4,347,829	7	9
Net expenditure, 1873–4 - -	4,177,337	18	0
Balance to carry forward to 1874–5 -	170,491	9	9

Revenue larger than in any former year.

73. The figures of revenue for the financial year, under review, represent the largest amount ever raised in the Colony during one year, and those of expenditure the largest amount ever spent in the Colony during any year except 1854. In no former year did the revenue, and only in 1854 did the expenditure, reach

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4,000,000*l.* The year in which the revenue came nearest to that under review, was 1871–2, in which it amounted to 3,734,422*l.* The revenue of the year 1873–4 was in the proportion of 5*l.* 4*s.* 0½*d.*, and the expenditure in the proportion of 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* to each individual of the population.

Heads of revenue.

74. The figures of net revenue of the year under review may be classified under the following heads, which are those suggested by a conference of representatives of several of the Australian Colonies upon the subject of statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January 1875:—*

Net Revenue, 1873–4.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Customs duties	1,761,098	17	7
Excise	32,868	10	1
Ports and harbours	20,653	11	7
Licenses (business)	10,135	3	3
Duties on estates of deceased persons	72,085	9	5
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	558,316	1	3
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	196,114	6	3
Railways	851,425	7	9
Water supply	103,492	17	9
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply)	1,640	11	0
Post and telegraphs	186,637	6	10
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	110,930	6	2
Rents (ordinary)	1,393	4	6
Reimbursements in aid	25,580	13	6
Interest and exchange	84,077	7	3
Miscellaneous receipts	90,340	15	8
Total	4,106,790	9	10

Heads of expenditure.

75. Adopting in like manner the classification recommended by the Intercolonial Conference in regard to expenditure, the following are the amounts under the respective heads:—

Net Expenditure, 1873–4.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Legislature	56,613	15	7
Civil establishment	95,993	18	10
Judicial and legal	177,368	16	10
Public instruction, science, &c.	537,758	16	4
Charitable institutions, medical, &c.	272,289	18	0
Mining	33,008	19	3
Police	194,328	19	9
Gaols and penal establishments	61,787	3	6
Mint	21,666	13	4
Crown lands and survey	118,329	10	11
Railways and roads	442,624	6	8

* See Report of Conference of Government Statists, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria, Ferres, Melbourne, 1875.

	£	s.	d.
Water supply	15,708	11	10
Public works (exclusive of railways, roads, and water supply)	563,770	14	2
Customs	93,839	18	1
Harbours and lights	24,638	0	8
Defences	56,628	15	10
Post and telegraphs	309,111	13	7
Retiring allowances and pensions	31,508	7	10
Redemption of loans	35,100	0	0
Interest	726,142	2	10
Civil list (Governor's salary, salaries of ministers, executive council, and public worship)	76,570	4	3
Aborigines	7,054	17	10
Placed to railway loan liquidation and construction account*	200,000	0	0
Miscellaneous services	25,493	12	1
Total	4,177,337	18	0

Taxation.

76. The items of revenue which may be considered as taxation are the receipts under the heads of customs, excise, and inland revenue, and ports and harbours. The sum of these in 1873–4 amounted to 1,896,842*l.*; dividing this by the mean population the result shows that the taxation during the year was at the rate of 2*l.* 8*s.* 0¾*d.* per head of the population. This exceeded by 1*s.* 8¾*d.* the taxation per head in the previous year.

Public debt.

77. On the 30th June 1874, the public debt of Victoria amounted to 12,485,432*l.* 12*s.* This amount is made up as follows:—

Public Debt, 30th June 1874.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount authorised to be borrowed				13,948,100	0	0
Less debentures unsold	607,669	6	0			
Less amount repaid	868,100	0	0			
				1,475,769	6	0
				12,472,330	14	0
Increase by bonus paid on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock				13,101	18	0
Total				12,485,432	12	0

* This account was created under the Land Act, 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360. secs. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of 200,000*l.* proceeding from the alienation of land should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing in the credit of which should be available for the repurchase of debentures, or the further construction of railways. The total amount which had been paid to this fund up to the 30th June 1874 was 900,000*l.*, of which had been expended, all on the survey or construction of lines of railway, 540,546*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

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Purposes for which loans were raised.

78. The debt was contracted for the following purposes:—

	£	s.	d.
Construction of railways - - -	10,657,000	0	0
Waterworks - - - -	960,000	0	0
Public works and water supply - -	505,330	14	0
Alfred graving-dock - - -	250,000	0	0
Defences - - - - -	100,000	0	0
	12,472,330	14	0
Increase by conversion of debentures as above	13,101	18	0
Total - - - -	12,485,432	12	0

Rates of interest.

79. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the present debt is composed:—

Rate of Interest.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
6 per cent. - -	11,180,320	0	0
5 per cent. - -	312,900	0	0
4 per cent. - -	992,212	12	0
Total - -	12,485,432	12	0

Amount of indebtedness per head.

80. The estimated population on the 30th June 1874 was 797,731. If the amount of debt at the same period be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the Colony is shown to have been 15*l.* 13*s.* 0¼*d.**

Interest on loans.

81. The interest on loans and expenses connected therewith in the financial year under review amounted to 709,462*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* The estimated mean population during the same period was 789,438. This gives an average payment on behalf of each individual in the Colony amounting to 17*s.* 11¾*d.*

Expenditure on immigration.

82. But little is now expended on the introduction of immigrants into Victoria. During the financial year under review the amount spent with that object was 1,797*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* only. During the nine and a half years prior to that period, however, the cost of bringing over immigrants amounted to 331,143*l.*

Expenditure on public works.

83. The following amounts have been expended on public works, roads, and bridges, and railways, during the year under review by the general Government. Large sums have been expended in addition by local bodies on public works, roads, &c.; and the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company have, as a matter of course, borne the expense of maintaining their own lines.

* At the end of 1874 the public debt amounted to 13,990,553*l.*, or to 17*l.* 6*s.* 1¼*d.* per head of the estimated population at that date (808,437).

Amount expended 1873–4.

	£	s.	d.
Public works - - -	390,955	4	7
Roads and bridges - - -	98,365	10	8
Railways, construction - -	741,616	9	2
„ maintenance - -	74,999	1	3
Total - -	1,305,936	5	8

84. Since 1858, the year in which Government railways were first commenced in Victoria, the amounts spent on their construction and maintenance were as follows :— Expenditure on railways from commencement.

Victorian Railways—Expenditure, 1858 *to* 1873–4.

	£	s.	d.
Construction - - -	11,557,483	19	6
Maintenance - - -	698,548	2	0
Total - -	12,256,032	1	6

85. During the ten and a half years ended on the 30th June 1874, 2,612,726*l.* have been spent by the Government on public works, and 801,100*l.* on roads and bridges. Expenditure on public works in ten years.

86. Some provision has been made for the defence of Victoria both by land and sea. The land forces embrace a paid artillery corps and volunteers of various arms. The sea defences consist of ships with a certain number of hands always kept to form a nucleus of a complete crew and of a naval reserve, the men of which receive a retaining fee in consideration whereof they are required to attend a certain number of drills per annum, and to hold themselves in readiness to serve either by land or sea. Defences.

87. The following figures show the strength of the land forces at the end of 1874 :— Land forces.

Officers - - - -	232
Sergeants - - - -	277
Rank and file - - -	3,474
Supernumeraries - - -	88
Total - -	4,071

88. The naval forces at the same period were as follow: Naval forces.

Officers - - - -	19
Petty officers and seamen - -	280
Boys - - - - -	40
Total - -	339

89. The war ships consist of the Cerberus ironclad, having two turrets, each of which contains two 400-pr. guns, and the Nelson wooden line-of-battle ship carrying at present 48 guns. War ships.

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Military and naval expenditure.

90. The expenditure on defences during 1874 was as follows:—It will be observed that more than twice as much was spent upon shore defences as upon defences at sea:—

Military and Naval Expenditure.

Military Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Staff Salaries	3,717	16	0
Volunteer Force, contingencies	18,394	11	6
General contingencies	4,824	19	5
Artillery Corps, salaries	8,071	17	0
„ contingencies	4,055	15	0
Total	39,064	18	11

Naval Expenditure.			
H.M.V.S. *Cerberus*, salaries	4,666	3	9
„ „ contingencies	3,868	14	5
„ *Nelson*, salaries	4,437	16	9
„ „ contingencies	1,294	11	8
Naval Reserve, salaries	2,757	12	6
„ contingencies	647	11	8
Total	17,672	10	9
Total Expenditure on Defences	56,737	9	8

Pensioners and pensions.

91. The number of persons entitled to pensions in 1874 was 132, and the amount liable to be paid was 24,438*l.* These figures, as compared with those given in the returns for 1873, represent an increase of 7 pensioners to the list, and of 1,271*l.* to the amount payable. The following table shows the number of pensioners and the amount of their pensions in the year 1874, also the authority under which the pensions were respectively granted:—

Pensioners and Pensions, 1874.

Authority under which pensions were granted.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Pensions.		
		£	s.	d.
Civil Service Act	118	17,089	13	5
Lunacy Statute	5	81	11	5
County Courts Statute	2	1,500	0	0
Other Authority	7	5,766	13	4
Total	132	24,437	18	2

Pensions under head "Other Authority."

92. It will be observed that the amount of the pensions set down under the head "Other Authority" is equal to nearly a fourth of the whole. This includes the pension of Lady Darling, widow of Sir Charles Darling, formerly Governor of Victoria; of Mrs.

Petrie, who was awarded a pension of 100*l.** per annum, as a recognition of the value of the discoveries on the Australian coast made by her father, the late Captain Flinders, R.N.; of Mr. Hoddle, first surveyor-general of this colony; and of ministers relieved from office on the introduction of responsible government and on political grounds.

Average amount of pensions.

93. The average of all the pensions is 185*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* to each pensioner; the average of those under the Lunacy Statute is 16*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, the average of those under the Civil Service Act is 144*l.* 16*s.* 6¾*d.*, the average of those under the County Courts Statute is 750*l.*, and the average of those under "Other Authority" is 823*l.* 16*s.* 2¼*d.*

Crown lands sold, 1874.

94. The crown land sold in 1874 amounted to 531,538 acres, and the extent granted without purchase to 44 acres. Of the former, 49,656 acres were sold by auction. The remainder was selected under the various Land Acts.

Crown lands sold, 1836 to 1874.

95. The total extent sold, from the first settlement of the Colony to the end of 1874 was 9,929,388 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 3,245 acres, making a total of 9,932,633 acres.

Crown lands selected.

96. The fee simple of the whole of this land had passed to the purchaser. A further extent of land, amounting at the end of 1874 to about 5,650,000 acres, was in process of alienation under the system of deferred payments, and this too, should the legal conditions be duly complied with, will pass away from the Crown in the course of a few years. Then there is land occupied by roads, the sites of towns, state forests, auriferous, pastoral and timber preserves, and land which is at present useless owing to its mountainous character, or to its being covered with mallee, scrub, lakes, or lagoons. Deducting the whole of these lands from the area of the Colony, estimated at 56,446,720 acres, the area available for selection at the end of 1874 is found to have amounted to nearly 15,000,000 acres. This will be better seen by the following table, which shows the condition of the public estate at that period:—

Balance of public estate.

Public Estate of Victoria on 31*st December* 1874.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee simple	9,932,633
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	5,650,395
Roads in connexion with the above	779,157
Land included in cities, towns, &c.	231,040
Reserves in connexion with pastoral occupation, about	350,000
Auriferous lands, about	1,000,000
State forests not included in unavailable mountain ranges	215,100
Timber reserves „ „ „	306,976
Mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c. about.	23,000,000
Area available for selection at end of 1874	14,981,419
Total area of Victoria	56,446,720

* A pension of a like amount is paid to Mrs. Petrie by New South Wales.

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Amount realized on land sales, 1874.

97. The amount realised for lands sold during the year was 579,051*l.*, or an average of 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* per acre. Of this sum only 206,897*l.* was paid during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years under the deferred payment system. The land sold by auction included in the above realised 92,696*l.*, or an average of 1*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per acre, and the land sold otherwise than by auction realised 486,355*l.*, or an average of 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* per acre.

Amount realised on land sales, 1836 to 1874.

98. From the first settlement of the Colony to the end of 1874 the amount realised by the sale of land has been 16,786,146*l.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per acre.

Squatting runs, number and area.

99. Subjoined is the number of squatting runs and the area of crown lands embraced therein in the year under review, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods:—

——	Number of Runs.	Approximate Area.
		acres.
1864	1,177	30,463,999
1869	1,067	27,703,314
1874	864	24,230,128

Rent of runs.

100. The rent paid for runs is fixed in accordance with the grazing capabilities of the land upon the following scale:—4*s.* yearly for each head of cattle and horses the run can depasture, and 8*d.* for each sheep. In the year under review the amount of rent received was 125,938*l.*, or at the rate of 1·247*d.* per acre. In the previous year the amount received was 140,786*l.*, or at the rate of 1·308*d.* per acre.

Land occupied, enclosed, and cultivated.

101. The following is a statement of the number of holdings and of the area occupied, enclosed, and cultivated in the year under review, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads:—

Holdings and Land occupied, enclosed, and cultivated*, 1865, 1870, *and* 1875.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Holdings.	Acres occupied.	Acres enclosed.	Acres under Tillage.
1865 - - -	18,355	6,125,204	5,030,978	479,463
1870 - -	30,214	8,849,486	8,054,623	827,534
1875 - -	38,468	12,264,576	11,281,142	1,011,776

* The holdings and land referred to in connexion with the agricultural statistics are exclusive of crown land held under squatting licenses, except where the contrary is stated.

Land under principal crops.

102. The following is the acreage placed under the principal crops in each of the three years already referred to :—

Land under Principal Crops, 1865, 1870, *and* 1875.

Principal Crops.	Year ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1870.	1875.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
Wheat	125,040	288,514	332,936
Oats	144,303	144,791	114,921
Barley	7,648	28,115	29,505
Potatoes	31,172	41,216	35,183
Hay	85,146	140,435	119,031
Green forage	40,061	102,530	254,329

Produce of principal crops.

103. The produce of the same crops, except green forage, of which no return of produce is made, was as follows in the years named :—

Gross Produce of Principal Crops, 1865, 1870, *and* 1875.

Principal Crops.	Year ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1870.	1875.
Wheat, bushels	1,899,378	5,697,056	4,850,165
Oats, „	2,694,445	3,761,408	2,121,612
Barley, „	124,849	691,248	619,896
Potatoes, tons	59,828	127,645	124,310
Hay, „	97,731	224,816	157,261

Average produce of principal crops.

104. The yields of all the crops were less in the season 1874–5 than those of the same crops in the season 1869–70, and the yield of oats was less than that of the season 1864–5. It may, however, be remarked that 1869–70 was a year in which the yield of all the crops was exceptionally good. This will be noticed by the following figures, which show the average produce per acre of all the principal crops during each of the last 11 years :—

Average Produce of Principal Crops, 1865 *to* 1875.

Year ended 31st March.	Average Produce per Acre of				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1865	15·19	18·67	16·32	1·92	1·15
1866	19·70	22·17	22·29	2·65	·98
1867	22·25	30·01	30·18	2·74	1·74
1868	15·72	18·61	20·32	3·29	1·30

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Year ended 31st March.	Average Produce per Acre of				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1869 - - -	16·28	19·65	15·23	2·21	1·09
1870 - - -	19·75	25·98	24·55	3·09	1·60
1871 - - -	10·10	14·98	12·26	3·27	1·13
1872 - - -	13·45	18·76	20·00	3·22	1·40
1873 - - -	16·51	19·55	20·86	3·45	1·32
1874 - - -	13·58	15·69	19·84	2·86	1·27
1875 - - -	14·57	18·46	21·01	3·53	1·32
Average of 11 years -	16·10	20·23	20·26	2·93	1·30

Land tenure.

105. The different kinds of tenure under which land is held in Victoria, together with the number of acres occupied under each kind during the last two years, are given as follow. In addition to the occupied land shown in the agricultural statistics, this table includes the crown land held under pastoral licenses:—

Land Tenure, 1874 *and* 1875.

Description of Tenure.	1873–4.	1874–5.
	acres.	acres.
Freehold land - - - -	7,212,041	7,815,994
Purchased land rented - - -	1,414,221	1,337,180
Crown land selected, leased, &c. - -	2,867,283	3,111,402
Crown land under pastoral licenses - -	25,830,641	24,230,128
Total area in occupation -	37,324,186	36,494,704

Classification of holdings.

106. The following is a classification of the holdings throughout the Colony according to size, and of the number of acres embraced in and cultivated on each class. This does not include any holdings occupied under squatting licenses:—

Classification of Holdings as to Size, 1874–5.

Size of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	Purchased Land in Occupation.	Land in Cultivation.
		acres.	acres.
1 acre to 5 acres -	1,567	4,615	2,670
5 „ 15 „ -	3,625	31,978	14,088
15 „ 30 „ -	3,892	80,366	26,104
30 „ 50 „ -	3,355	129,137	35,992
50 „ 100 „ -	6,320	454,501	104,684
100 „ 200 „ -	7,378	1,033,358	194,539
200 „ 350 „ -	8,229	2,317,799	274,633
350 „ 500 „	1,408	580,823	88,364
500 acres and upwards -	2,694	7,631,999	270,702
Total - -	38,468	12,264,576	1,011,776

Hands employed on farms and stations.

107. A slight falling off has taken place in the number of persons employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year under notice, as will be seen by a comparison of the results in the following table, which shows the number of persons employed on farms and the number on squatting stations in the last two years. It may be mentioned that only those holdings of which some portion is subject to a pastoral license are considered as stations, all others are set down as farms. The proprietor or manager is included amongst the hands employed in the case of both farms and stations:—

Hands employed on Farms and Stations, 1874 *and* 1875.

Description of Holding.	Year.	No. of Hands employed.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Farms - - -	1873–4	56,581	25,420	82,001
„ - - -	1874–5	56,520	25,231	81,751
Stations - - -	1873–4	5,128	1,546	6,674
„ - - -	1874–5	4,638	1,275	5,913
Total - -	1873–4	61,709	26,966	88,675
„ - -	1874–5	61,158	26,506	87,664

Live stock.

108. The following are the numbers of live stock returned for the year under notice:—

Horses - - - -	180,550
Cattle - - - -	956,688
Sheep - - - -	11,225,206
Pigs - - - -	138,594

Summary of manufactories, &c.

109. The following is a summary of the number of manufactories and works of all kinds, and of the hands employed therein, during the year under notice and during the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods; also of the amount of capital invested at the same periods as represented by the total value of premises and plant:—

*Manufactories and Works of all kinds,** 1865, 1870, *and* 1875.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Hands employed.	Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1864–5 - -	705	7,046	2,269,696†
1869–70 - -	1,534	18,941	4,628,433
1874–5 - -	2,109	28,036	6,798,820

* Stone quarries are not included.

† This valuation is for the year 1865–6. The values were not given in the returns for the previous year.

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Yield of gold.

110. The yield of gold in Victoria may be assumed to be equal to the quantity of Victorian gold exported added to that sent to the Mint for coining. The yield in 1874 compared with that in 1873 shows a falling off of nearly 65,000 ounces. The following are the quantities in the two years:—

	ozs.
Gold raised in Victoria, 1873 - -	1,220,879
„ „ „ 1874 - -	1,155,972
Decrease - -	64,907

Gold raised from first discovery to 1874.

111. Adding the gold raised in 1874 to the estimated quantity raised in former years, it results that the whole quantity raised in the Colony from the period of the first discovery of gold to the end of the year under review has been 44,414,177¼ ozs., representing at 4*l.* per ounce a value of 177,656,709*l.*

Minerals other than gold.

112. The following are the estimated values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria since the first discovery of gold in 1851.

The value of such metals and minerals raised in 1874 was 35,453*l.*:—

	Value. £		Value. £
Silver - -	7,007	Kaolin - -	7,444
Tin - - -	325,847	Flagging - -	35,629
Copper - -	6,555	Slate - -	940
Antimony - -	90,870	Magnesite - -	12
Lead - -	4,200	Diamonds - -	104
Iron - -	944	Sapphires - -	571
Coal - -	8,233		
Lignite - -	2,120	Total -	490,476

Municipal districts, 1874.

113. In the year 1874, including Melbourne and Geelong, there were 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 110 shires in existence. The area, estimated population, number of ratepayers, and estimated number of dwellings they contained were as follow:—

Municipal Districts—Area, Population, Ratepayers, and Dwellings 1874.

Municipal Districts.	Number of Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.
Cities, towns, and boroughs.	60	240,966	395,238	88,222	87,314
Shires - - -	110	47,277,920	378,473	83,524	81,900
	170	47,518,886	773,711	171,746	169,214

Value of rateable property.

114. The estimated total value of property rated was 60,215,443*l.*, and the estimated annual value was 5,995,477*l.* The property in shires was set down as of somewhat higher value than that in boroughs. This will be observed in the following table, which shows the total and annual value of rateable property in the two descriptions of districts at different amounts of rating :—

Classification of Value of Rateable Property, 1874.

Rateable Values.	Estimated Total Value of Rateable Property.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Under 50*l.*	12,620,396	12,352,195	24,972,591
50*l.* to 100*l.*	5,201,090	4,778,797	9,979,887
100*l.* to 200*l.*	3,717,516	3,128,595	6,846,111
200*l.* and upwards	5,785,603	12,631,251	18,416,854
Total	27,324,605	32,890,838	60,215,443

Rateable Values.	Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
Under 50*l.*	1,352,679	1,220,327	2,573,006
50*l.* to 100*l.*	537,885	492,313	1,030,198
100*l.* to 200*l.*	381,885	315,056	696,941
200*l.* and upwards	584,033	1,111,299	1,695,332
Total	2,856,482	3,138,995	5,995,477

Imports and exports, 1874.

115. The declared values of Victorian imports and exports in 1874, their sum being the total value of external trade, and their difference being the excess in favour of imports were as follow:—

	£
Value of imports, 1874	16,953,985
„ exports, „	15,441,109
Total trade	32,395,094
Excess of imports over exports	1,512,876

Imports and exports, 1873 and 1874 compared.

116. The imports exceeded those in the previous year by 420,129*l.*, and the exports exceeded those in the previous year by 138,655*l.* The total excess of external trade over that in 1873 was thus 558,784*l.*

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Imports and exports per head.

117. The value of imports per head of the population was 21*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* in 1874. The value of exports per head was 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Imports and exports, the produce of various countries.

118. Nearly half, according to value, of the imports are set down as the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, and more than a third of other British possessions. Upwards of a third of the latter consists of wool from New South Wales which enters the Colony at the Murray Ports. Nearly three fourths, according to value of the exports, are the produce or manufacture of Victoria. The following table shows the value of the produce of the United Kingdom and Foreign States imported, and of the same countries, and of Victoria exported:—

Imports and Exports the Produce of different Countries.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	£		£	
Victoria - - -	- - -	- - -	11,352,515	73·52
The United Kingdom -	7,962,642	46·97	1,258,749	8·15
Other British Possessions	6,006,618	35·43	2,098,358	13·59
Foreign States - - -	2,984,725	17·60	731,487	4·74
Total - - -	16,953,985	100·00	15,441,109	100·00

Trade with various countries.

119. The value of imports from and exports to various countries is shown in the following table. It will be observed that nearly half the imports are from the United Kingdom, and a third from the adjacent Colonies, whilst of the exports about two thirds are to the United Kingdom, and a fifth to the adjacent Colonies:—

Imports from and Exports to different Countries.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	£		£	
The United Kingdom -	8,369,523	49·37	9,649,397	62·49
Australasian Colonies -	5,496,776	32·42	3,002,924	19·45
Other British Possessions	1,380,481	8·14	2,285,360	14·80
The United States -	517,823	3·05	486,815	3·15
Other Foreign States -	1,189,382	7·02	16,613	·11
Total - - -	16,953,985	100·00	15,441,109	100·00

120. The following were the imports in the year under review, and in the first year of the two previous quinquenniads, the names of 45 of the principal articles being quoted:— Imports, 1864, 1869, and 1874.

Imports, 1864, 1869, *and* 1874.

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1864.	1869.	1874.
	£	£	£
Apparel and slops	186,860	335,642	301,430
Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	121,907	101,936	204,831
Beer and cider	335,019	244,566	295,016
Books	87,443	88,886	128,726
Boots and shoes	572,410	407,273	208,177
Candles	183,360	195,853	152,279
Carpeting and druggeting	3,287	63,789	65,328
Coals	174,579	176,501	244,614
Coffee	58,345	65,920	109,682
Cottons	27,722	475,649	692,778
Drugs	128,209	83,082	80,121
Fish	97,698	87,025	121,785
Fruit (including currants and raisins)	181,897	136,566	128,028
Glass and glassware	93,329	76,397	93,587
Gloves	—	61,429	57,822
Gold (exclusive of specie)	193	1,415,473	881,717
Grain of all kinds, including rice)	954,991	864,404	566,659
Haberdashery and drapery	2,418,483	316,619	369,933
Hardware and ironmongery	366,133	125,118	87,652
Hats, caps, and bonnets	52,876	127,066	120,003
Hides, skins, and pelts	4,968	21,409	85,912
Hops	52,729	88,890	55,000
Hosiery	9,232	158,216	150,983
Iron and steel	390,860	391,547	564,173
Jewellery	73,440	50,585	55,692
Leather and leatherware	18,764	47,717	119,701
Linen piece goods	5,192	78,498	52,133
Live stock	215,881	712,333	1,178,583
Machinery	68,447	75,745	104,024
Military and Government stores	—	37,194	332,299
Nails and screws	60,156	67,360	50,910
Oil of all kinds	198,974	278,845	255,654
Opium	121,994	109,843	58,453
Paper and stationery	244,916	209,873	235,292
Silks	68,055	228,952	323,609
Specie	980,992	292,753	186,797
Spirits	484,702	347,110	517,723
Sugar and molasses	638,286	948,982	1,081,048
Tea	519,287	500,140	490,998
Timber	318,122	274,497	478,403
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	728,477	223,302	278,060
Tools and utensils	42,268	91,145	78,483
Wine	261,642	135,223	170,779
Wool	542,730	67,126	2,026,477
Woollens	191,551	1,110,493	1,096,870
All other articles	2,688,409	1,912,018	2,015,761
Total imports	14,974,815	13,908,990	16,953,985

121. The exports during the same years were as follow, the names of 33 articles being distinguished:— Exports, 1864, 1869, and 1874.

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Exports, 1864, 1869, *and* 1874.

Articles.	Value of Exports.		
	1864.	1869.	1874.
	£	£	£
Apparel and slops	83,781	75,225	174,996
Black sand	7,360	17,566	5,300
Bones and bonedust	3,894	14,208	10,911
Books	31,725	18,034	27,753
Boots and shoes	97,695	43,864	77,357
Coffee	24,395	23,922	39,840
Drapery	491,806	347,812	163,075
Flour and biscuit	123,152	28,336	60,213
Gold (exclusive of specie)	6,206,237	6,804,179	4,053,288
Grain of all kinds	70,269	52,678	70,050
Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware)	82,681	50,522	96,328
Hides	94,551	19,472	3,923
Horns and hoofs	2,477	1,575	3,783
Leather and leatherware	55,204	110,432	194,479
Live stock	216,687	80,540	113,151
Machinery	50,510	45,900	48,063
Oil	67,072	62,545	64,884
Potatoes	43,568	33,711	40,891
Provisions, preserved	5,279	80,835	176,013
„ salted	49,904	13,268	6,614
Skins and pelts	9,074	40,989	53,070
Soap	11,009	16,022	6,685
Specie, gold	1,029,872	684,819	1,354,751
„ silver	3,806	7,000	5,050
Spirits	96,125	237,549	148,448
Stationery	26,883	32,338	47,283
Sugar	127,313	137,562	277,354
Tallow	60,230	237,084	199,564
Tea	209,530	167,846	238,749
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	307,832	139,525	171,668
Wine	76,427	50,536	56,514
Wool	3,250,128	3,363,075	6,373,676
Woollens and woollen piece goods	26,317	29,305	71,621
All other articles	855,591	396,080	1,005,764
Total exports	13,898,384	13,464,354	15,441,109

Vessels entered and cleared.

122. The number of ships entered and the number cleared were slightly lower in the year under review than in either 1872 or 1873. The tonnage, however, and the numbers comprised in the crews both increased.

Vessels entered and cleared, 1872 *to* 1874.

Year.	Vessels entered.			Vessels cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
1872	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353
1873	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216
1874	2,100	777,110	36,334	2,122	792,509	36,472

123. Nearly three fifths of the tonnage of vessels engaged in the Victorian trade is colonial; about a third is English, and rather more than a fifteenth is foreign. The following is a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of colonial, British, and foreign vessels which entered and cleared at Victorian ports in the year under review:— Nationality of vessels.

Nationality of Vessels entered and cleared.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial -	1,714	449,463	23,915	1,738	455,330	23,878
British -	289	269,489	11,488	281	274,391	11,088
Foreign -	97	58,158	1,431	103	62,788	1,506
Total -	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472

124. More than three fifths of the tonnage coming to Victoria is that of vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade; about a fifth is that of vessels from the United Kingdom. Vessels in the intercolonial trade represent over five sevenths, and vessels from the United Kingdom rather more than a ninth of the tonnage outwards. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels from and to the United Kingdom, the Australasian Colonies and other British Possessions, the United States, and other foreign countries during 1874:— Vessels from and to various countries.

Vessels from and to various Countries.

Countries from which entered and for which cleared.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
The United Kingdom - -	143	168,795	72	90,174
Australasian Colonies - -	1,722	483,061	1,893	576,206
Other British Possessions - -	100	52,066	80	59,648
The United States - -	39	30,744	35	38,285
Other Foreign States - -	96	42,444	42	28,196
Total - - -	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509

125. Victoria has, up to the present time, made but slight efforts to become a ship building country. Five vessels only, viz., three steamers, one barque, and one schooner, measuring in the aggregate no more than 1,083 tons, were built in 1874. In the same year four steamers and 40 sailing vessels, of 12,522 tons burden, and carrying 389 men, were registered. Vessels built and registered.

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Vessels on the register.

126. The vessels on the register at the end of 1874 numbered 429, viz., 47 steamers and 382 sailing vessels. The total tonnage amounted to 70,696, and the crews to 3,229.

Postal returns.

127. A satisfactory increase in the business of the Post Office has taken place during the past year, as will be seen by the following figures. It should be mentioned that the income and expenditure includes that of the electric telegraph, which is incorporated with the Post Office, and the expenditure does not include the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom.

Postage, 1873 *and* 1874.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number despatched and received of			Income.	Expenditure.
		Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.		
					£	£
1873	764	14,475,085	6,080,007	707,316	191,357	260,312
1874	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	1,269,822	194,339	288,574
Increase -	38	1,263,803	786,911	562,506	2,982	28,262

Electric telegraphs.

128. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between nearly 150 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with those of the adjacent Colonies, with a submarine cable to Tasmania, and with a trans-continental line to Europe. Over 500 miles of wire were added during the year to the previously established lines, but notwithstanding this a slight falling off took place in the business, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Electric Telegraph, 1873 *and* 1874.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.			Amount received.
			Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	
						£
1873 -	135	3,928	593,848	124,319	718,167	45,323
1874 -	148	4,464	579,795	121,285	701,080	42,825
Increase -	13	536	—	—	—	—
Decrease -	—	—	14,053	3,034	17,087	2,498

Railways.

129. Railways in Victoria have been constructed upon a gauge of 5 ft. 3 in.,* and, with the exception of three short lines con-

* The national gauge of South Australia is the same as that of Victoria, but that of New South Wales is 4 ft. 8½ in.

necting the metropolis with certain of its suburbs, are all in the hands of the Government. The suburban lines in question are the property of a private company, but this has been found to be objectionable on many grounds, and negociations have taken place on more than one occasion with a view to their being purchased by the State. The following is the length and cost of all the lines existing in 1874. The return of the Government railways are brought down to the 30th June only, those of the private railways to the end of the year :—

Railways.—Length and Cost, 1874.

Name of Railway.	Length of Line.		Total Cost (not including Rolling Stock).	Average Cost per Mile of Extent opened.
	Proposed Total Length.	Extent opened.		
Government Lines.	Miles.	Miles.	£	£
Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Echuca	156¼	156¼	10,294,420	23,370
Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat	91½	91½		
Williamstown Branch	6	6		
Melbourne and North-eastern	187	187		
Ballarat and Ararat	57	—	405,951	—
Castlemaine and Dunolly	47½	—		
Ballarat and Maryborough	42½	—		
Others	380	—	10,777	—
Private Lines.				
Melbourne, Sandridge, and St. Kilda Melbourne, Windsor, and Brighton Melbourne and Hawthorn	17	17	862,304	50,724
Total	984½	457½	11,573,452	24,886

Railway receipts and working expenses.

130. The receipts on Government lines in 1874 were 21 per cent. above the receipts in 1873; those on private lines were nearly 8 per cent. higher. The working expenses on Government lines were 17 per cent. higher, and those on private lines were 6 per cent. higher in 1873 than in 1874. The working expenses on Government lines amounted in 1873 to 45⅔ per cent. of the receipts, and in 1874 to 44 per cent. On private lines the working expenses in 1873 amounted to 56 per cent. of the receipts, and in 1874 to 55 per cent. The following table shows the total receipts and working expenses on Government and private lines in the two years :—

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Railway Receipts and Working Expenses, 1873 and 1874.

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Government Lines.	Private Lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1873 - - -	703,728	154,017	857,745
1874 - - -	851,042	165,884	1,016,926
Increase -	147,314	11,867	159,181

WORKING EXPENSES.

1873 - - -	321,290	86,524	407,814
1874 - - -	374,715	91,801	466,516
Increase -	53,425	5,277	58,702

Assets and liabilities of banks.

131. There were 11 banks of issue in Victoria in the year under review, possessing 251 branches or agencies within the Colony. Five years previously, in 1869, there were 10 banks of issue, and five years before that, in 1864, there were nine. The following were the liabilities, assets, capital, and profits of the banks at each of those periods:—

LIABILITIES.

—	1864.	1869.	1874.
	£	£	£
Notes in circulation - -	1,306,809	1,287,535	1,395,502
Bills in circulation - -	85,893	116,171	82,877
Balances due to other banks -	74,009	202,534	188,495
Deposits bearing interest -	4,588,149	6,501,159	7,516,399
Deposits not bearing interest -	3,430,303	3,849,176	4,922,187
Total - - -	9,485,163	11,956,575	14,105,460

ASSETS.

Coined gold, silver, and other metals - - -	1,382,152	1,880,430	2,279,502
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	469,438	473,999	466,848
Landed property - -	511,689	584,088	705,598
Notes and bills of other banks -	160,506	160,042	183,777
Balances due from other banks -	262,610	236,504	302,883
Government securities - -	93,424	—	—
Debts due to the banks * -	10,553,591	14,330,798	16,518,244
Total - - -	13,433,410	17,665,861	20,456,852

* Including notes, bills of exchange, and all other stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due from one bank to another.

Capital and Profits.

	1864.	1869.	1874.
Capital stock paid up	£7,618,960	£8,347,500	£8,503,033
Average per annum of rates of last dividend declared by banks	11⅝ per cent.	9 1/20 per cent.	10 19/20 per cent.
Average rate per annum of interest paid to shareholders	11·988 per cent.	10·830 per cent.	11·702 per cent.
Total amount of last dividend declared	£456,670	£452,000	£479,500
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	£1,594,806	£2,208,509	£2,518,470

Savings banks.

132. There are two kinds of savings banks in Victoria, the ordinary savings banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office savings banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the position of both these descriptions of institutions in 1874; the returns of the ordinary savings banks being brought down to the 30th June, those of the Post Office savings banks to the 31st December :—

	Ordinary Savings Banks.	Post Office Savings Banks.
Number of institutions	11	146
„ depositors	26,214	37,800
Depositors' balances, total amount	£980,211	£637,090
„ „ average to each depositor	£37 7*s.* 10*d.*	£16 17*s.* 1*d.*

Mortgages and releases.

133. The number of mortgages and releases from mortgages on land, live stock, and wool, and the amount of such transactions during the year 1874, were as follow :—

Mortgages and Releases, 1874.

Nature of Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Land	4,988	4,577,649	3,144	2,543,960
Live stock	548	968,916	78	545,552
Wool	393	478,339	1	2,000
Total	5,929	6,019,904	3,223	3,091,512

Bills of Sale.

134. Besides the regular mortgages, 3,207 bills of sale were filed during the year, and 251 were satisfied. The total amount secured by the former was 727,370*l.*, and the amount released by the latter was 98,492*l.*

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Churches and clergy.

135. The following is a return of the number of registered clergy of different denominations during 1874, the number of churches and other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons for whom there is accommodation, and the number usually attending at the principal Sabbath or Sunday service, and the number of services performed during the year:—

Churches and Clergy, 1874.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Registered Clergy.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Number of Services during the Year.
		Number.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Usually attending.	
Church of England -	137	445	65,929	41,180	24,352
Roman Catholics -	91	347	87,125	66,726	35,461
Presbyterians -	147	600	73,465	62,615	31,815
Wesleyans - -	148	783	129,824	89,091	79,408
Independents -	48	105	16,598	8,776	8,236
Baptists - -	44	63	12,665	8,890	8,183
Evangelical Lutherans	10	43	3,700	2,000	2,100
Welsh Calvinists -	3	7	1,250	855	906
Church of Christ -	8	34	7,000	3,428	4,154
Other Christians -	12	16	2,960	1,109	3,068
Jews - - -	6	7	1,350	531	1,263
Other sects - -	—	5	1,260	400	220
Total - -	654	2,455	403,126	285,601	199,166

Sabbath schools.

136. The following is the number of Sunday or Sabbath schools connected with each of the same denominations, also the number of teachers and the number of scholars in such schools:—

Sabbath Schools, 1874.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England - -	273	2,187	20,711
Roman Catholics - -	205	1,212	24,048
Presbyterians - - -	314	2,318	26,351
Wesleyans - - -	492	5,065	42,550
Independents - - -	70	775	6,045
Baptists - - -	50	476	4,126
Evangelical Lutherans -	13	50	530
Welsh Calvinists - -	7	81	600
Church of Christ - -	12	139	1,055
Other Christians - -	7	32	305
Jews - - - -	3	17	244
Other sects - - -	3	32	163
Total - -	1,449	12,384	126,728

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Education Act.

137. Prior to the year 1862, two systems of education, named respectively the denominational and the national, were supported by the State in Victoria; but in the September of that year they were blended into one system under the Common Schools Act (25 Vict. No. 149.). That Act was repealed by the Education Act, 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447.), which came into force on the 1st January 1873.

Secular, compulsory, and free education.

138. The education to be given under the present Act is secular, compulsory, and free.

Public schools.

139. The following is a statement of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools during the two years since the new Act has been in operation, and in the last year under the former system :—

Public Schools.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	District Children (estimated).
1872	1,048	2,416	135,962	118,498
1873	1,078	3,149	207,026	181,131
1874	1,111	3,715	216,144	188,380

Private schools.

140. In addition to the schools aided or supported by the State there have always been a number of private schools in different parts of the Colony. These have suffered in consequence of the free system of education provided by the Government, and a number have been closed for lack of support. The returns, therefore, of the first year of the introduction of the new system showed a considerable falling off in these schools and in the teachers and scholars attending them. Of the schools there was a further falling off in 1874, but of teachers and scholars there was an increase as compared with the numbers in the former year. The following are the figures for the same three years :—

Private Schools, 1872, 1873, *and* 1874.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.
1872 - -	888	1,841	24,781
1873 - -	653	1,446	18,428
1874 - -	610	1,509	22,448

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Charitable Institutions.

141. The following table contains a statement of the Charitable Institutions in Victoria, with the amount of accommodation they contain for indoor patients :—

Charitable Institutions.—Amount of Accommodation.

Name of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Wards or Rooms.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General Hospitals - -	32	224	2,151,758	1,970	1,092
Lying-in Hospital - -	1	18	62,850	64	982
Blind Asylum - -	1	9	112,788	99	1,139
Deaf and Dumb Asylum -	1	4	70,312	63	1,116
Eye and Ear Hospital -	1	3	10,694	21	509
Children's Hospital - -	1	4	8,897	19	468
Benevolent Asylums -	5	113	802,914	1,139	705
Immigrants' Home - -	1	37	247,588	396	625
Orphan Asylums - -	7	67	716,642	1,160	618
Industrial and Reformatory Schools - - -	9	82	1,283,474	1,834	700
Hospitals for the Insane -	4	395	2,343,331	2,378	985
Female Refuges - -	4	51	119,860	182	659
Total - -	67	1,007	7,931,108	9,325	851

Inmates and deaths.

142. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in these institutions during the year ; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to the inmates :—

Charitable Institutions.—Inmates and Deaths, 1874.

Name of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to	
	Total during the Year.	Average at one Time.		Total Number of Inmates.	Average Number of Inmates.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
General Hospitals - -	14,311	1448·5	1,441	10·07	99·48
Lying-in Hospital, &c. - -	736	28·0	18*	2·45	64·29
Blind Asylum - - -	106	85·5	2	1·89	2·34
Deaf and Dumb Asylum - -	84	73·0	—	—	—
Eye and Ear Hospital - -	143	20·5	—	—	—
Children's Hospital - -	78	9·5	9	11·54	94·74
Benevolent Asylums - -	1,656	1079·5	169	10·21	15·66
Immigrants' Home - - -	9,436	445·5	92	·97	20·65
Orphan Asylums - - -	1,260	991·0	10	·79	1·01
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	2,784	1799·5	37	1·33	2·06
Hospitals for the Insane - - -	2,914	2392·5	168	5·76	7·02
Female Refuges - - -	293	151·5	3	1·02	1·98
Total - - - -	33,801	8524·5	1,949	5·76	22·86

* Not including the deaths of 31 infants born in the institution.

143. By the following table, which shows the receipts and expenditure of the various institutions, it will be observed that about three fourths of the revenue of all the institutions is derived from State grants :— Receipts and expenditure.

Charitable Institutions.—Receipts and Expenditure, 1874.

Name of Institution.	Receipts.				Expenditure.
	From Government.	From Private Contributions.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals - -	59,040	31,642	8,617	99,299	106,952
Lying-in Hospital, &c. - -	2,545	1,640	—	4,185	3,156
Blind Asylum - - -	1,645	1,097	1,406	4,148	5,363
Deaf and Dumb Asylum - -	2,969	1,850	729	5,548	5,349
Eye and Ear Hospital - -	600	467	—	1,067	761
Children's Hospital - -	—	531	—	531	471
Benevolent Asylums - -	22,089	7,230	4,341	33,660	34,389
Immigrants' Home - - -	5,000	809	975	6,784	6,759
Orphan Asylums - - -	14,105	5,387	4,328	23,820	22,112
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	38,441	—	4,222	42,663	39,927
Hospitals for the Insane - -	87,632	—	2,830	90,462	87,632
Female Refuges - - -	1,495	—	5,472	6,967	7,120
Total - - -	235,561	50,653	32,920	319,134	319,891

144. The Friendly Societies which sent in returns relating to 1874 numbered 32, embodying 710 lodges or courts. The average number of members during the year was 42,664. The total period of sickness for which aliment was allowed to members was 45,964⅔ weeks, or an average of 6½ days to each member. The deaths of members during the year numbered 395, and the deaths of registered wives 227. The total number of registered wives at the end of the year was 25,648. Friendly societies.

145. The income of these societies in 1874 amounted to 138,034*l.*, and the expenditure to 122,428*l.* The amount to the credit of funds at the end of the year was 266,073*l.* Income, expenditure, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist of Victoria.

TASMANIA.

No. 20.

Governor WELD, C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Hobart Town,

MY LORD, April 13, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state for your Lordship's information that on the 17th March I returned to Hobart Town from a tour in the northern, north-eastern, and eastern districts after an absence of nearly a month. I reached Evandale by the Main Line Railway, and Launceston by the Launceston and Western Railway, and after attending the races and regatta at Launceston and a run by rail to Westbury through well-cultivated agricultural country, left Launceston in company with the Minister of Lands and Works on a riding tour through the north-eastern and eastern districts.

2. The north-eastern districts are only now attracting general attention owing to the recent discoveries of tin. I was desirous of seeing for myself enough to enable me to judge of their capabilities both as mining and agricultural districts, and it is because I am convinced that the future of Tasmania will be materially affected by the development of the resources of these districts that I now address your Lordship.

3. The north-eastern corner of this Island (with the exception of a belt on the northern coast line, which is comparatively open land of inferior quality) is chiefly hilly and even mountainous, but it contains large tracts estimated at fully 70,000 acres of undulating and almost level land of very superior quality, and the soil of a great part of the hills themselves is exceedingly rich. This country is almost entirely clothed with the most luxuriant possible vegetation. The eucalypti on the flats and rich hill sides attain a great size, and the valuable blackwood (Acacia Melanoxylon), the native beech or "myrtle" (Fagus Cunninghamii), the silver wattle (Acacia Dealbata), the sassafras (Atherosperma Moschata), and the tree-ferns and climbers add beauty to the forest. The tree-ferns are most remarkable for the great profusion and luxuriance with which they grow, reaching occasionally a height of 30 feet, and being thickly spread over the whole district; in many places, indeed, growing close together in masses.

4. The district, in a settler's point of view, may be described as a "poor man's country," that is, it is best adapted for settlement by men who will labour with their own hands and have sons and daughters to work with them. In the heart of the district I remained a day at the comfortable homestead of a most respectable settler, a native of Somersetshire named Fry, who, with the assistance of his wife, four sons, and five daughters, had in eight years cleared and laid down in grass about 250 acres of the 300

acres he owns, milks 50 cows, and lately obtained a prize for cheese at the Melbourne Exhibition. I could not but be struck at the indomitable energy of this family, who had penetrated alone into a then pathless forest and attacked its huge trees with such determination, doing everything for themselves, working hard all day, and at night taught lessons, prayers, and even music by the father.

5. Capitalists would find such a country too expensive to clear, but the man who can always be cutting down or ringing a tree himself, by degrees sees the light of day break largely into the forest, and though he will not make a fortune, he will make a home and an independence, and all his simple wants will be supplied. The district of which I speak is capable of keeping thousands of such families in health and plenty, and of making this Colony prosperous and greatly increasing its revenue. All that is wanted is roads and a judicious system of immigration.

6. The country is well watered with clear brooks and streams, and it is in the beds of these in the hilly country that the recent discoveries of tin have been made. The area of the country known to contain tin is roughly estimated at about 40 miles by 40 miles, but it has only been very partially prospected. I visited a great number of claims; some belonged to parties of working men, generally men of a superior character, strong, energetic, and very intelligent. Some idea of their success may be gathered from the fact that many claims are passed over where not more than ten pounds (10*l.*) per week per man can be cleared. I saw and heard of claims where double that amount was made; I should say 15*l.* or 16*l.* was about an average. I heard of 100*l.* (one hundred pounds) a week for a party of four. Other claims are in part worked by working proprietors, and in part by men employed by them on wages, and again there are two or three companies of capitalists employing managers and labourers. Labour is scarce and dear; labourers are being imported from Melbourne. Wages range from 50*s.* a week for the best labourers downwards; on farms, labourers get 1*l.* (one pound) a week and rations.

The matrix of the tin ore seems to be porphyritic granite. One company, the Belmont, is driving deep shafts into porphyritic granite, but has not yet commenced to crush. All the working claims are at present sluicing and washing "wash dirt" dug out of the beds of brooks, which usually appears to consist of decomposed granite. In many places a handful of wash dirt seems, even to the naked eye, in great part to consist of particles and small nuggets of tin of varying degrees of fineness. I reported in my despatch No. 9 of 17th March 1875 upon the tin mines of Mount Bischoff. I do not think that "wash dirt" has been found as yet in any of the claims of which I am now speaking equal in depth and richness to that of the best Mount Bischoff claims, but on the other hand a far larger area of rich tin-bearing country is already known to exist in the north-east.

Tasmania.

7. The great difficulty the north-eastern districts labour under is want of roads; the tin is carried out generally at an expense of 10*l.* and 13*l.* a ton to Bridport on the north and George's Bay on the eastern coast, on the backs of horses by bush tracks over steep hills and across ravines and watercourses. In travelling our horses often sank deep in mud, or floundered amongst rocks and tangled roots, and at times could scarcely pass under or over fallen trees and branches, and, of course, we often had to dismount and lead in order to ease them.

8. I can hardly hazard an estimate of the population of these districts. In Scottsdale, about 40 miles from Launceston, a sober, honest, and industrious population of about 500 are settled engaged in farming pursuits and occupying excellent land; I was there presented with a loyal address. A few other farms are scattered about the Ringarooma and other parts of the country; the mining and prospecting parties and packers number perhaps 300 men, but the increase will probably be rapid, certainly if roads are made. The Minister of Lands and Works, who accompanied me, is doing all he can with the means at his disposal.

9. I passed from Scottsdale through Ringarooma and Thomas' Plains to George's Bay on the east coast, and pursued my journey through the eastern districts back to Hobart Town, which I reached after a journey almost entirely on horseback of about 370 miles from Launceston. The first part of the journey was certainly rough, but I was amply repaid, not only by what I saw and learned, but also by the gratification that my visit seemed to afford the inhabitants and miners, who declared that they never believed that "a Governor would visit so rough a place." On the east coast I was the guest of several of the principal colonists, who extended to me the warmest hospitality. I saw some fine land, good farms, and neat villages, especially in the Fingal and Avoca districts, but, as a rule, the east coast is more remarkable for climate and scenery than for any continued extent of good land. Coal exists in this part of the Colony, and I visited some fine stone quarries at Prosser's Bay, from which the Melbourne Post Office was built. In conclusion, I may confidently say that my opinion of the capabilities of Tasmania have been considerably enhanced by what I saw and heard on this journey.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Fred. A. Weld, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 21.

Government House, Perth,
June 27, 1876.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of Western Australia for 1875, with a report thereon from the Acting Colonial Secretary.

2. I beg leave to annex a copy of the speech with which I opened the Session of the Colonial Legislature on the 30th November 1875, as it contains information on various subjects of public interest and importance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. F. Robinson.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
June 26, 1876.

Sir,

In forwarding to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1875, I have the honour to offer the following remarks:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

The colonial revenue shows a net increase of 6,955*l.* over that of the year 1874. The estimated revenue, exclusive of the imperial grant in aid, was 119,200*l.*, and the actual revenue amounted to 141,180*l.*, giving an increase over estimated revenue of 21,980*l.* for the year 1875, 11,145*l.* of this increase for the year was from customs, 5,905*l.* from land sales, and 3,880*l.* under the head of land revenue, produced by the issue of additional leases and licenses under the land regulations of March 1872. The increases under the heads of land sales and land revenue are satisfactory indications of the progress of settlement and the advancement of the Colony.

The net expenditure amounted to 169,230*l.*, showing an increase of 25,964*l.* over that of 1874, and an excess of expenditure over the estimate of 12,634*l.*

The excess is principally under the following heads which were insufficiently provided for:—

	£
Survey Office.—On account of contract surveying -	2,282
Administration of Justice.—Payment of jurors and witnesses - - - - -	1,236
Medical.—Maintenance of patients in hospital -	1,295
Gaols.—Maintenance of prisoners - - -	1,813
Poor House.—Maintenance of paupers - -	1,010

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	£
Education.—Additional earnings by results under the Elementary Education Act, 1871 - - -	1,377
Rottnest Penal Establishment.—Provisions and other necessaries for aboriginal prisoners - - -	857
Miscellaneous.—On account of Eucla Telegraph Extension - - - - - -	2,515

After providing for this excess there remained a balance to credit in the Treasury chest on the 31st December of 23,681*l.*

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony is 135,000*l.*, authorised by Acts of the Colonial Legislature for the construction of railways and other public works, being at the rate of 5*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* on the population, a balance of the loan of 1873, amounting to 13,600*l.*, still remains unfloated until required for the expenditure connected with the Geraldton and Northampton Railway.

Public Works.

The principal public works in conjunction with the South Australian Government has been the construction of the telegraph line between Albany and Eucla, from current revenue, connecting this Colony by telegraphic communication with the rest of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. It is hoped that the line will be completed by the end of 1877, when to connect this line of telegraphic communication with India and Europe, it will only be necessary to place a cable between the North-west Coast of Western Australia and Galle or Singapore.

The Geraldton and Northampton Railway is also in course of construction, provided for by loan authorised in 1873. This work is expected to open up the mineral resources of the district through which it runs, encouraging the introduction of increased capital and population.

Harbour Improvement at Fremantle has been under the consideration of a select committee of the Legislative Council during the last Session. The plan recommended by the committee has been forwarded to England for the opinion of a qualified marine engineer before the great cost of such an undertaking can be determined upon.

Population.

The increase by births after deducting deaths amounts to 287, to which if there is added the excess of arrivals, 213, after deducting departures it gives a total increase of population over that of 1874 of 500. The number of departures appears large, the greater attractions of the more advanced neighbouring colonies induce many hastily to leave, who, after a time, find their way back.

The total population on 31st December 1875 was 26,709.

Labour.

The want of *good mechanics* and *agricultural labourers* is greatly felt throughout the Colony. There were introduced from

England during the year, emigrants numbering 374 *statute adults*, all of whom on arrival quickly obtained suitable employment, many more would have been absorbed had the means been larger for providing passages for a greater number.

Wages are liberal when compared with the neighbouring Colonies, and, on favourable conditions, free grants of land can be obtained by emigrants under the existing land regulations, which ought to attract attention, and should tend to promote the permanent occupation of land in the rural districts.

Imports and Exports.

There is a decrease in the value of imports and exports on that of the preceding year. The value of imports from the United Kingdom has increased by 8,495*l.*, but there has been a decrease from British Colonies and Foreign Countries of 22,917*l.*, giving a total decrease in the value of imports of 14,422*l.* This decrease in the value of imports has arisen by a reduction in orders for goods from the neighbouring Colonies, large orders were given in 1874, which have not continued.

The total value of *exports* has decreased by 37,619*l.*, that to the *United Kingdom* by 20,184*l.*, which includes our largest export in wool. The export in wool in 1874 was given at 2,874,992 lbs., and exceeds that of 1875 by 446,832 lbs., which accounts for a decrease of 33,512*l.* in the value of exports for 1875, being within a small amount of the total decrease, the number of sheep in 1875, having increased over that of 1874 by 104,000.

I am disposed to think that the quantity of wool in 1874, which has swelled the value of exports for that year, has been incorrectly stated, or else wool belonging to 1873 was not shipped till 1874, and was thus included in the exports for that year, such being the case, the value of the exports for 1875, would be within a small amount nearly equal to that of the preceding year.

Land.

The receipts from land sales have exceeded the estimate by 5,905*l.*, and that of the receipts for 1874 by 3,226*l.*

The revenue from land exceeded the estimate by 4,864*l.*, and that of the receipts of 1874 by 2,574*l.* The increase under both heads are a sure indication of the progress of settlement in the occupation of the soil for agricultural purposes, and the development and opening up of new tracts of country for pastoral pursuits. A large and extensive area of the latter having been brought under notice by recent explorations to the eastward of Champion Bay.

The increased quantity of land taken up for pastoral purposes exceeds that of 1874 by 2,583,232 acres.

It is satisfactory to observe that the sale of land, and occupation under lease, steadily increases. The total revenue in 1875 from sales and rents amounted to 33,285*l.*, considerably the largest ever received in any one year, and nearly double that received

in 1871, the year before the present land regulations now in operation were introduced. It may therefore fairly be inferred that the present land regulations have not been unsuccessful in encouraging the settlement and occupation of the soil.

Agriculture.

The estimated acreage of land under crop exceeds that of 1874 by 2,279 acres. This increase of cultivation is principally under the head of hay or green crop. The acreage under tillage for wheat has decreased by 1,866 acres. This decrease has been occasioned by the uncertainty of a return from the presence of red rust, and also by the remunerative price hitherto obtained for sandalwood, which has induced the small farmer to abandon the cultivation of his land in search of this article, for which he has readily obtained all necessary supplies, such as flour, tea, sugar, &c. This state of things cannot last, the farmer will ere long be compelled, from the supply of sandalwood becoming exhausted, to return to a healthier condition by the cultivation of his land, for the production of wheat sufficient to supply the quantity of breadstuffs required for consumption without the necessity of importation.

Stock.

Under all heads, except goats, the number of stock has increased over 1874 as follows:

Horses	increase	2,743
Horned cattle	,,	3,668
Sheep	,,	104,000
Pigs	,,	1,130

This increase of stock is a satisfactory indication of progress.

Shipping.

The number of foreign vessels entered at the several ports of the Colony show an increase of 10 in number and 1,568 in tonnage. The number cleared shows a decrease in two and 234 in tonnage. There is an increase of seven in the number of vessels built in the Colony over that of 1874.

Education.

The average number of scholars in attendance at the Government schools during the year 1875 was 2,921. The number of schools was 79.

The total cost of education amounted to 7,542*l.*, or at a rate of 2*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per head.

The salaries of masters and mistresses are paid on the average attendance per head of the pupils who have attended 180 days in the year, and a further amount for each pupil subject to examinarion under prescribed standards. This system of payment serves to stimulate the teachers to increased exertion in obtaining regularity of attendance, and in advancing by zeal and attention the education of their pupils.

Savings Bank.

The depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank have increased during 1875 from 1,291 to 1,408. It is satisfactory to see this increase, showing that these banks are appreciated by the special class which it was intended to benefit, in offering to them an institution where they might deposit their savings, instead of, as is too often the case, spend them in the ruinous indulgence of excessive drink, an evil which it is most desirable by all legitimate means to endeavour to abate.

The interest to depositors and the cost of these banks are fully repaid by the interest received from the investment on mortgage of a portion of the sums therein deposited.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. O'G. LEFROY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Governor Robinson, C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

SPEECH delivered by his Excellency Governor ROBINSON, C.M.G., at the Opening of the Session of the Legislative Council, Western Australia, Tuesday, 30th November 1875.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—

I have much pleasure in meeting you again, and in availing myself of your advice and assistance in the enactment of measures for promoting the welfare of the Colony.

I duly forwarded to the Secretary of State your resolutions of last session relative to the proposed introduction of responsible government, and I have now to inform you that his Lordship, having carefully considered the whole question, has been unable to arrive at the conclusion that the circumstances of the Colony are at present such as would justify him in advising Her Majesty to assent to the desired reform. The correspondence on this important subject will be submitted to you without delay, and I trust that his Lordship's decision, in the wisdom of which it is my duty to say that personally I entirely concur, will be accepted in the spirit in which it has been arrived at, and that even those who may feel some disappointment at the postponement of the accomplishment of their wishes will on calm reflection admit that the change would be somewhat premature.

The financial position of the Colony is highly satisfactory. The revenue of 1874, exclusive of the Imperial grant in aid, amounted to 134,225*l.*, and exceeded the estimate by 33,545*l.*; customs and land revenue having mainly contributed to the improvement. The expenditure was also in excess of the estimate, but the overdraft of 20,925*l.* was chiefly occasioned by remittances to the Crown agents for services chargeable to 1875, and by the payment of the December accounts in that month instead of in the following January; a change of system which caused the expenditure of 13 months to be charged against 1874.

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The present year commenced with an available balance to the credit of the Colony of 38,000*l.* Adding to this the actual receipts for the nine months ended the 30th September last (114,000*l.*), and the probable receipts for the current quarter (38,000*l.*), you will perceive that the total assets for the 12 months, including the balance from last year, will not fall short of 190,000*l.* The actual and estimated expenditure for the same period will probably amount to 151,000*l.*; and, therefore, notwithstanding an outlay of 25,000*l.* on account of the Eucla Telegraph and Immigration, charged against current revenue, we shall carry on to next year a balance somewhat in excess of that brought forward from 1874.

Comparative statements in detail of the revenue and expenditure will be submitted to you, together with the estimates for 1876; and I rely on your readiness to grant such supplies as may be necessary for the maintenance of the public credit and the efficient support of the public service.

I may here observe that the authorised debt of the Colony, incurred for the construction of railways and other public works, is 135,000*l.*, being at the rate of 5*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per head on the population. Of the loan of 1873 a balance of 14,600*l.* remains still unfloated, and will be raised by the sale of debentures when required to be expended on the railway.

I am happy to inform you that the revenue derived from Crown lands during the last twelve months was the largest ever collected in the Colony, and exceeded the estimate by 50 per cent. The total amount received was 35,000*l.* against 17,000 in 1871, the year immediately preceding the introduction of the new regulations, showing that the progress of settlement has been satisfactory. On lands taken up on deferred payments for tillage, which now amount to considerably over 100,000 acres, a large number of settlers have already established themselves, and while the withdrawal of these men from the labour market has been doubtless severely felt, the policy was a wise one which encouraged them to remain and settle in the Colony.

That confidence is felt in the wool-producing capabilities of our natural pasture grounds is evidenced by the large areas of land which have recently been taken up by sheep farmers in every direction; and there is every reason to expect that the importation of flocks from the neighbouring Colonies will lead to a very considerable increase in this industry. With this end in view, I have had under my consideration the propriety of offering still further inducements to settlers in outlying districts; and additional regulations, which have been prepared by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, will be laid before you, in order that your opinion thereon may go forward to the Secretary of State, and that in considering the proposed regulations his Lordship may have the benefit of your local knowledge and experience. The opportunity may also be taken to place the small farmer in a better position than at present as regards the depasturing of his stock, and I hope to suggest an arrangement which will accom-

plis l this desirable object and prove at the same time satisfactory to all parties concerned.

It is expected that a considerable impetus to the occupation and working of the mineral lands of the Champion Bay district will result from the completion of the railway from Geraldton to the mines; but I understand that mining operations, both there and at Nicol Bay, have been retarded by the scarcity of labour.

Our forests appear to yield profitable returns to the companies and others embarked in the timber trade, which may now be regarded as a well-established industry. Regulations for the granting of special timber licenses on favourable terms were brought into operation a few months ago, and under them much timber country has been advantageously taken up in the southern districts. The conservation of the forests is a question which has engaged the serious attention of the other Australian Colonies. Here, too, it will shortly be desirable to prevent unnecessary havoc, and to put a stop to the undue destruction of a valuable public property.

From returns made up to the 30th September last, I regret to find that the imports and exports have slightly decreased in value as compared with the preceding 12 months; but there is good reason to believe that the depression—traceable, as regards the imports, to some previous undue importation—is merely a transitory one, and that the further development of the various industries to which I have already referred will lead to an early improvement in the exports under those heads.

Turning to the question of public works, I have to inform you that papers relative to the progress of the works on the Geraldton and Northampton Railway will be handed to you and further explained by the Commissioner. Acting on the advice of the consulting engineer, in whose opinion the original designs were faulty, I have sanctioned such alterations in the construction of the bridges and culverts as were necessary for their future stability. These alterations have been agreed to by the contractor, at prices which I doubt not you will approve, and are now in course of completion. Others of a more expensive character, and which admitted of delay, I have thought proper to reserve for your consideration, and I shall be glad if you will give your early attention to the subject.

The extension of the telegraph from Albany to the South Australian frontier, for which you will be asked to make further provision in the estimates, is progressing in a favourable manner, 150 miles having been poled, and the station at Bremer Bay erected. The whole of the wire and other materials required have now been supplied by the contractors, and their erection will be commenced forthwith, and carried on systematically to completion. The survey of the remainder of the line has been entrusted to a competent officer, who will at the same time conduct a general reconnaissance of the country within several miles of the coast, with a view to a better knowledge than we at present possess of the southern seaboard of the Colony. On the South

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Australian side I understand that the work is fast advancing, and I feel sure that I only echo your sentiments when I say that we look forward with the utmost interest to the time when the completion of this great and important undertaking shall at length place this Colony in telegraphic communication with the rest of the civilized world.

The erection of lighthouses, the extension of jetties, and other authorised works have been as rapidly and economically proceeded with as the high price of both labour and materials would permit.

My views on the harbour question are identical with those of my predecessor, and I believe of the country at large. Complete security for shipping in close proximity to Fremantle is essential to the full development of our resources; but I cannot on that account advise you to undertake works beyond the means of the Colony, or to adopt any scheme of harbour improvements without well considering the cost. The report of Mr. Wardell, Inspector General of Public Works for the Colony of Victoria, has been before the public since the last session of Council. He, as you are aware, estimates the cost of a breakwater at about 900,000*l.*, and this scheme, excellent as it is in itself, may therefore be put aside as entirely beyond the means of the Colony. Recently another and a less expensive scheme has been proposed, which will in due course be laid before you, with various memoranda and reports; but, as at present advised, I am not prepared to recommend it for final adoption, and would suggest that the whole question of harbour works be submitted, accompanied by the excellent charts which we are now in a position to furnish, to some eminent authority in England, on whose character and experience in works of this nature we may rely for a practical solution of the difficulty. If you concur in this suggestion, I shall be prepared to add a sufficient sum to the estimates for carrying it into effect; and I certainly think that the course proposed would be a far safer one than to accept the theories or the calculations of less experienced or non-professional men.

You are probably aware that a memorial has recently been presented to me, praying for the introduction of a Bill to provide for a Government guarantee of 6 per cent. for 10 years on the amount of capital proposed to be expended in the construction of a railway from Fremantle to Perth and Guildford, with a view to its ultimate extension to the eastern districts. In laying the papers before you, I would invite you thoroughly to examine the statistics from which its promoters deduce that the line would be likely to pay, and to consider and report on the expediency of the proposed undertaking, on the basis of a Government guarantee.

The question of the supervision and control of public works is one which has occupied my attention, and on which my correspondence with the Secretary of State will be presented to you. I propose to amalgamate the offices of surveyor general and superintendent of public works, the present Commissioner of Crown lands having charge of the joint department; to recognise the

services of a meritorious subordinate officer by appointing him deputy surveyor general, with a small addition to his salary; and to provide for the appointment of a duly qualified engineer who, under the Commissioner, shall be responsible for the direction of all public works for the future. I consider that with one department presided over by an officer capable of directing both surveys and works, greater efficiency and economy are likely to be obtained than by the maintenance of two separate establishments. Moreover, the public works are now of sufficient importance to render it exceedingly desirable that the officer in charge of them should have a seat in this Council, which would not be the case if a separate department were established, with a separate officer at the head of it.

In further recognition of the services of Mr. Forrest (in whose case it is proposed that the title of deputy surveyor general shall be revived), I am happy to inform you that the Secretary of State has authorised me to issue to him a block of 5,000 acres of land, in consideration of the great courage and ability displayed by him in his recent expedition; and I feel sure you will view this act on his Lordship's part as a mark of his interest in the success of those of whom the Colony has reason to be proud.

It is but fitting that I should here refer to the recent arrival in our midst of another distinguished explorer, whose latest achievement will add to his own reputation, and furnish us with valuable information as to the character of the country in the interior. I need not, however, detain you with many remarks upon this subject, for the people of Western Australia have already shown that they appreciate alike the qualities which have contributed to the success of Mr. Giles and his brave companions, and the enterprising public spirit of the prominent colonist who equipped them and sent them forth.

Papers on the subject of immigration have been printed for your information, and will serve to explain to you how the immigration vote of last session has been expended. In view of the accounts of the scarcity of labour which continue to reach me from all parts of the Colony, and of the ready manner in which the recent arrivals have been absorbed into the labour market, I have felt justified in placing a further sum of 7,000*l.* on the estimates for immigration purposes for the ensuing year; and I doubt not that the course which I have adopted will be confirmed by your Honourable House, and meet with general approval.

Steps have been taken to introduce, as an experimental measure, a limited number of boys from the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, where difficulties are experienced in properly providing for the children when the time comes for them to leave the establishment. The boys now expected vary in age from 16 to 18 years, and are said to be healthy, able-bodied, and fairly educated. The cost of transport will, in this instance, be defrayed by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, on condition that on arrival the boys are received by the Government and duly taken care of until

they enter service, or are apprenticed to respectable tradesmen. Further batches of an apparently promising class of immigrant can be procured from the same source on the Colony undertaking to pay the cost, and agreeing to certain specified conditions; and I therefore desire to take the sense of your Honourable House on the questions raised in the correspondence.

The fisheries on the North-west Coast continue to be prosecuted with success. Last season 189 vessels were employed on the pearling grounds, and the yield amounted to 308 tons of shells, valued at 61,000*l.*, with pearls to the value of 12,100*l.* in addition. Questions connected with the employment of native and Malay labour by persons engaged in pearling have occupied much of my attention, and I will ask you to sanction a Bill to enable the Governor to put a stop to the practice of Sunday diving (the prevalence of which has been brought to my notice by a deputation of gentlemen interested in the Northern Settlements), and to make such further regulations as may be necessary for the general management of the fisheries. The correspondence which will be communicated to you on this subject will acquaint you with the steps which have been taken to procure a suitable vessel for service on the North-west Coast.

By direction of the Secretary of State, a Bill to amend the ordinances relating to the Post Office Savings Bank will be submitted for your favourable consideration, together with copies of the correspondence which has passed between his Lordship and myself on this important subject. I may take this opportunity of mentioning that the deposits in the Savings Bank have risen steadily from 2,487*l.* in 1863, the year the bank was established, to 18,715*l.* in 1874; a state of things which in itself speaks well for the thrift and progress of the people.

Despatches relative to the sanitary condition of Perth will be communicated to you, with a Bill to enlarge the powers of the various Municipal Councils with respect to the removal of nuisances and the steps necessary to be taken to prevent the contamination of drinking water by the soakage of impurities into wells. I trust that this measure, treating as it does of a subject which so closely affects the health and general well being of the community, will receive your early attention.

The want of a high-class school is much and increasingly felt. It is well known that colonists desirous of providing a superior education for their children are obliged to send them elsewhere for the purpose, and that many youths of good natural abilities, whose parents are unable to meet the expense of maintaining them away from home, are deprived of the opportunity of attaining to that position in society which a higher education than the Colony at present affords would doubtless enable them to reach. A school of the character suggested would be an attractive feature in the estimation of intending settlers, and, under proper management, its influence on the future social condition of the Colony would be incalculable. The salaries of the principal and assistant

masters should be guaranteed by Government, in order to secure the services of properly qualified men, and the education, which of course would be strictly secular, should be at least sufficient to enable the students to matriculate at the Universities in the neighbouring Colonies. Viewing this subject as one of considerable importance, I have caused a Bill to be prepared to enable me to give effect to the proposal, and I think you will agree with me that, regard being had to the favourable condition and prospects of the Colony, the suggestion is in no way premature.

The propriety of extending the Post Office Money Order system to the country districts having been suggested to me by the Postmaster General, I have had much pleasure in directing that the system shall be extended to the principal country towns, as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be accomplished. The extension will probably take effect from the 1st January next. The total amount of money orders issued and paid in 1874 was 6,546*l.*, against 7,422*l.* in 1873; the decrease being attributable, I am informed, to additional accommodation afforded by the banks in the issue of drafts on England and the Colonies.

In addition to the Bills which have been referred to in the course of my speech, the following, with others, have been prepared, and will be submitted for your consideration and approval:—

An Act to amend the laws relating to Election Petitions, and to provide more effectually for the prevention of corrupt practices at the election of members of the Legislative Council.

An Act to amend the Bastardy Laws.

An Act to amend "The Colonial Passengers' Ordinance, 1861."

An Act to further amend the Law of Evidence.

An Act to empower the Governor under certain circumstances to authorise persons to have and use distilling apparatus without a license.

An Act to relieve persons engaged in pearl shell fishing from payment of customs duties on stores of vessels employed by them.

An Act to make provision for the maintenance of discipline among the crews of coasting vessels.

With reference to certain proposed amendments of the Education and Licensing Acts, I shall probably have occasion to address you by message during the course of the Session.

The usual reports from the various heads of departments will also be laid on the table, with numerous papers which I have directed to be printed for presentation to your Honourable House.

Gentlemen, I have now brought to your notice a large number of questions, many of which are intimately connected with the social well-being of the Colony committed to my care; and I feel sure that you will approach their consideration in that spirit

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of liberality, prudence, and forethought which has heretofore characterized your deliberations. I am of course aware that the Government must ever be responsible for the general conduct of legislation, especially in matters of finance; but, recognizing as I do the constitutional privileges of the people, you may be well assured that their wishes, as expressed through their representatives in Council, will at all times receive at my hands the most respectful and impartial consideration. It is my wish that those officers who represent me in this House should afford you the fullest information on all points, and I sincerely hope that cordial relations may be established and maintained between the different branches of the Legislature.

I leave you to the labours of the Session with a strong confidence in your ability and earnest desire faithfully to acquit yourselves of the highly important duties which are imposed upon you by the constitution of the Colony; and I earnestly pray that you may be guided by Divine Providence to the adoption of measures which shall conduce to the honour of the Crown, the happiness of the people, and to your own reputation as statesmen and representatives.

New Zealand.

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No. 22.

To the Honourable Daniel Pollen, Colonial Secretary.

Registrar-General's Office, Wellington,
Sir, 30th November 1875.

In presenting the volume of statistics for 1874, I have to express my regret at the lateness of the publication. In addition to the ordinary delay caused by the difficulty experienced in obtaining complete returns on the many subjects dealt with, there was a delay this year caused by the necessity of first issuing the census volume. After that was published, the pressure of Parliamentary work in the Government Printing Office caused an almost entire cessation of the printing for this volume during a period of nearly three months.

Part I.—Blue Book.

This part of the volume, published for the first time last year, has been slightly enlarged, in order to make the early historical

portion more complete, by including the Lieutenant-Governors appointed for the Provinces of New Ulster and New Munster, into which the Colony was formerly divided, and also the members of the Executive Council of New Zealand (exclusive of the officers commanding the forces) previous to the establishment of responsible Government.

PART II.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population on the 31st December 1874, was 341,860, an increase on the estimated population of the 31st December 1873, of 45,914, or an increase at the rate of 15·5 per cent. for the 12 months. The increase since the 1st of March 1874, when the census was taken, was 42,346, or 14·1 per cent. on the then population. The natural increase of population during the year, as represented by the excess of births over deaths, was 8,683, or 23·78 per diem. The increase during the year by excess of immigration over emigration was 38,106. The total increase from these two sources would thus amount to 46,789; but that number added to the estimated population on the 31st December 1873, would make the estimated population on the 31st December 1874, 342,735, against 341,860 ascertained by adding the known increase since the census night to the then enumerated population. The difference between the two numbers, viz., 875, is the measure of error in the previous estimate, gradually augmenting since the former census. As the error is one of increase over the actual population, it would appear to have been caused by insufficient information given to the customs authorities as to the number of persons leaving the Colony. This source of error was under consideration at the recent meeting of Australian Statists, and it was hoped that by reciprocal returns of arrivals the errors arising in this way might be periodically corrected.

Immigration.—The total immigration to New Zealand in 1874 amounted to 43,965 persons, of whom 25,830 were males and 18,135 were females. Of the males, 19,488 were adults (*i.e.*, under "The Imperial Passenger Act," over 12 years of age), and 6,342 were children. Of the females, 12,215 were adults and 5,920 were children. Of these persons, the number whose passages were paid wholly at the public expense was 29,035, and the number whose passages were only partially paid at the public expense was 3,083. The immigrants unassisted numbered 11,847, of whom 5,504 were from the Australian Colonies, 4,626 from the United Kingdom, and 1,717 from other places.

Emigration.—The emigration during the year amounted to 5,859 persons, of whom 4,225 went to the Australian Colonies, 867 to the United Kingdom, and 767 to other places. There was thus, as regards free emigration, an excess of immigration over emigration of 1,279 persons from the Australian Colonies, 3,759 persons from the United Kingdom, and 950 from other places.

Aliens Naturalized.—The total number of aliens naturalized in

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1874 was 79, of whom nearly one half (33) were natives of various German States.

Armed Constabulary and Volunteers. — The total strength of the armed constabulary on the 31st December 1874, was 702, distributed over 63 posts in the North Island. There were 41 commissioned officers, 86 non-commissioned officers, and 575 rank and file. The various branches of the volunteer force gave a total strength of 5,464 officers and men belonging to 134 corps These numbers show a reduction in the strength of the volunteer corps of 1,447 on the numbers on the 31st December 1873, and of 41 on the then number of corps.

Fire Brigades.—The returns show that there were, in 1874, 22 fire brigades in the Colony, having a total strength of 68 officers and 571 men.

Municipal Boroughs.—The returns for the boroughs show that the total estimated value of rateable property is 9,362,685*l.*, and the estimated gross annual value of such property is 866,306*l.* The revenue of these boroughs amounted in 1874 to 123,859*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The amount of outstanding loans of these boroughs (exclusive of bank overdrafts) amounted, at the termination of their respective financial years in 1874, to 174,753*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; the interest on the larger portion of this amount ranging from 6 to 7 per cent.

Vital Statistics.

Births. — The children born alive and registered in 1874 amounted to 12,844, an actual increase on the living births in 1873 of 1,622. The birth rate in 1874 was 40·05 per 1,000 of the population, a recovery on the birth rate of the two former years, when it was respectively 38·99 per 1,000 in 1873 and 39·50 per 1,000 in 1872. The highest birth rate for a period of 10 years was 42·89 per 1,000 in 1866; but in all the years prior to 1873 still births are included in the number of births, whereas only living births are included for the years 1873 and 1874.

Sex.—Of the children born alive, 6,634 were males and 6,210 were females; thus 106·8 boys were born to every 100 girls. The proportion of male births was higher in the Colony in 1874 than the average proportion in England; the average there being 104·4 boys born to every 100 girls. If the comparison between the male and female births be made for the different portions of the Colony, a considerable variation is apparent. The proportion in the Province of Auckland was 109·2 boys to 100 girls; in Hawke's Bay 101·9, and in Wellington 103·7 boys to 100 girls. In Marlborough, 128·3 boys were born to the 100 girls, while in the adjoining Provinces of Nelson and Canterbury the numbers were respectively 108·0 and 103·9 to the 100 girls. Excepting Marlborough, the highest proportions were—in Auckland 109·2 and in Otago 108·3 male to the 100 female births.

Illegitimate Births.—The births of 167 children, or 1·300 per 100 of the total number of births were registered as illegitimate. There was thus, notwithstanding the arrival of a large number of free immigrants, a reduction in this rate from that in 1873, when it amounted to 1·416 per 100. There can be very little doubt that a number of illegitimate births are included among the legitimates. The information at present required to be given on the registration of a birth affords no check on the somewhat common practice of giving the man's name to a woman with whom he may be cohabiting. The operation of "The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1875," will, to a certain extent, remedy this defect.

Marriages.—The number of marriages in 1874 was 2,828, being an increase on the number in 1873 of 552. The number of persons married in 1873 was at the rate of 15·80 per 1,000 on the mean population of the year; in 1874 the number of persons married was at the rate of 17·62 per 1,000, an increase of 1·82 per 1,000 persons married. The rate in 1874 was a little higher than the average English rate (16·31 per 1,000) extending over a period of 33 years, but not so high as it was in this Colony in 1868 and the immediately preceding years.

Of the marriages in 1874, 956 were solemnized by ministers of the Scotch Church and Presbyterian denominations, 718 by the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland (so called, for although the term is a misnomer, it is of necessity retained until the schedule to the Marriage Act is altered), 348 by ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, 278 by ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, 240 by ministers of other religious bodies, and 291 by registrars of marriages. In three of the above cases the marriage was twice solemnized—in two cases by Protestant and Roman Catholic ministers, and in one case by a registrar and an officiating minister.

The number of the marriages by the ministers of each denomination is not in same proportion as the numbers of persons professing to belong to those denominations.

The following figures show the per-centage of marriages solemnized by each of the stated religious denominations, and the proportion of members of each of those bodies to the 100 of the population at the census of 1874:—

	No. of Marriages to every 100 solemnized.	No. of Persons per 100 of Population. March 1874.
United Church of England and Ireland -	25·37	42·46
Presbyterians, &c. - - - -	33·76	24·20
Roman Catholics - - - -	12·29	13·48
Methodist - - - - -	9·82	8·42

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Thus, while it may be broadly stated that all marriages among members of the Roman Catholic and Methodist bodies are solemnized by ministers of their own denominations, a large number of persons belonging to other denominations are married by Presbyterian ministers, while about three-fifths of the marriages of Church of England members are solemnized by ministers of that denomination.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—Of the 2,828 men who were married, 111, or 3·92 per cent., signing the register by marks. The number of women signed by marks was 263, or 9·30 per cent. of the total number married. These numbers are somewhat in excess of the numbers in 1873, when they were respectively—men 2·94 per cent., and women 7·86 per cent. As the rudiments of education, tested by the signatures to the marriage registers, are proportionally more widespread in the Colony than in Great Britain, it may be expected that the large influx of persons of the labouring classes will, for a time at least, cause a proportionate increase in the numbers signing the marriage register by marks.

Ages of Persons Married.—In 1874, of 2,828 women married, 791 were under 21 years of age (of these the ages of 20 were not further given than that they were stated as minors), and 2,037 were over 21; 1,058 women married at the ages 21–25, and 509 at the ages 25–30. Of the men married in 1874, only 37 were under 21 years of age. The largest number married in any quinquennial period was 896, at the ages 25–30. Assuming that those whose ages are not specified would be proportionally distributed in the specified ages, the following will show the proportion in which each sex married at the respective age period.

Of the men marrying, 1·31 per cent. were under 21; of the women marrying, 27·97 per cent. were under 21.

Proportion at each Age Period of the Total Numbers Married.

	Men.	Women.
Under 21	1·31 per 100	27·97 per 100
21–25	22·14 „	39·14 „
25–30	32·96 „	18·81 „
30–35	22·02 „	6·90 „
35–40	13·15 „	4·35 „
40 and upwards	8·42 „	2·83 „

Deaths.—The deaths registered in 1874 amounted to 4,161, an increase on the number of deaths in 1873 of 516. The death rate was higher in 1874 than in 1873; in 1873 the rate was 12·66 per 1,000 of the population; in 1874 it was 12·97 per 1,000. Of the deaths in 1874, 2,079, or 49·96 per cent. were of children under 5 years of age. This is a higher death rate than in 1873, when it only amounted to 48·42 per cent. In order to compare the death rate of children in different portions of the Colony, the following table is given, showing the proportion of deaths of children under

5 years in every 100 deaths, in each of the Provinces, and also the proportion of children living under 5 years to each 100 of the population at the census of March 1874:—

	Deaths under 5 per 100.		Proportion of Living Children under 5 to the 100 of Population. Census 1874.
	1873.	1874.	
Auckland	52·74	47·12	17·38
Taranaki	32·00	46·38	17·18
Hawke's Bay	46·15	62·57	17·21
Wellington	45·30	52·21	17·58
Marlborough	44·61	34·61	17·93
Nelson	35·84	41·30	15·65
Westland	46·24	44·10	17·01
Canterbury	50·29	55·89	18·26
Otago	48·56	46·76	17·15
Colony	48·42	49·96	17·36

The above death rate for the Colony of children under 5 years of age, viz., 49·96 per 100 deaths, if compared with the similar death rate in England, where it ranged in the years 1868–70 from 40·0 to 42·3, might lead to the belief that the mortality of children was proportionally greater in New Zealand than in England. The reverse is actually the case. In England, where the deaths of children under 5 are from 40 to 42 per cent., the proportion of living children at those ages to the total of the population is only 13·52 per cent., whereas in New Zealand, with a higher per-centage of children's deaths, the per-centage of such children living to the total population was, in 1874, 17·36. Thus, a death rate of 52 to 54 per cent. would have been in the same ratio to the proportion of children in New Zealand as the death rate of 40 to 42 per cent. was in England. If the infant mortality be estimated by the proportion of deaths to the births registered, it will be found that to each 100 births in New Zealand in 1874 there were 10·85 deaths of children under 1 year of age. The per-centage in England, in 1870, was 16. There is a considerable difference in the local mortality of infants as instanced by the following statement, showing the proportion of such deaths to the births in some of the principal boroughs of the Colony:—

1874.

In Auckland to every 100 births there were 13·76 deaths under 1 year.

„ the Thames „ „ „ 12·78 „ „
„ Wellington „ „ „ 19·29 „ „
„ Nelson „ „ „ 5·80 „ „
„ Christchurch „ „ „ 18·14 „ „
„ Dunedin „ „ „ 12·64 „ „
„ Hokitika „ „ „ 17·14 „ „

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Sexes of Deceased Persons.—Of the deaths, 2,366 were of males and 1,795 of females, which, upon the estimated mean number of each sex living in the year, gives a rate of mortality among the males of 12·95 per 1,000, and among the females of 13·00 per 1,000; that is, in equal numbers living, 99·61 males die to every 100 females that die. In England, in 1870, the ratio was 112 males to 100 females; and in an average of 33 years, 109 males to 100 females. The following figures show the mortality in 1874 of the sexes at different ages. It will be noticed that the mortality of males is greatest at the periods under 5 years of age, at 15–25, and 40–70; at the other age periods mentioned, the female mortality was greatest.

Deaths per 1,000 of each sex living at the under-stated ages:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 5	39·01	35·84
5–10	5·82	5·91
10–15	2·61	2·89
15–20	4·70	3·60
20–25	4·81	4·58
25–30	3·83	7·02
30–40	7·18	8·35
40–50	11·51	9·39
50–60	18·67	14·68
60–70	28·75	22·01
70 and upwards	67·39	80·00

At the ages between 20 and 45, the deaths from childbirth (including puerperal fever) considerably increased the female mortality. The following gives the number of deaths from that cause to each 100 of deaths at the ages specified.

Age.	Death from Childbirth.
20–25	21·57 per 100 of female deaths at that age.
25–30	27·50 " " "
30–40	18·18 " " "
40–45	15·25 " " "

The males, on the other hand, from the nature of their occupations, suffered much more from violent deaths. The proportion of violent deaths to each 100 deaths was 11·62 among the males, and 2·95 among the females. Dropsy and cancer were proportionally more fatal among the females, the proportions to the 100 deaths among the females having been—dropsy 1·44, and cancer 1·78; and among the males, dropsy 0·84, and cancer 1·05. Males suffered most from tubercular diseases, the proportion of deaths from that cause having been 10·19 per cent., while the female proportion was 8·35 per cent. Of these diseases the deaths from phthisis were 7·10 per cent. of the male deaths, and 5·68 per cent. of the female deaths. Men suffered much more from diseases of the organs of circulation, the per-centage of death from such diseases having been—males 5·96, and females 3·06; 106 females died from diphtheria, and only 81 males, the proportions to the 100 deaths being respectively 5·91 females, and 3·62 males.

The following table gives the classification of diseases which have terminated fatally, with the per-centage of each class and order of disease to the total mortality in 1873 and 1874:—

Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.

	1873.	1874.
Order 1. Miasmatic diseases	26·23	26·92
„ 2. Enthetic „	0·25	0·14
„ 3. Dietic „	1·32	1·85
„ 4. Parasitic „	0·44	0·41
	28·24	29·32

Class II.—Constitutional Diseases.

Order 1. Diathetic diseases	3·20	2·93
„ 2. Tubercular „	8·29	9·40
	11·49	12·33

Class III.—Local Diseases.

Order 1. Nervous diseases	12·04	10·67
„ 2. Circulation, diseases of	4·55	4·71
„ 3. Respiratory organs, diseases of	11·25	12·28
„ 4. Digestive organs „	5·62	6·37
„ 5. Urinary organs „	1·40	0·99
„ 6. Generative organs „	0·22	0·26
„ 7. Locomotive organs „	0·14	0·22
„ 8. Integumentary system „	0·27	0·53
	35·49	36·03

Class IV.—Developmental Diseases.

	1873.	1874.
Order 1. Children, diseases of	4·69	4·80
„ 2. Adults „	1·40	1·47
„ 3. Old people „	2·22	1·32
„ 4. Nutrition „	5·62	5·58
	13·93	13·17

Class V.—Violence.

Order 1. Accident or negligence	7·85	7·31
„ 3. Homicide	0·25	0·07
„ 4. Suicide	0·55	0·48
„ 5. Execution	0·03	0·02
Violent deaths not classed	0·11	—
	8·79	7·88
Causes of death not specified	2·06	1·27

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The principal fatal miasmatic diseases were, in 1874, diphtheria (187), typhoid fever (140), and diarrhœa (400). Of the 187 fatal cases of diphtheria, 118, or 63·1 per cent., occurred in the province of Canterbury, 36 occurred in Otago, 23 in Auckland, 8 in Wellington, 1 in Nelson, and 1 in Marlborough. The deaths from typhoid fever chiefly occurred in—

Auckland - - - -	38
Wellington - - - -	19
Canterbury - - - -	56
Otago - - - - -	28

The proportion of deaths from that cause, to the 1,000 of population, was in each of the above provinces as follows:—

Auckland - - - -	0·53
Wellington - - - -	0·58
Canterbury - - - -	0·86
Otago - - - - -	0·30

Of the 400 deaths from diarrhœa, 381 were of children under 5 years of age, of whom 308 were under 1 year.

The deaths from tubercular diseases increased from 8·29 per cent. in 1873 to 9·40 per cent. in 1874. Of these, the deaths from phthisis increased from 5·64 per cent. in 1873 to 6·73 per cent. in 1874, the actual numbers having been 206 in 1873 and 270 in 1874. As many of the persons dying from that disease are known to have been only a short time in the Colony, this increase may doubtless be partially attributable to the arrival in the Colony of diseased persons; but it is impossible to measure the extent of the increase from that cause. At the same time it is noticeable that there was in 1874, a large proportionate increase of deaths from phthisis of children under 5 years of age, and of persons from 5 to 20 years of age.

While the per-centage of violent deaths is somewhat less, the actual number is slightly greater, having been 320 in 1873 and 328 in 1874. This increase may be considered small in view of the increased population and the extent of public works in progress. Of the deaths, 103 were from drowning, viz., 92 males and 11 females, against 99 males and 15 females drowned in 1873; four of the males and one female drowned in 1874 committed suicide. The total number of suicides in 1874 was 20 (the same as in 1873); of these, 3 were females.

Hospitals.—3,133 males and 1,014 females were admitted into the various hospitals in the Colony during the year 1874; 287 males and 84 females died, and 2,802 males and 896 females were discharged. The total number relieved amounted to 4,605 indoor patients, and 7,970 outdoor patients. There was provision in the hospitals for 657 male patients and 222 female patients, or a total of 879 beds. The aggregate number of cubic feet in the wards amounted to 1,007,362 feet, or 1,146 cubic feet of space for each patient.

Lunatic Asylums.—The number of patients remaining in the various lunatic asylums at the commencement of the year

amounted to 401 males and 196 females. There were 211 males and 107 females admitted during 1874; 47 males and 10 females died during the year, and 120 males and 64 females were discharged. The asylums in the aggregate afford accommodation for 466 male and 253 female patients, or a total of 719. As the aggregate number of cubic feet in the wards amounted to 660,235, there was an average space of 918 cubic feet for each patient.

Part III.—Trade and Interchange.

Shipping.—The total shipping inwards at the various ports of the Colony was 856 vessels, of 399,296 tons, being an increase, as compared with 1873, of 117 in the number of vessels, and 109,999 in the tonnage. Of the shipping inwards, 162 vessels, of 155,161 tonnage, arrived from the United Kingdom; 554 vessels, of 192,239 tonnage, from the Australian Colonies; 23 vessels, of 9,567 tonnage, from other British possessions; 83 vessels, of 31,616 tonnage, from foreign states; and 34 vessels, of 10,713 tonnage, from the Southern Whale Fishery.

The total shipping outwards was 822 vessels, of 385,533 tons, an increase, as compared with 1874, of 118 in the number of vessels, and 103,686 in the tonnage. Of the shipping outwards, 62 vessels, of 54,896 tonnage, cleared for the United Kingdom; 600 vessels, of 243,446 tonnage, for the Australian Colonies; 8 vessels, of 5,479 tonnage, for other British possessions; 122 vessels, of 71,872 tonnage, for foreign states; and 30 vessels, of 9,840 tonnage, for the Southern Whale Fishery.

The numbers inwards and outwards from and to foreign states include the vessels from and to the Fiji Islands, recently constituted a British possession. The number of vessels inwards from Fiji amounted to 27, of 11,584 tonnage, and outwards to 25 vessels, of 11,229 tonnage.

The number of registered vessels belonging to ports in New Zealand on the 31st December 1874, was 471, of 38,935 tonnage, viz., 400 sailing vessels of 32,192 tonnage, and 71 steam vessels of 6,743 tonnage; against 411 vessels of 30,035 tonnage on the 31st December 1873. Of these vessels, 195 sailing vessels and 26 steamers belonged to the port of Auckland; Dunedin ranked next, having 63 sailing vessels and 14 steamers; Lyttelton possessed 69 sailing vessels and 7 steamers; Wellington, 37 sailing vessels and 11 steamers; Nelson, 18 sailing vessels and 7 steamers; Invercargill, 13 sailing vessels and 1 steamer; Napier, 5 sailing vessels and 5 steamers.

The amount of tonnage belonging to each port was as follows:—Auckland, 13,016; Dunedin, 9,043; Wellington, 7,242; Lyttelton, 6,806; Invercargill, 1,285; Nelson, 969; Napier, 574.

Imports.—The total value of the imports in 1874 was 8,121,812*l.*, against 6,464,687*l.* in 1873, being an increase of 1,657,125*l.*, or 25·6 per cent. The value of the imports was, in 1874, almost double what it was in 1871, in which year, however,

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the value was lower than it had been for years previously, the values having fallen off year by year.

The following figures show the increase or decrease in each of the provinces in 1874 as compared with 1873 :—

		£		
Auckland -	Increase	132,859	or	9·15 per cent.
Taranaki -	„	677	or	3·56 „
Wellington -	„	372,663	or	47·68 „
Hawke's Bay -	„	58,016	or	37·15 „
Nelson -	„	9,665	or	2·58 „
Marlborough -	Decrease	5,801	or	35·08 „
Canterbury -	Increase	484,528	or	44·68 „
Westland -	„	44,542	or	14·53 „
Otago -	„	559,976	or	24·61 „

A comparison of the total value of imports in 1873 and 1874, according to the countries whence they were received, gives the following results:—

	1873.	1874.		
	£	£		£
United Kingdom	3,781,130	5,481,036	Increase	1,699,906
British Colonies -	2,430,316	2,327,597	Decrease	102,719
Foreign states -	253,241	313,179	Increase	59,938

The chief increases or decreases in the values of imports from the British possessions were as follows:—

			£
New South Wales -	-	Decrease	27,903
South Australia -	-	„	26,300
	£		
Tasmania -	Increase 29,220		
Victoria -	-	Decrease	100,440
Western Australia -	„ 3,200		
British Columbia -	„ 19,388		
Mauritius -	„ 7,437		
Hong Kong -	-	„	9,879
India -	„ 10,317		

The chief increases or decreases in the imports from foreign states were—

		£		£
China -	Increase	1,767		
Hawaiian Islands -	-		Decrease	8,025
Norway -	„	5,821		
South Sea Islands -	-		„	1,993
United States of America	„	48,266		

Exports.—The total value of the exports from New Zealand in 1874 (excluding the value of imported goods exported from the Colony) was 5,152,143*l.*, against a similar total in 1873 of 5,477,970*l.*, being a decrease of 325,827*l.*

Gold Exported.—The total value of gold exported from New Zealand in 1874 was 1,505,331*l.*, against 1,987,425*l.* in 1873, showing a decrease of 482,094*l.*

The following table shows the amount of decrease in each province:—

Value of Gold Exported in 1873 *and* 1874 *respectively.*

	1873.	1874.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Auckland	437,123	305,068	132,055
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Marlborough	5,050	4,748	302
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Nelson	403,085	342,611	60,474
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Westland	408,143	310,750	97,393
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Otago	734,024	542,154	191,870
Total	1,987,425	1,505,331	482,094

The total quantity of gold exported from New Zealand from the 1st April 1857 to the 31st December 1874, was 7,599,973 oz.; the total value, 29,577,016*l.*

Wool Exported.—The total quantity of wool exported in 1874 was 46,848,735 lbs. against 41,535,185 lbs. in 1873; an increase of 5,313,550 lbs. The real increase or decrease in the wool production is better estimated by taking the season's clip as represented by the exports for the 12 months terminating on the 30th September. These exports were, for the under-mentioned years, as follows:—

Year ending 30th September.	Wool exported.
	lbs.
1871	35,936,651
1872	40,376,539
1873	43,233,470
1874	47,424,882

So that the actual production of wool for 1873–4 was 4,191,412 lbs. increase on the former year.

Value of Exports to different Countries.—Of the exports to different countries, the produce of the Colony, those from Dunedin were greatest in value, amounting to 1,686,563*l.*; Lyttelton ranked next in the value of its exports, which amounted to 1,093,191*l.*; those from Auckland amounted to 555,605*l.*, and from Wellington to 522,726*l.* The largest exports were to the United Kingdom, amounting to 3,769,174*l.* Victoria received New Zealand exports to the value of 1,065,650*l.* (including gold to the value of 884,834*l.* out of a total gold export of 1,505,331*l.*). The next largest exports were to New South Wales, the value of the

exports thither being 206,037*l.* The United States comes next on the list, the exports thither amounting to 86,545*l.*, a falling off, as compared with 1873, of 175,801*l.*

Principal Articles Exported.—The tables, pages 156 and 157, showing the quantities and values of the principal articles, the produce of the Colony, exported, enable the annual exports of each of the articles therein named to be compared for a period of 10 years. The articles are not arranged alphabetically, but are grouped into natural classes.

It would thus appear that, of the articles referred to, the pastoral interests yielded exports to the value of 2,981,320*l.*; the mining interests yielded exports to the value of 1,517,074*l*; the agriculturists supplied exports to the value of 323,670*l.*, being an increase on similar exports in 1873 of 170,276*l.*; the dairy and preserved meat exports amounted to 109,256*l.*, against 175,931*l.* in 1873; the natural products of the soil, either with or without labour expended upon them, yielded exports to the value of 163,685*l.* against 277,313*l.* in 1873, the export of phormium alone having fallen off in value by 106,109*l.*; and the exports yielded by the southern whale and seal fishery amounted to 5,686*l.* against 4,857*l.* in 1873.

Export of Flour and Grain.—The export of these articles was largely increased in 1874, the value of the exports having then been 319,018*l.* against 148,587*l.* in 1873. So far as these exports assume features of importance, they may be limited to Canterbury and Otago. The greatest increase occurred in Canterbury, the exports having been in 1874, 206,096*l.*, and in 1873, 100,391*l.*, an increase of 105 per cent.; the exports of these articles from Otago amounted in 1874 to 103,972*l.*, against 41,775*l.* in 1873, an increase of 62,197*l.* or nearly 149 per cent.

Timber Exported.—The value of timber exported in 1874 was 44,342*l.*, against 43,697*l.* in 1873, an increase of 645*l.* Of the total amount of 44,342*l.* exported, 38,860*l.* worth was exported from Auckland, and 3,279*l.* worth from Westland. Hawke's Bay exported timber to the value of 1,900*l.*

Value of Total Trade.—The total trade of the Colony, as represented by imports and exports, amounted in 1874 to 13,373,081*l.*, or 41*l.* 14*s.* 0¼*d.* per head of the mean population, excluding the Aboriginal natives. In 1873 the trade amounted to 41*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* per head. It has been the practice in New Zealand to exclude the Maories from all consideration in calculating the value of trade. Although this practice may have produced the nearest results to correctness in former days, when the natives lived much apart from the Europeans, the deductions cannot but be to a certain extent erroneous, as a considerable number of the Maories are at the present time large consumers of our imports; at the same time, as the consumption, by even the most civilized, is far less than the average consumption per head of the European population, and by a considerable number of the race is little more than nominal, it would lead to equally erroneous deductions if the whole of the Maories were to be numbered with

the rest of the population in estimating the trade of the Colony. If it were desired to include them, there would be the further difficulty that the returns of the Maori population cannot be considered by any means accurate; and as the Maories generally set their faces against the inquiries of the statistician, and as no records of their births and deaths are kept, by which the increase or decrease in their numbers might be estimated, it does not appear possible to include them in statistical tables in which any degree of accuracy is required. There is no doubt that some allowance should be made on account of the trade caused by them, but it is almost impossible to measure that allowance with any degree of certainty.

The trade with the United Kingdom reached the amount of 9,250,210*l.*; that with Victoria, 2,568,442*l.*; that with New South Wales, 633,154*l.*; that with the United States, 278,084*l.*; that with the Mauritius, 211,083*l.*; that with Tasmania, 114,505*l.*; that with China (including Hong Kong), 113,223*l.*; that with the South Sea Islands, 81,361*l.*; that with South Australia, 42,413*l.* The balance was distributed between other countries and ports.

The following figures show the total imports and exports per head of the population in the year 1874:—

Total Imports.	Mean Population in 1874, exclusive of Aboriginals.	Imports per Head of the Population.
£		£ *s.* *d.*
8,121,812	320,687	25 6 6¼

Total Exports.	Exports per Head.
£	£ *s.* *d.*
5,251,269	16 7 6

In 1873 the imports amounted to 22*l.* 9*s.* 3¾*d.*, and the exports to 19*l.* 9*s.* 11¼*d.* per head.

Letters Received.—The total numbers of letters received in New Zealand during the year 1874 were:—From places without the Colony, 585,530, against 527,000 in 1873; and from places within the Colony, 3,753,635, against 3,694,977 in 1873; making a general total of 4,339,165, against 4,221,977 in 1873; being an increase of 117,188.

Letters Despatched.—The total numbers of letters despatched were:—To places without the Colony, 589,706, against 484,171 in 1873; and to places within the Colony, 4,129,585, against 3,209,837 in 1873; making a general total of 4,719,291, against 3,694,008 in 1873; being an increase of 1,025,283.

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Newspapers Received. — The total numbers of newspapers received in 1874 were: — From places without the Colony, 1,144,579, against 1,235,156 in 1873 (a decrease in 1874 of 90,577); from places within the Colony, 2,728,089, against 1,728,014 in 1873; making a general total of 3,872,668, against 2,963,170 in 1873; being an increase of 909,498.

Newspapers Despatched.—The total numbers of newspapers despatched were: — To places without the Colony, 441,731, against 346,227 in 1873; to places within the Colony, 1,992,293, against 1,959,798 in 1873; making a general total of 2,434,024, against 2,306,025 in 1873; being an increase of 127,999.

Postal Revenue.—The total amount of the postal revenue in 1874 was 104,371*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, against 94,706*l.* 16*s.* in 1873. Both these amounts, however, include the sums chargeable on franked correspondence, if such had been paid for. The actual cash postal revenue for the year 1874 was 65,581*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Electric Telegraph.— The telegraph stations in the Colony on the 31st December 1874, numbered 111, being 13 more than in 1873. The number of miles of line was 2,632, against 2,389 in 1873; the number of miles of wire was 5,284, against 4,609 in 1873; and the aggregate number of telegrams (private and public) was 844,301, against 637,941 in 1873.

PART IV.—FINANCE, ACCUMULATION, AND PRODUCTION.

Revenue. — The Customs reveuue in 1874 amounted to 1,188,948*l.*, against 965,800*l.* in 1873; being an increase of 223,148*l.*, or 23·10 per cent. The following figures show the comparative amounts realised by this branch of the revenue during the 10 years 1865 to 1874 inclusive:—

	£		£	
1865 -	730,008	being an increase of	137,662	or 23·24 per cent.
1866 -	844,267	„ „	114,259	or 15·65 „
1867 -	843,997	being a decrease of	270	or 0·03 „
1868 -	788,829	„ „	55,168	or 6·53 „
1869 -	823,511	being an increase of	34,682	or 4·39 „
1870 -	765,930	being a decrease of	57,581	or 6·99 „
1871 -	731,883	„ „	34,047	or 4·44 „
1872 -	813,279	being an increase of	81,396	or 11·12 „
1873 -	965,800	„ „	152,521	or 18·75 „
1874 -	1,188,948	„ „	223,148	or 23·10 „

The total ordinary revenue in 1874 amounted to 1,873,448*l.*, against 1,487,393*l.* in 1873, an increase of 386,055*l.* The ordinary revenue, as above given, includes ordinary provincial revenue. The territorial revenue in 1874 amounted to 1,150,900*l.*, being a decrease on the similar revenue in 1873 of 114,888*l.*

The incidental receipts and reimbursements amounted to 4,264*l.*, thus making the general total of the revenue—ordinary, territorial, and incidental—3,068,612*l.*

Expenditure.—The expenditure may be broadly classified as expenditure chargeable on revenue, expenditure chargeable on

loans, and expenditure of a special character chargeable on trust funds. It is only necessary here to deal with the first two classes.

The expenditure chargeable on revenue is partly by the Colonial Government, partly by the Provincial Governments. This class of expenditure, after deducting all transfers, Treasury bills redeemed, and bank overdrafts repaid, amounted in 1874 to the following:—

	£	s.	d.
By the Colonial Government -	1,397,381	8	4
By the Provincial Governments -	1,563,329	9	9
	£2,960,710	18	1

Thus making the total expenditure properly chargeable on revenue amount to 2,960,710*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* This sum does not include the same amounts twice as expenditure, such as payments out of the consolidated revenue to the provinces, and again the application of those sums by the provinces. The actual expenditure in services is only included.

The actual expenditure chargeable on loans, after deducting all transfers from one fund to another by way of accounts, and the redemption of debentures and bank advances repaid, amounted in 1874 to 2,725,893*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, including the amount of 70,569*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* authorised to be expended from loans for provincial purposes.

The total actual expenditure by the Colonial and Provincial Governments chargeable on revenue and loan thus amounted in 1874 to 5,686,604*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

In addition to the above expenditure 75,000*l.* worth of Treasury bills were redeemed out of revenue, and debentures were redeemed and bank advances paid out of loan to the amount of 393,850*l.*

There is not any table showing these results; they have been arrived at by a critical analysis of the tables of income and expenditure in pages 174 to 177, and of the provincial revenue and expenditure, pages 178 and 179.

The total income and expenditure of the various funds, exclusive of the trust fund, under which the income and expenditure of the general Government are classified, amounted to—income, 6,506,768*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, and expenditure, 6,343,334*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* These amounts include considerable sums appearing on the credit side of one fund and debit of another by way of transfer, and all payments made to the provincial Governments either out of the consolidated fund or as proceeds of land revenue.

Debt of General and Provincial Governments.—The total debts of the general and provincial Governments, consisting of debentures and Treasury bills in circulation on the 31st December 1874, amounted to 13,366,936*l.*, the total annual charge on which was 763,426*l.* 10*s.*, of which the sum of 652,398*l.* 2*s.* was for payment of interest, and 111,028*l.* 8*s.* was paid to the sinking fund. The total accrued sinking fund on 31st December was 958,001*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

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Of the above totals the indebtedness of the general Government amounted to 9,844,824*l.*, with a total annual charge for interest and sinking fund of 544,684*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, and the indebtedness of the various provincial Governments to 3,522,112*l.*, with a total annual charge for interest and sinking fund of 218,742*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The total debt per head of the population on the 31st December 1874, was 39*l.* 2*s.*, apportioned thus:—Colonial debt, per head, 28*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.*; provincial debt, per head, 10*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.* The total annual charge per head for interest and sinking fund amounted to 2*l.* 4*s.* 7¾*d.*, against a total annual charge of 2*l.* 4*s.* 6¼*d.* per head on the 31st December 1873.

Accumulation.

Banks.—The table published shows the average liabilities and assets of the several banks in New Zealand in respect of their transactions within the Colony during the year 1874, together with their capital and profits. The aggregate amounts shown for these banks are:—Total average liabilities, 6,490,504*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; total average assets, 9,954,216*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; total capital paid up 31st December 1874, 4,560,423*l.*; total amount of last dividends, 286,000*l.*; and total amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividends, 1,442,911*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

Post Office Savings Banks.—At the close of the year 1874 the number of post office savings banks in the Colony was 103, being an increase of six as compared with 1873. Within the year 10,346 new accounts were opened, and the total deposits (including additions to open accounts) amounted to 699,249*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* The total amount of withdrawals during the year amounted to 620,155*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* The excess of deposits over withdrawals in 1874 amounted to 70,094*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The average amount of deposits to the credit of each account was, in 1874, 35*l.* 9*s.*, against 38*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* in 1873. Taking into account the whole period from the commencement of the system in 1867 to the 31st December 1874, there remained on the latter date, including principal and interest, a total balance to the credit of depositors amounting to 770,836*l.* 18*s.*

Other Savings Banks.—In savings banks other than the post office savings banks, the deposits in 1874 by Europeans amounted to 110,730*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*; by Maories, 54*l.*; or a total deposit of 110,784*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* The total amount at credit of depositors in these banks on the 31st December 1874, was:—Europeans, 172,685*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; Maories, 230*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; or a total of 172,916*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The total accumulated deposits in both classes of savings banks thus reached the amount of 943,753*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, being an increase on the accumulated deposits in 1873 of 131,608*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

Money Orders.—The total number of money orders issued in New Zealand in 1874 was 62,712, against 52,351 in 1873; being an increase of 10,361. The total amount of these orders was, in 1874, 263,164*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, against 219,258*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* in 1873; being

an increase of 43,906*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The number of money orders drawn on the Colony in 1874 was 44,371, against 37,438 in 1873. (It will be observed that the numbers here given for 1873 do not agree with the numbers published last year as the number of money orders paid. The reason is, that on account of a change of system in keeping the accounts in the money order branch of the postal department, the information can only be given for the orders issued in any period, whereas formerly it was for the orders paid.) The total amount of these orders was 450,449*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* in 1874, against 376,215*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in 1873.

Mortgages and Releases.—The total number of mortgages on land effected in 1874 was 5,212, representing the amount of 3,821,590*l.* 16*s.*; the releases were 2,351, representing the amount of 1,194,634*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; the excess of mortgages over releases amounting to 2,626,956*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The increase of private indebtedness, as represented by the increase of moneys borrowed on mortgage over sums paid off, amounted, in the two years 1873 and 1874, to 3,814,683*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Of the mortgages, 1,857, representing the amount of 1,433,486*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, were effected under the Land Transfer Act, and, 3,355, representing the amount of 2,388,104*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, under the previous deeds registration system.

The fees received by the various land transfer offices, and paid to revenue in 1874, amounted to 8,502*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, and the sums paid to credit of the assurance fund established under the Land Transfer Act amounted to 2,326*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

Production.

Crown Lands.—The total amount of Crown lands sold during the year amounted to 648,800 acres. The cash received amounted to 860,471*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Scrip to the amount of 22,611*l.* 4*s.* was also received in payment.

The total number of acres disposed of without sale amounted to 238,582, including 13,669 acres as reserves for public purposes, and 218,813 acres granted to natives under the Native Lands Acts.

The total number of acres of Crown lands held for depasturing purposes amounted to 14,270,622, the rents and assessments of which amounted to 125,348*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The number of acres leased for mineral and other purposes amounted to 8,796, yielding a rental of 1,624*l.*

Agricultural Statistics.—The annual information relating to agricultural statistics is only obtained in respect of holdings of cultivated land of one acre in extent or upwards, with the exception of holdings of aboriginal natives, and of gardens attached to residences. The total number of holdings thus enumerated was 16,092 in 1875, against 15,883 in 1874, an increase of 209.

The extent of land under grain crops amounted to 279,452 acres in February 1875, being 14·38 per cent. of the total land

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under cultivation, an increase on the previous year of 15,428 acres. Of the above acres under grain crops, 141,677 were in the province of Canterbury, and 113,959 in the province of Otago, leaving only 23,816 acres under grain crop in the rest of the Colony.

The proportion of permanent artificial pasture or sown grasses to the total acreage was, in February 1874, 84·51 to every 100 acres in Auckland; 94·22 in Taranaki; 94·73 in Wellington; 96·91 in Hawke's Bay; 76·83 in Marlborough; 79·18 in Nelson; 56·53 in Canterbury; 75·39 in Westland; and 57·30 in Otago.

The total acreage under all kinds of crops, including sown grasses, and of land broken up not under crop, in February 1875, was 1,943,653 acres, being an increase on 1874 of 291,941 acres. The bulk of this increase consisted of the increase in the quantity of land sown with artificial grasses, amounting to 253,613 acres. The acreage under wheat was, in February 1875, 105,673 acres, being less than the extent under wheat in 1874 by 26,755 acres. The estimated aggregate produce of the wheat was 2,974,340 bushels, or a decrease on the estimated produce of the previous year of 417,294 bushels. This produce, if realized when the crop was threshed, would yield an average of 28 bushels of wheat to the acre, or 8·7 bushels per head of the population, as estimated on the 1st January 1875.

The average yield of wheat per acre in the different provinces has been returned as follows:—In the Middle Island: Otago, 34¾ bushels; Canterbury, 26; Westland, 32¼; Marlborough, 20½; and Nelson, 20¼. In the North Island: Wellington, 23; Taranaki, 22½: Hawke's Bay, 26¼; and in Auckland, 21¾. These averages are in all cases (with the exception of Wellington, where the average is a quarter of a bushel less than last year) higher than they were in 1874; in the case of Otago, the increased average yield having amounted to five bushels per acre. While the amount of land in wheat has decreased since February 1874, 20 per cent., the amount of land in oats increased 43 per cent., viz., from 109,472 acres in 1874, to 157,545 in February 1875. The estimated yield for February 1875, was 5,548,729 bushels, against 3,292,807 in 1874; an increase of 2,255,922 bushels. The average produce per acre for February 1875, was estimated at 35 bushels; in 1874 it was 29¾ bushels. The extent of land under barley decreased from 22,124 acres in 1874 to 16,236 acres in 1875, and the estimated production from 606,492 bushels in 1874 to 477,163 bushels in 1875. In 1875 the barley crop, as well as the wheat and oat crops, yielded a higher estimated average produce to the acre, the estimate having been 29¼ bushels to the acre in 1875, against 27¼ bushels in 1874. There was a slight increase in the amount of land in potatoes, the area having been 12,154 acres in 1875, against 11,617 in 1874. The average produce in 1875 was estimated at five tons per acre, an increase on 1874 of three-quarters of a ton; the estimate in 1874 was, however, below the average.

PART V.—LAW, CRIME, AND EDUCATION.

Civil Cases.—There were 815 civil cases commenced in the Supreme Court during the year 1874; of these 54 were tried before juries. 318 civil cases were commenced in the various district courts during the same period; of these, 199 came to trial. There were 16,517 civil cases heard before the various magistrates' courts. The amounts sued for in the magistrates' courts were in the aggregate 175,979*l.* 0*s.* 3¼*d.*, and the amounts for which judgments were given were in the aggregate 82,992*l.* 3*s.* 2¾*d.*

Bankruptcy.—There were 382 petitions in bankruptcy during the year,—228 in the Supreme Court, and 154 in the district courts. The number of debtors discharged immediately amounted to 292, and those discharged after suspension to 42. In four cases the discharge was refused; in 89 cases the petition was withdrawn or lapsed; and in two cases only were arrangements made after petitions filed without further proceedings in court.

Criminal Cases.—There were 269 criminal cases tried before the Supreme Court. In 163 of these cases convictions ensued: 24 males and 3 females were convicted of offences against the person; 126 males and 4 females were convicted of offences against property; and 4 males and 2 females were convicted of miscellaneous offences.

In the various district courts there were 49 criminal cases tried, resulting in 31 convictions, 29 males and 2 females. 15 males and 1 female were convicted of offences against the person; 11 males were convicted of offences against property; and 3 males and 1 female were convicted of miscellaneous offences.

The convictions before the magistrates' courts numbered 13,942, viz., 12,732 males and 1,210 females. 789 males and 56 females were convicted of offences against the person; 657 males and 70 females were convicted of offences against property; 4,907 males and 559 females were convicted of drunkenness; 2,761 males and 111 females were convicted of offences against Acts relating to the social economy of the Colony; and 3,618 males and 414 females were convicted of other offences.

The total convictions in all the courts for offences against the person amounted to 888, viz., 828 males and 60 females; and for offences against property 868, viz., 794 males and 74 females.

Two hundred and one Maories were summarily convicted of various offences during the year, and five were committed for trial before higher courts. The offences causing the principal number of convictions were—drunkenness, 71 convictions; larceny, 39 convictions; and assault, 33 convictions. Of the graver offences there were three convictions for cattle-stealing, and one for forgery.

Gaols.—The number of prisoners received in the various gaols during the year 1874, not including those incarcerated for debt or lunacy, amounted to 4,146, or excluding the Maori cases, 92, the number was 4,054, or 1·18 of the mean population for the year, the rate having been 1·21 in 1873. The number of crimi-

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nals sent to gaol on charges of felony amounted to 556 (not including Maories, 31), or 0·17 per cent. of the mean population; and on charges of misdemeanour (not including Maories, 13), 510, or 0·14 per cent. of the mean population.

Eleven children under 10 years of age were sent to gaol—two being charged with felony; 46 between 10 and 15 years of age were sent to gaol, of whom 15 were committed for felony.

Of the total prisoners received in the various gaols during the year, 1,464 (viz., 1,065 males and 399 females) had been previously committed. Of these, 435 males and 62 females had been committed once previously; 217 males and 74 females had been committed twice, and 413 males and 263 females had been committed three or more times.

Education of Prisoners.—Of the total number of prisoners, 518 males and 196 females were unable to read; 206 males and 135 females were able to read only; 2,917 males and 444 females were able to read and write; and 54 males and 4 females had received a superior education.

Fire Inquests.—A table of inquests upon fires is included in this volume for the first time. There were 83 such inquests held in 1874. In only six of the cases were the verdicts returned as "accidental." In 22 cases (or over one-fourth of the total number) it was ascertained that the buildings had been purposely set on fire; and in each of 55 cases of fire, the evidence was not sufficient to enable a decisive opinion to be given.

Common Schools.—The number of common schools either receiving aid from the various provincial Governments or being under the control of school boards was, in December 1874, 544 (exclusive of 14 schools in Westland which are in receipt of Government aid, but appear to be private schools, from which no returns have been received), having a total of 959 teachers, and with the names of 38,215 pupils on the books. This is an increase on the corresponding numbers in 1873 of 50 schools, 135 teachers, and 4,425 pupils. The daily average attendance of the pupils in 1874 amounted to 27,143. Of the 38,215 pupils on the books, viz., 20,985 boys and 17,230 girls, 3,101 were under five years of age; 22,100 were of the age of five and under 10 years; 12,549 were of the age of 10 and under 15 years; and 465 were of the age of 15 and upwards.

Superior Schools.—The number of superior schools receiving Government aid or under school boards in December 1874, was four, having a total of 26 teachers, and with the names of 499 pupils on the books; of whom the daily average attendance was 449, viz., 322 boys and 127 girls. The only public superior girls' school was in Otago.

Private Schools.—The number of private schools in the Colony in December 1874, from which returns have been received, amounted to 188. Of those schools, 29 were for boys only, 39 for girls only, and 120 mixed. The number of teachers at those schools amounted to 449, viz., 127 males and 322 females. The number of scholars attending those schools was 8,237, 3,753 being

males and 4,484 females. The daily average attendance was 6,322, viz., 2,794 males and 3,528 females.

There were thus, in December 1874, 736 schools for the education of the European portion of the population, attended by 46,951 pupils. This number of pupils is less than the number ascertained by the census of March 1874 as attending Government and private schools, viz., 48,159; but the returns given herewith must be of necessity less complete than the census returns, as the information cannot be enforced from the schools, and in 16 known instances, besides the cases mentioned in Westland, no information has been furnished. Likewise it may be considered a certainty that the existence of several small schools has escaped the observation of, or been unknown to, the authorities who furnished the lists upon which the inquiries have been based.

The total number of persons returned as engaged in teaching at the various schools was 1,434, viz., 669 males and 765 females.

Education Rates.—The education rates collected in the different provinces amounted to the sum of 19,114*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*, against 15,792*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* in 1873. The fees collected amounted to 17,722*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, against 14,912*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* in 1873. The Government grants in aid amounted to 83,756*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; the receipts from other sources (as rents and local contributions) to 3,979*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* The total revenue of the various public schools reached the amount of 123,823*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.* including a grant of 21,000*l.* for school buildings in Otago. These sums do not include the payments made on account of the children attending private schools, or the Auckland and Nelson college and grammar schools, supported by fees and endowments.

Native Schools.—The number of schools established for the education of children of the Maori race amounted in 1874 to 43. The average number of Maori pupils attending these schools was 1,271, viz., 761 males and 510 females. The number of instructors was 76, of whom 67, viz., 41 males and 26 females, were Europeans; and nine, viz., four males and five females were Maories.

Fifteen European schools were subsidized by the Government for the support of Maori pupils. The number of Maories attending those schools was 165, viz., 102 males and 63 females. The total number of Maori children thus receiving education was 1,436, viz., 863 males and 573 females. There was an absolute increase of 192 on the total number of Maori children receiving education in 1873; but as regards the relative proportions of the sexes, the number of males was less by 63, while the number of female pupils increased by 255.

APPENDIX.

Road Districts.

The Appendix contains information, obtained after much trouble, setting forth certain particulars of receipts and expenditure of the various road boards in the Colony.

Of 300 road and local boards, returns more or less complete have been received from 277. Returns from 138 road boards show that the total value of the land embraced within their limits amounted to 7,195,307*l.*; and the returns of 108 other road boards gave a gross annual value of 1,027,335*l.* If the annual value be estimated at 10 per cent. of the total value, the entire annual value of the land within the limits of these 246 boards may be estimated at 1,746,865*l.*

The total revenue, so far as information has been given, of 270 road boards in the Colony was, exclusive of deposits received, 384,502*l.* 18*s.* 3¾*d.*, of which about 54,063*l.* was from rates received. The total expenditure, exclusive of deposits returned, was 333,568*l.* 14*s.* 10¼*d.* Of this amount, 297,716*l.* 0*s.* 11¾*d.* was expended on public works, and 15,326*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* in salaries, &c.

I have, &c.
WM. R. E. BROWN,
Registrar-General.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

PART II. OF 1876.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1876.



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JAMAICA.

No. 1.

Governor Sir Wm. Grey, K.C.S.I., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, King's House, October 23, 1876.

I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the official Blue Book of Jamaica for the year 1874–75, together with my report thereon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. Grey.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Report on the Jamaica Blue Book for 1875.

Legislation.

Twenty-six laws were passed during this year, of which the following are the most important.

Law 1 of 1875. "A law to make provision as to the Imprison-"ment of Persons committed for Trial on Criminal Charges."

This law was passed in consequence of a doubt which existed whether justices who committed persons for trial on charges of indictable offences had power to commit such persons to any other prison than the gaol of the county. The practice which had for some time been followed of sending all persons not on bail who were awaiting trial for indictable offences to the county gaol was often productive of hardship and much inconvenience. To remedy this inconvenience this law provides that prisons which may from time to time be declared by the Governor's order may be used for the reception of prisoners awaiting trial, and that the committing justices may order such prisoners to be confined either in the county gaol or in one of the prisons, as prescribed, which may be nearest to the place of trial.

Law 3 of 1875. "A Law to abrogate Stamp Duties on Appoint-"ments made to Public Offices in Jamaica."

By Law 33 of 1868 stamp duties were declared to be leviable on every commission, grant, warrant, or appointment by Her Majesty's letters patent or by the Governor to any office above a certain value. Subsequent to this Law 33 of 1868 there arose at different times questions as to the liability of officers to pay this duty, and the late Attorney-General advised on one occasion that when no instrument of appointment was issued no stamp

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duty was chargeable. This ruling embraced a large number of appointments, including many such as appointments to district court judgeships made by the Secretary of State, for it had long been the practice here to issue no formal instrument of appointment unless when such was specifically required by law. In this way a large number of the public appointments came to be exempted, and the tax consequently pressed unfairly on those few officers to whom the law required the issue of a commission. Furthermore, the revenue derived from this source had come down to the trifling sum of 116*l.* in 1873–74. Under these circumstances it was thought advisable to abolish the stamp duty on all appointments to public offices.

Law 6 of 1875. "A Law to authorise the Disposal of Stolen or "Unclaimed Property in the custody of the Police."

This law was passed in consequence of a representation which was made by the Inspector-General of Police of the inconvenience experienced from the accumulation in the hands of the police of unclaimed property.

Sections 1 and 2 are framed with some modification on sections 29, 30 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71. section 3. prescribes the manner in which the unclaimed property shall be sold by auction.

Law 7 of 1875. "A Law to regulate Burials within the limits "of Towns, and to provide for their Discontinuance in certain "cases."

The immediate occasion for the passing of this law was the burial in a private ground and in the vicinity of inhabited houses of the body of a person who had died from small-pox. The law is intended to prohibit burials under circumstances attended with danger to the public health.

Law 8 of 1875. "A Law in aid of Law 31 of 1867 as to the "Unlawful Possession of Rum."

The existing Law 31 of 1867, "A Law to regulate the Collection "of the Duty on Rum," &c., has been in operation eight years, and from time to time great difficulty has been experienced by the Revenue Department in proving rum found in the possession of irresponsible persons to be illicit, or to have been removed from an estate and liable to seizure. The object of the law under report is to make it clear that rum found in the possession of irresponsible persons on the public roads or in any other place (the person in possession being unable to account for such possession lawfully) is seizable, and to place the onus of proof that the rum did not come from an estate, or that it was properly received, on the person found in possession of it.

Law 9 of 1875. "A Law to regulate the Sale of Spirits."

The objects of this law are to consolidate the spirit license laws and to provide better means than have heretofore existed for making the magistrates acquainted with the character of applicants for licenses to retail spirits. It has often been represented by persons in different parts of the Island that applicants come

before the magistrates who are not known, recommended by persons who are equally unknown, and that in this way many persons obtain licenses who should not. In introducing the Bill into the Legislative Council the Collector-General of Revenue remarked that since 1867–68, when Law 17 of 1867 was passed, the number of spirit licenses had risen from 663 to 1,280, being an increase of nearly 100 per cent. By the present law all applications for retail licenses are placed under the supervision of the inspector of police for the parish in which the license is to be granted.

Law 10 of 1875. "A Law to enable Coroners to admit to Bail "Persons charged with Manslaughter."

A prisoner had been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter on the finding of a coroner's jury, and after preliminary examinations by a stipendiary magistrate he was afterwards acquitted of the charge, and pending his trial he was admitted to bail by the magistrate. It was, however, found that the coroner had no power to accept bail, and it was necessary to make application to a judge at chambers. To remedy the inconvenience and possible hardship under the existing law this law was passed. It is framed on the English Act 22 Vict. c. 33., the only variation being that a deputy coroner who takes an inquest and commits for trial is not empowered by the law now reported on to accept bail.

Law 11 of 1875. "A Law to make provision for the granting "of Pensions to Widows and Children of deceased Public Officers "in Jamaica."

This is a law to establish a fund for granting pensions to the widows and children of deceased public officers. An attempt made in 1874 by some leading members of the Civil Service to establish a mutual insurance fund on the voluntary principle was unsuccessful, and it was therefore found necessary by the promoters of the association to obtain from the Legislature compulsory powers. Many of the provisions of the law are similar to those of the Ordinance (No. 3 of 1873) of British Guiana.

The principal provisions of the law are that every person, on being first appointed to an office of 100*l.* per annum, becomes an associate of the fund; the compulsion of membership, however, is not mutual, as the association reserves to itself the right of rejecting any associate if it shall appear, on medical examination of such associate, that he is not a proper or safe life to be charged on the fund. Every officer, from the date of his registration, shall suffer an abatement from his salary of 4*l.* per cent. per annum until he shall be 65 years old, or such abatement shall have been made for 35 years. Officers who have retired on pensions are to suffer abatements at the same rate of 4*l.* per cent. on their pensions.

There are other provisions enabling associates to purchase annuities, as also for meeting cases in which an associate resigns or is dismissed from the service.

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Details are given in the law of the mode in which pensions are computed and payable, and of the shares which the widow or the children, or widow and step-children, shall take respectively. An unmarried associate who marries subsequently to his joining the association is, on his marriage, entitled to benefit under Table II. of the schedules attached to the law, that is, his previous contributions are treated as a lump sum, by which an annuity is purchased for his widow.

Pensions under the law are not assignable, nor can they be attached for debt, other than debts to the Government.

Pensions are to cease to orphans, in the case of sons at 18, of daughters at 21, or on marriage.

Interest at 6 per cent. is allowed on the fund by the Treasury.

Law 12 of 1875. "A Law for regulating Railways."

This law was introduced in consequence of the report and recommendation of a select committee, to whom was referred a petition which had been presented to the Legislative Council in the last session, complaining of the deficient accommodation afforded by the Jamaica Railway. The principal Act relating to railway was the 7 Vict. c. 25., since which Act (with the exception of Law 28 of 1873, relating to byelaws) there had not been any legislation on the subject of railways worth mention. The provisions of existing Acts are not affected by the law now under report. This law aims simply at regulating railways in the interest of the public, and for their better security and protection, but it interferes as little as possible with the affairs of the company as a commercial undertaking. With this object a selection of clauses was made from the English Railway Acts, and incorporated in this law.

Law 13 of 1875. "A Law to amend 'The Immigration Acts "'Amendment Law, 1869,' as to the expenses of Union Hos-"pitals for Immigrants."

The rate formerly chargeable on employers of immigrants for the maintenance of Coolie Union Hospitals was found inadequate to defray the cost of the hospitals. The sums paid by employers of immigrants on this account in 1871–72 was 2,232*l.*, and the expenditure incurred was 5,866*l.*; the difference being therefore 3,634*l.* In 1872–73 this difference advanced to 5,697*l.*, and in 1873–74 to 6,798*l.*

In each of these three years the immigration fund has suffered loss to the extent of this excess of expenditure over receipts in these hospitals; and as it appeared that in the financial year 1874–75 there would probably be a loss to the fund on this account of 7,672*l.*, it was considered necessary to introduce a measure imposing upon the employer a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the immigrant in hospital. In the law the daily rate is fixed at a sum not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* for each immigrant sent into hospital, and the amount to be charged within this maximum is left to the discretion of the Governor.

Law 14 of 1875. "A Law relating to Wrecks, Casualties to "Ships, and Salvage."

This law was passed in consequence of the circumstances which attended the wreck of the barque "Iphigenia," on the coast of Grand Cayman, at the end of 1873. Prior to the passing of this law there was no law in Jamaica relating to wrecks and salvage, except the Act of 53 Geo. 3. c. 25. The latter Act was inefficient to protect the interest of shipowners and insurers, and it gave inadequate redress to persons injured by wrecking. The law is closely framed upon Part VIII. of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts aiding or amending the principal Act. This law extends also to the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands.

Law 17 of 1875. "A Law for the establishment and regula- "tion of Fire Brigades where required."

This law provides for the establishment of fire brigades where required throughout the Island. It is framed on the Kingston Fire Brigade Law, 44 of 1872, which was partly founded on the English Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 90.

In connexion with this law it may be observed that it having been proposed, first by the parish of Hanover and afterwards by that of St. James, that a law for establishing a fire brigade in those parishes should be enacted, it was considered expedient to introduce a law which would apply generally to all the parishes of the Island rather than to legislate separately for each parish.

Law 18 of 1875. "A Law to provide for and regulate the "establishment and collection of a Kingston Water Rate, and in "aid of Law 15 of 1871."

Under the former system of water supply, water was only supplied to the inhabitants of Kingston under private contract. Each householder might go to the commissioners' office and enter into a contract to be supplied with water in a given quantity and at a given rate. If a householder did not enter into such an agreement he was not supplied with water. Consequently a large number of persons did not take water, although there is little doubt that they consumed the water for which they did not pay. Therefore those who did take water under arrangements with the company paid for their supply in excess of that which it would be necessary to charge them if other persons who consumed the water paid for it in like manner. The new water supply being ready for distribution, it has been thought desirable to amend the former system by distributing the water rate equitably over the whole of the household property in Kingston, by which means a revenue will easily be obtained sufficient to cover the interest on the loan raised for the purchase and completion of the waterworks, to pay the working expenses, and to establish a sinking fund for the redemption of debentures.

Law 19 of 1875. "A Law to raise by Loan 23,500*l.* for Coloni- "zation purposes."

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Previous to the commencement of the financial year 1867–68, the whole cost of colonization and return passage was borne by general revenues under 22 Vict. c. 1. s. 71. by an annual payment of 20*s.* for every immigrant alive on the 10th of November in each year. This provision being found excessive was repealed by Law 17 of 1868, sect. 1, and 3,000*l.* of the fund's own money annually appropriated to the service. Under resolutions of Council dated 15th of August 1872, 5,000*l.* a year from general revenue was again voted for colonization, and appropriated in payment of bounties to immigrants in lieu of return passages, but it was decided that in the circumstances of the Colony it ought not to be charged with any larger share of the cost of immigration than this yearly appropriation.

The question was raised whether the bounties paid between 1867 and 1873 should be repaid to the immigration fund from the general revenue, and it was submitted to the Secretary of State for his decision, who authorised the repayment provided the state of the finances would admit of it. The opinion of the Legislative Council was sought on the point, and a select committee of that body to whom the matter was referred reported, "That they concur in the opinion expressed by his Excellency "the Governor that the finances of the Colony will admit of the "repayment to the immigration fund from the general revenues "of the Colony."

"Your committee further report, that in their opinion the "repayment which may be taken at 23,000*l.* should be made at "once to the immigration fund, and that for that purpose a loan "at five per cent. should be raised and made redeemable at the "furthest at the end of 20 years."

This report was adopted by the Council, and a Bill was brought in and passed into law giving effect to the recommendation of the select committee.

Law 21 of 1875. "A Law for the relief of Colonial Seamen "found in distress abroad."

This law provides for the relieving and sending home seamen employed in the merchant service of this Colony and reduced to distress in foreign parts.

Law 22 of 1875. "A Law to transfer to 'the Incorporated "'Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica,' real Estate "in the Diocese of Jamaica vested in Trustees for the use of the "said Church."

This law was passed at the request of the incorporated lay body, by whose solicitor the Bill as first introduced was prepared. The law gives the incorporated lay body such power of disposition over the lands specified in the schedule as they had under their charter over the lands vested in them. This is not an unrestricted power of disposition, but is subject to certain provisions and to the performance of any special trusts on which the lands may have been acquired.

The recitals of the preamble set forth the circumstances under which the law was thought necessary.

Law 23 of 1875. "A Law to authorise 'the Jamaica Street "'Car Company, Limited,' to lay down and maintain Tramways "in the Streets and Roads of Kingston and other parishes."

The object of this law, which was introduced and passed as a private Bill, is clearly shown by its title. It is founded for the most part on the Tramways Act, 1870 (Imperial), 33 & 34 Vict. c. 78.

Law 25 of 1875. "A Law in aid of Law 3 of 1870, and to "define the Jurisdiction of the Clerks of Petty Sessions."

This law was intended to remove certain doubts which had arisen on the construction of section 12 of Law 3 of 1870.

Finance.

The accounts for the year 1874–75, excluding the immigration accounts, which are separately treated, show an apparent deficiency of 5,917*l.*, the revenue having been 527,019*l.*, and the expenditure 532,935*l.* If, however, the expenses of past colonization, amounting to 23,500*l.*, defrayed out of a loan raised for the purpose, be taken out of the expenditure, the revenue will appear at 17,583*l.* in excess of the expenditure. Of this amount 16,941*l.* belongs to general revenues, and 642*l.* to revenues appropriated to particular heads of service, such as parochial roads, relief of the poor, &c.

The services on roads and works for some portion of the expenditure on which it had been intended to resort to past balances, have been entirely met from the revenue receipts within the year.

Immigration Services.

The revenue and expenditure on account of immigration services for the year were as follow, including the sum of 23,500*l.* contributed from general revenues and raised by loan for colonization purposes between the years 1868 and 1872.

	£
Revenue - -	- 63,919
Expenditure -	- 53,585

This contribution of 23,500*l.* has obviated the necessity of any addition to the immigration loan this year.

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The following table shows the whole of the Treasury receipts in the year 1874–75, both of revenue and of other moneys, as compared with those of the year immediately preceding:—

	1874–5.	1873–4.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Import duties	266,790	251,401	15,389	—
Tonnage, light dues	3,257	3,182	75	—
Excise, rum duties	97,056	95,073	1,983	—
Spirit licenses	16,767	16,800	—	33
Trade licenses, old	534	550	—	16
„ „ new	4,099	3,848	251	—
Land tax, old, main roads	8,011	8,794	—	783
„ new, property tax	4,834	4,974	—	140
Poor rate, house tax	21,216	24,716	—	3,500
Parochial road tax, horsekind and wheels	25,600	25,336	264	—
Tax on stock, &c. (arrears)	6	16	—	10
Dog tax	172	142	30	—
Post office	15,035	14,743	292	—
Miscellaneous	46,231	39,053	7,178	—
Stamps	15,115	15,334	—	219
	524,723	503,962	20,761	—
Interest on securities for sinking funds	2,296	1,881	415	—
	527,019	505,843	21,176	—
Immigration Revenues.				
Export duties	19,780	19,619	161	—
Capitation tax, &c.	14,384	10,322	4,062	—
Interest on securities for sinking funds	208	122	86	—
Other interest	1,047	893	154	—
Contribution from general revenue	5,000	5,000	—	—
Repayment from „ „	23,500	—	23,500	—
	590,938	541,799	49,139	—
Receipts on Debt Account.				
Law 19 of 1875	23,500	—	23,500	—
Excess of deposits in Treasury over withdrawals	—	27,716	—	27,716
Grand total receipts	614,438	569,515	44,923	—

The great increase shown under the head of import duties was chiefly due to the larger importation of bread stuffs, rendered necessary in consequence of the destruction of the crops of the peasantry by the hurricane of November 1874, further alluded to under the head of trade. It will be observed that the total receipts in the past year exceeded those of the year 1873–74 by 49,139*l.*, which sum, however, includes the amount of the loan for colonization purposes, viz., 23,500*l.*

Below is a table showing the Treasury disbursements of the year under report, both on account of current expenditure and

on all other accounts, contrasted with those of the preceding year :—

Establishments.	1874–5.	1873–4.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Civil	30,928	30,349	579	—
Judicial	22,108	22,044	64	—
District courts	13,179	12,839	340	—
Revenue	32,106	31,681	425	—
Botanic gardens	4,966	4,984	—	18
Post office	16,191	15,852	339	—
Ecclesiastical	16,387	16,994	—	607
Medical	36,737	35,959	778	—
Constabulary	49,273	45,321	3,952	—
Prisons, penitentiary, and reformatory	31,847	28,127	3,720	—
Education	20,580	19,903	677	—
Miscellaneous	17,447	9,128	8,319	—
Colonization of immigrants	28,500	5,000	23,500	—
Military	5,161	5,228	—	67
Roads and bridges	81,427	64,634	16,793	—
Public buildings	32,888	34,443	—	1,555
Land expenses	—	1,297	—	1,297
Pensions	12,592	14,423	—	1,831
Lighthouses	1,269	1,351	—	82
Harbour masters	72	72	—	—
Parochial expenditure	37,633	35,257	2,376	—
Steam communication with New York	3,268	4,875	—	1,607
Interest, &c., debt	38,376	40,855	—	2,479
	532,935	480,616	52,319	9,543
Disbursements other than Expenditure.				
Sinking funds	10,017	10,377	640	—
Redemption of debt	4,650	—	4,650	—
„ from surplus	—	6,000	—	6,000
Total disbursements, exclusive of charges on immigration fund account	547,602	496,993	50,609	—
Immigration	53,585	56,647	—	3,062
Grand total disbursements	601,187	553,640	47,547	—

Pensions.

During the year one pension of 16*l.* was granted in compensation for abolition of office.

The pension list was relieved by death to the extent of 2,038*l.*, drawn by 16 different pensioners.

Debt.

A loan of 23,500*l.* was raised during this year, under the provisions of Law 19 of 1875, to repay to the immigration fund the amount paid as bounties to coolies who elected to remain in the Colony instead of returning to India in the years 1868 to 1873 inclusive, it being considered that such payments were a fair

JAMAICA.

charge on the general revenues. This loan was taken up from savings bank balances, and has been paid off from surplus balances during the preparation of this report.

A further sum of 30,000*l.* was raised during the year by the Kingston and Liguanea Waterworks Commissioners, and 30,000*l.* by the Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, to meet expenses connected with those works. The total amounts raised by these commissioners to the close of the year under report stood at 128,200*l.* and 90,000*l.* respectively.

During the year 3,150*l.* of debt, as the debentures became payable, were paid off from deposits in the chest, and 1,500*l.* was paid off from the accumulated surplus of appropriated revenues.

A sum of 10,016*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* has been invested in sinking funds for the eventual redemption of debt, and an investment of 3,224*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* was made from the immigration revenues in sinking funds for the immigration loans.

The public debt directly secured on the general revenues stood as follows on the 30th September in each of the last nine years, after making allowance in each year for the sinking funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1867 -	718,952	18	10	1872 -	571,542	1	3
1868 -	706,964	18	0	1873 -	554,492	18	11
1869 -	686,830	9	2	1874 -	539,108	8	2
1870 -	609,505	11	3	1875 -	548,024	13	7
1871 -	591,656	5	6				

From this table are excluded the loans raised for the following special objects, viz.:—

	£
Rio Cobre Canal loan - -	90,000
Kingston and Liguanea Waterworks loan - - - -	128,200
Kingston Markets - - -	20,000
Kingston Gasworks - - -	10,000

The interest paid on debt amounted to 32,262*l.*, and was apportioned as follows:—

	£
On deposits in chest - -	8,554
On loans under Imperial guarantee -	12,921
On Island loans - - - -	10,787
	32,262

The debt secured on the revenues of the immigration fund stood as follows at the corresponding periods:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1867 -	69,138	0	3	1872 -	80,564	16	7
1868 -	64,175	14	3	1873 -	78,283	4	9
1869 -	59,213	8	3	1874 -	126,428	5	6
1870 -	56,138	0	0	1875 -	130,203	18	1
1871 -	84,169	7	0				

The interest paid on immigration loans during the year amounted to 6,558*l.*, viz.:—

	£
On guaranteed loans - - -	1,529
Immigration further loan - -	5,029

Legislative Council.

Mr. Henry Westmoreland was on the 13th of January 1875 appointed to be an unofficial member (of the Legislative Council).

Mr. Daniel Power Trench, Collector-General of the Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue Department, was on the same day appointed to act as an official member (of the Legislative Council) in the room of the Honourable J. W. Straton, Auditor-General, absent from the Island on leave.

Land.

Notifications under Law 5 of 1871 have been issued for the absolute forfeiture of 29,007 acres of land on which land tax and quit-rents have not been paid for 10 years and longer. Two properties, containing 988 acres, were taken possession of by Government, and the squatters thereon ejected. Seven properties, amounting to 4,693 acres, have been leased to various persons, and 195 acres of land were sold, realising 745*l.* Two properties of the declared values respectively of 100*l.* and 300*l.* were escheated by Government during the year.

Public Works.—Roads and Bridges.

The total expenditure for the year on roads and bridges was 48,258*l.*, as shown below:—

	£
Maintenance and repairs of main roads and bridges - - -	36,090
New works on main roads and bridges	6,054
Parochial services - - -	6,114
	48,258

The amount of expenditure under the head of maintenance and repairs is 12,258*l.* in excess of the amount allotted in the estimates. This large excess is due to unusual damages caused by the floods of the months of October and November 1874.

The rate of expenditure for maintenance and repairs, including the restoration of roads, has been at the following rates in each district during the year:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Eastern - - - -	62	5	0	per mile.
Northern - - -	35	0	0	„
Southern - - -	44	0	0	„
The average on all main roads -	49	16	0	„

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The average annual expenditure for maintenance in the preceding years was as under :—

1873–4	-	37*l.* per mile.
1872–3	-	33*l.* „
1871–2	-	31*l.* „

and from the increased difficulties in and cost of procuring metal for the roads, and the ever-increasing cost of labour, there is much reason for expecting that the average expenditure on the maintenance of roads will continue to increase.

Bridges, &c.

Among the new works on main roads which have been completed and in progress during the year, the following may be mentioned :—

New bridge over the river at the rock near Falmouth.

A sea wall, some 18 chains in length, on the line of main road which enters Lucea from the eastward.

A bridge to carry the main road between Savanna la Mar and Mackfield over the Ferris River.

The road from Hendon Hall to the seaside at Savanna la Mar has been almost entirely reconstructed.

A considerable number of culverts and minor improvements of a permanent character have been constructed on the main roads in various parts of the Island.

Public Hospital, &c.

A service for the supply of hot water baths at the Public Hospital, Kingston, has been completed, and considerable repairs and painting executed.

Some minor improvements have been carried out at the lunatic asylum, parochial hospitals, poor houses, &c.

A new hospital in the Mandeville District Prison has been commenced.

The constabulary station at Half Way Tree has been thoroughly repaired, and a hospital and superintendent's office attached to it.

Miscellaneous.

A survey of Kingston has been completed and several copies of what are two valuable plans, one on a scale of 200 feet to an inch, and the other on a scale of 5 feet to a mile, have been finished.

Kingston and Liguanea Waterworks.

Good progress has been made with these works during the year, and they are reported as on the point of completion, when they will be handed over to the Waterworks Commissioners. One of the filter beds has been in use for some time and has been found to work in a most satisfactory manner.

Kingston Gasworks.

The whole of the ironwork with the exception of the main supply pipes and service meters has been imported. The erection

of the buildings has been commenced, and has advanced about one third towards completion.

Kingston Slaughter-house.

A slaughter-house for sheep and cattle, an iron building floored with Portland cement, 125 feet long, 30 feet wide, with an average height of 18 feet, has been completed; also a slaughter-house for pigs and turtle, an iron building floored with cement 44 feet long, 25 feet wide, with an average height of 18 feet. The sheep and cattle pens, including the slaughtering pens, cover an area of 145 feet by 125 feet, and 120 feet by 40 feet respectively (or over half an acre). These are strongly fenced in and subdivided, as are also the roads and passages between them and the outer gate. All fittings have been completed, the establishment is now in working order and ready for use under the Slaughter-house Commissioners.

Rio Cobre Irrigation Works.

Certain important structural alterations, which experience gained from unusually heavy floods had shown to be advisable, for strengthening the head works have been carried out. The whole of the cuttings and earthworks of the main line and Caymanas Branch are complete. The proprietors of estates have been invited to make the necessary arrangements for taking water, and the Surveyor-General estimates that in a short time a revenue of 3,000*l.* a year may be expected. He further anticipates that when all the branches that have been sanctioned are complete, a revenue of about 7,800*l.* a year will be produced. The cost of maintenance has hitherto been calculated at 2½ per centum on the cost of the works, viz., about 2,500*l.* a year, but the engineer for irrigation thinks that about 1,000*l.* a year should cover all expenses of maintenance for some years.

The total cost of the works may be taken at 113,613*l.*, and to this cost has to be added the interest on the moneys raised on loan during construction, viz., 12,675*l.*, so that the total cost may be taken at 126,500*l.*

District Courts.

The business transacted in these courts during the last six years has been as shown below:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Criminal trials	1,712	1,831	2,473	2,679	3,210	3,545
Small causes	5,509	7,321	7,396	8,050	7,982	8,531
Judgment summons	—	—	—	843	1,397	1,511
Equity cases	10	13	15	13	7	5
Cases under the land law	137	353	485	241	228	133
Bankruptcy cases	147	42	5	8	6	4
Probate cases	43	42	31	29	23	39
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount claimed	29,070	35,958	39,896	41,148	50,325	52,093
Judgment obtained	14,919	18,580	15,770	19,873	25,773	26,048
Costs	2,774	3,350	3,493	3,810	4,212	4,812
Court fees	3,225	4,424	4,432	4,600	4,721	4,994

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There have been 12 appeals from the decisions of the district court judges during the past year, eight in civil and four in criminal cases, resulting in five being affirmed, six altered or reversed, and one criminal appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.

Botanical Gardens.

Castleton. — New mangoes. Last spring 18 new mangoes were propagated by its process of marching, the allied system of grafting not having been, as yet, successfully proved.

Clove Tree.—The clove tree has been propagated from seed for the first time in Jamaica.

Palms.—The collection of palms has been largely augmented during the year. The palmetum is now the richest in this part of the world, and although the great majority of the species are small, many of them have assumed large dimensions with wonderful rapidity, the most striking instance being the stately *Caryota urens*, nine years old, now 60 feet high, with a trunk nearly two feet in diameter.

Amongst the palms introduced this year is a seed of the double cocoanut, *Coco desmaldires*, of the Seychelles. This tree is now becoming very scarce in its native habitat. The average weight of each fruit is 40 pounds, and it is covered with a thick fibrous husk. Each fruit contains one, two, and sometimes three large nuts.

Nutmegs.—550 strong plants have been sold, and 100 more distributed gratuitously in small lots.

Liberian Coffee, &c.—This new variety of coffee is still grown in one of the greenhouses at the Cinchona Plantation. The plants now range in height from two to three feet. The leaves of this variety are particularly large, some of them measuring 14 inches in length and six in width. Some 30 plants of this have been distributed among coffee planters, and in most cases have grown vigorously. From the experiments already made in this way it has been demonstrated that this coffee thrives in warmer altitudes than the common coffee. This fact in itself is a strong recommendation, inasmuch as the famous Jamaica coffee is cultivated at a height of about 4,000 feet, a height only obtainable in one portion of the Island. An additional supply of plants of this kind has again this year been received from Kew Gardens.

A wardian case, containing about 30 plants of another new variety of coffee called the "Cape Coast Coffee," was received from Kew this year. This variety is propagated by cuttings in the space of a few weeks with the greatest facility in the propagating house at the Cinchona Plantation

Jalap.—Two acres were planted out early in the year and will be ready for cropping shortly, and this experimental culture, which has been carried on under favourable circumstances, will determine the remunerative capabilities of the plant. Previous experiments were not favourably conducted on account of the method pursued in its cultivation and curing.

Tea.—Fair samples of the Assam variety of tea have been manipulated. No plant in the Island grows with more luxuriance and facility than this, and there seems no reason why it could not be extensively grown. Many thousands of acres of land on the slopes of the Blue Mountain range that could be obtained for a few shillings an acre are admirably adapted to this product, and this land is quite unsuited for coffee culture, owing to its being too humid.

Oranges, &c.—In consideration of the rapid growth of the fruit trade with the United States during the past few years, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens has strongly urged the cultivation of oranges, and applications have been received for 8,500 plants to be disposed of early in 1876.

In 1870, the first year of any considerable export of fruit to America, the value amounted to 901*l.* In 1874 it increased to upwards of 10,000*l.* The fruits in question consist of bananas, oranges, pines, shaddocks, and limes. It is also encouraging to observe the increasing export of lime juice, the quantity exported having quadrupled since 1870, the value in 1874 having amounted to 5,377*l.* 18*s.*

Eucalyptus Globulus.—Upwards of 2,000 plants of this were distributed to different parts of the Island. In several instances somewhat favourable accounts of their growth have been received, but, as a rule, most of the plants tried in the lowlands have failed. It appears certain that they will not thrive on swampy land, as is popularly supposed; this belief has perhaps arisen from the reputed antiseptic properties of the plants when established in the neighbourhood of marshes.

Hope Experimental Grounds.

The new varieties of canes that were transferred from Castleton Garden last year, and each planted to the extent of about one acre, have been partially cropped and manufactured.

The objects contemplated in the cultivation of these canes at Hope were, firstly, their establishment for propagating purposes; and, secondly, their experimental cultivation, with the view of attesting their value in order to transfer their cultivation to planters. Cultivation for another year at least will be necessary to determine the desired information.

Altogether some 50 new varieties of canes are now in cultivation at Hope.

Salangore Cane.—This variety of cane is now established in most parts of the Island, some planters having planted it to the extent of several acres. The ensuing crop will determine its comparative value, as well as the conditions of climate to which it is adapted.

Timber Trees, &c.—The total number of Indian teak plants permanently planted out is 581, and the number of mahogany plants is 600. Several acres of *Divi Diri* have also been planted.

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Palisadoes Plantation.

The number of cocoanuts planted during the year on the Palisadoes is 2,000, making a total now planted out of 18,000. Only 3,500 of these were planted prior to 1873, so that the great majority are still small plants. The rainfall of the year was only 23 inches but it fell at favourable intervals, thereby rendering good service to the young plants, which may now be said to be out of danger of even a prolonged drought.

Parade Garden.

During the year under report irrigation pipes have been laid throughout the garden and every part of the ground is watered by means of hydrants and hose with a powerful pressure. Many of the trees and shrubs have grown vigorously and rapidly, and the shrubbery bounding the iron railing is now getting thick. The Kingston public have taken considerable interest in this garden as a place of resort.

Cinchona Plantations.

The first permanent planting out of Cinchonas was made near the end of the year 1868, to the extent of 40 acres; the number of acres annually planted being as follows:—

1868 - -	40 acres.	1871–72 -	40 acres.
1869 - -	20 „	1872–73 -	40 „
1870 - -	30 „	1873–74 -	40 „
1870–71 -	40 „	1874–75 -	50 „

The total area planted is thus about 300 acres. The number of plants to each acre averages about 400, hence the total number of plants permanently planted out is approximately 120,000. Of this number C. Succirubra and C. Officinalis, with their varieties, comprise each some 50,000 plants, and C. Calisaya 20,000. The cultivation of C. Pahudiana, of which several thousand plants were established, has been abandoned, owing to its proving unsuited to the climate. The cultivation of C. Micrantha, of which only a few hundred plants were set, has not been extended.

At the commencement of this enterprise in Jamaica it was an important object to ascertain by actual experiment what species of the more precious quinine-yielding Cinchonas would accommodate themselves to the conditions of our climate. The three most important species, viz., C. Calisaya, C. Succirubra, and C. Officinalis, were with the least possible delay, extensively propagated and planted out.

All the seeds from which our plants were propagated came from Ceylon. The seeds of C. Officinalis were received in larger quantities than any other species. They were propagated with expedition, and largely planted. By way of experiment they were planted very thickly together, but they have since been thinned out. 60 acres of this kind, numbering about 50,000 plants, were established during the first three years of the existence of the

plantations. In 1872 the first analysis of Jamaica barks was made, C. Calisaya and C. Succirubra were highly satisfactory, but C. Officinalis was reported upon unfavourably, and no further attempt has since been made to extend the cultivation of it.

Considerable delay in the extension of the valuable C. Calisaya and C. Succirubra has been occasioned by the large mortality experienced during the past two years in the propagation by seedlings. This difficulty has now been quite overcome, the propagating house having recently been fitted up with hot-water apparatus, whereby the requisite heat ensures the propagation of Cinchonas by seed or by cuttings at the rate of many thousands a month.

The area of woodland felled for the extension of the plantations is nearly 100 acres, and this will be planted with Calisaya and Succirubra during the year 1876.

The spontaneous reproduction of Cinchonas, as before remarked, is a gratifying fact in connexion with their history in Jamaica, and it may be observed that C. Calisaya and C. Succirubra are beginning to reproduce themselves in the same way as C. Officinalis. This circumstance is usually regarded as a sure criterion of the adaptability of a plant to a given climate. There can be no doubt, therefore, that in a year or two abundance of naturalised seedlings will be obtainable for cultivation by private enterprise or otherwise, and hence their artificial propagation need no longer be resorted to.

The height of the first and second years' planting of C. Succirubra and Micrantha ranges from 15 to 27 feet, the circumference near the ground being from 12 to 20 inches. The average height of C. Officinalis is about 8 to 12 feet, with proportionately sized stems.

Plants and seeds have been sent to Kew Gardens and the Governor of the Bahamas, plants to Governor of Saint Lucia, Governor of Honduras, Mexico, seeds to Government of India.

Education.

Elementary Schools.—The acting inspector of schools, in the annual report of the inspection of schools under the Government Regulations of 1867, records his opinion that "on reviewing the "work of education as a whole, there is every reason to feel "satisfied with the results."

That "there is a growing desire on the part of parents to have "their children well-trained; the annual visits of the inspectors "have contributed to bring about this feeling, for considerable "interest is shown in the country districts as to the result of the "examination.

"Should the school happen to take a high class the children "speak of it in all the districts round, and thus a wholesome ri-"valry is maintained, and others are excited to increased exertion.

"While, however, public interest is awakened on this subject "we must not expect impossibilities, a work like this must go up "gradually and will take a long time before it reaches its full "development, but we may safely conclude from the experience "of the past eight years that it will continue to increase and be

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"the means of improving and elevating the social condition of "the masses in this Island."

Five hundred and twenty-six schools were inspected during 1875, giving an increase of 26 over the total for the previous year.

On comparing the results of the year's inspection with those of 1868, and further comparing those results with the per-centages of 1874, there is a falling off in the per-centages of (1) average attendance, and (2) numbers of pupils present at inspection. In 1874 the number of children on the books was 43,135, the number for 1875 was only 41,023, showing a falling off in numbers of 2,112. The decrease in these respects was due to causes which affected the labouring population of the Island. The effects of the severe weather in the latter part of 1874 were not felt until the early part of 1875, when provisions became very scarce, and parents, being unable to give their children the usual supply of food to take with them to school, were forced to keep them at home. In addition to this, the continued prevalence of small-pox and measles in some parts of the Island hindered many parents from enrolling their children's names in the school lists, and it has been remarked by the inspector that from these causes "the past year has been an exceptionally hard year."

In point of efficiency the schools continue to improve, as will be seen by the following:—

In 1868, of 286 schools examined there were only one *first* and six *second* class schools, while in 1875, of 526 schools examined there were 31 *first* and 144 *second* class schools.

The number of schools applying for Government aid has steadily increased since 1868. This year there were 555 applications against 536 last year, showing an increase of 19 schools.

During the year there were 41,023 children attending the schools under Government inspection. Of this number the inspector reports that 50 per cent. could write any ordinary sentence from dictation in fair legible characters, and 30 per cent. could cipher in the four simple rules and onwards. Over 1,000 children were nearly ready to leave school, being able to perform business calculations of the highest type, and to express in writing their sentiments with clearness and decision.

The total amount of grants in aid of elementary schools for the year was expended as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
462 schools passed regularly and received -	12,485	11	0
26 exceptional schools, allowed - -	241	5	0
488 aided according to results - -	12,726	16	0
10 received advances, but failed - - -	82	0	0
19 received advances, but were closed at time of inspection - - - - -	166	0	0
517 total number aided with annual grants -	12,974	16	0
Amount of opening and special grants -	1,484	0	0
Total to elementary schools - -	14,458	16	0

Immigration.

In the year 1874–75, three ships arrived from Calcutta with immigrants. Of 1,258 souls embarked, 1,250 more were landed in the Colony, the mortality at sea being 18, equal to a per-centage of 1·43. This death rate shows a marked decrease as compared with the death rate of the previous year, the latter being 7·79 per cent.

During the year seven estates, hitherto cultivated entirely by native labour, were supplied with immigrants. Of the 244 sugar estates now under cultivation, 104 have indentured immigrants, and several others employ Coolies whose period of indentured service has expired.

The Coolies ex "Poonah" and "Alnwick Castle" in 1870 completed during the year their term of indentured service. With few exceptions, they have remained as labourers on the estates to which they were indentured on arrival.

The mortality tables show a considerable increase in the death rate as compared with last year:—

1873–74 - - - -	2·86
1874–75 - - - -	3·55

The Agent-General of Immigration attributes this principally to the very wet and stormy weather in the fall of the year, and to an outbreak of hospital gangrene in the Union Hospital at Linstead. This outbreak is ascribed by the medical officer in charge of the hospital to the admission of Coolies from Wakefield Estate suffering from ulcers, but in a weak and debilitated condition, caused by their having been kept on the property for some days instead of being sent to hospital when first taken ill. For this neglect the overseer in charge of the estate was dismissed by the proprietor.

It being found necessary to relieve the depôt of a number of chronic invalids, the ship "Chetah" was chartered and despatched with 356 Coolies. Of these, 24 were time-expired immigrants entitled to return passages, and 28 had completed their indentured service, but not having been 10 years in the Island were only entitled to passages on payment. The sum of 2,027*l.* 4*s.* was lodged by 36 Coolies of the two last-mentioned classes, for which they received bills payable in India.

Three cases of murder by indentured immigrants occurred during the year; these were all cases of wives murdered by their husbands.

The number of immigrants applied for for the next season was 685, and of this number 100 have been applied for for the service of two estates in the parish of St. Elizabeth, which have not hitherto employed indentured immigrants.

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Government Savings Bank.

The number of depositors and the amount of deposits in savings banks for the last 10 years are shown below :—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.
		£
1866	2,276	56,740
1867	2,278	54,807
1868	2,524	58,913
1869	3,004	74,394
1870	*469 †2,205 2,674	*£16,200 †£63,486 79,686
1871	*2,024 †982 3,026	*£93,776 †£11,702 105,478
1872	3,396	142,240
1873	3,962	158,933
1874	4,582	179,176
1875	5,061	228,028

In the above amount of 228,028*l.* are included deposits on account of public funds to the extent of 38,191*l.*, and deposits of the Court of Chancery to the extent of 17,628*l.*

Trade.

The value of the imports for each of the last nine years is shown below :—

	£		£
1867 -	- 859,186	1871–72	- 1,559,602
1868 -	- 1,023,866	1872–73	- 1,733,121
1869 -	- 1,224,414	1873–74	- 1,762,817
1870 -	- 1,300,455	1874–75	- 1,759,942
1870–71	- 1,331,185		

The dutiable articles which show an increase are bread, flour, mackerel, shingles, meal, rice, and cotton manufactures, while those which show a decrease are ready-made clothing, hardware and cutlery, haberdashery, and millinery. The increase in the former articles and decrease in the latter is attributed to the failure of the ground provisions of the peasantry from the effects of the hurricane in November 1874, which compelled them to expend in necessaries of life the money which would otherwise have been expended in dress and fancy articles.

It will also be noticed that while the total value of all imports in 1874–75 appears at a decrease of 2,875*l.* when compared with those of 1873–74, yet the value of the dutiable articles imported is considerably larger in this last year, being in—

	£
1874–75 - - - -	- 1,551,835
1873–74 - - - -	- 1,536,089
showing an increase of	- £15,746 in 1874–75.

* Government savings bank. † Private savings bank.

The following table of articles imported which were freed from duty in 1867 is given in continuation of similar tables in previous reports :—

—	1867.*	1868.*	1869.*	1870.*	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Steam engines -	101	3,046	6,904	5,460	4,738	14,033	28,003	11,485	18,152
Mills - -	1,072	1,882	3,822	3,434	9,825	21,644	13,804	10,219	5,803
Other machinery -	6,879	8,023	6,644	7,844	11,420	5,165	9,149	5,026	11,331
Pans for boiling sugar - -	603	984	2,409	4,676	4,301	6,052	4,603	2,839	3,649
Pipes for fluids -	374	1,331	1,202	2,493	2,165	1,801	19,687	1,801	1,830
Stills - -	559	1,174	2,977	1,698	1,878	1,906	6,076	3,986	6,848
Shooks of all sorts	18,023	19,479	17,362	12,180	13,187	16,743	17,051	17,070	20,299
Staves - -	5,587	6,418	3,847	3,823	5,431	7,945	5,205	15,207	21,650
Wood hoops -	1,225	2,773	2,264	2,931	3,857	2,653	1,856	1,822	2,192
Iron, galvanized -	1,238	1,985	1,902	3,142	38,18	5,666	6,971	5,339	5,746
Iron, other manufactures -	3,184	1,174	1,215	1,933	84	56	—	462	—
Miscellaneous -	858	2,719	2,004	3,348	2,369	5,367	5,243	3,559	3,050
	39,703	50,988	52,552	53,012	63,073	89,031	117,648	78,815	100,550

The increase under the head of other machinery is due to a large importation for the Kingston Gasworks.

The value of the exports for each of the last nine years is shown below :—

—	Values.		
	Of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	Of British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	£	£	£
1867†	1,016,554	28,540	1,045,094
1868†	1,098,332	40,472	1,138,804
1869†	1,052,562	110,207	1,162,769
1870†	1,158,835	124,171	1,283,026
1870–71	1,196,532	52,153	1,248,685
1871–72	1,348,858	69,585	1,418,443
1872–73	1,144,173	81,838	1,226,011
1873–74	1,369,507	72,573	1,442,080
1874–75	1,359,868	50,616	1,410,484

The exports of the principal staples for the last nine years are shown in the following table :—

Exports.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1870–71.
Sugar, hogsheads - - -	31,206	36,259	29,268	30,747	37,010
Rum, puncheons - - -	18,834	20,274	15,270	16,897	19,376
Coffee, lbs. - - -	6,264,861	7,758,985	5,025,812	9,047,284	5,508,989
Pimento, lbs. - - -	7,595,800	4,373,259	6,575,249	5,243,109	6,857,830
Dyewoods, fustic, and logwood, tons	48,481	49,129	118,678	84,744	59,951
Ginger, lbs. - - -	1,728,075	2,036,921	1,261,873	680,492	632,031
Arrowroot, lbs. - - -	44,566	27,346	11,731	6,343	5,820

* These figures are for the calendar years. † These are calendar years.

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(*continued.*)

Exports.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.
Sugar, hogsheads	35,353	28,428	28,398	27,847
Rum, puncheons	20,113	16,584	19,350	21,359
Coffee, lbs.	9,510,739	7,199,144	10,311,427	7,136,307
Pimento, lbs.	5,140,898	6,024,551	5,762,256	6,440,040
Dyewoods, fustic, and logwood, tons	80,699	52,952	65,241	84,523
Ginger, lbs.	599,766	815,659	1,181,789	1,490,845
Arrowroot, lbs.	13,193	2,470	1,636	21,983

The statement of the value of the fruit exported is continued for this year :—

	£
1871–72	6,190
1872–73	4,750
1873–74	10,397
1874–75	9,337

Police and Prisons.

I.—*Police.*

The effective strength of the constabulary on the 30th of September 1875 was 603 of all ranks, and the rural police numbered 382, making the effective police establishment 985.

During the year the constabulary arrested 5,126 persons on view, and 2,026 on warrants, and served 8,301 with summonses to appear and answer. These made an aggregate of 15,453 persons accused during the year of various offences, who, with 302 whose cases undisposed of on the 30th of September of the previous year, were thus dealt with by magistrates :—

Discharged on preliminary inquiry	452
Convicted	5,640
Acquitted	4,906
Sent to superior courts	4,492
Remaining uninvestigated on 30th Sept. 1875	265
Total	15,755

The offences disposed of by the magistrates may thus be classified :—

Against the person	3,075
Against property	3,390
Miscellaneous offences	4,379
Breaches of the revenue laws	44
Military and naval offences	110
Total	10,998

The offences transferred to the superior courts numbered 4,492, which with 282 that remained untried on the 30th of September

1874 made 4,774. Of these, 2,350 resulted in convictions, and 2,119 in acquittals, leaving 305 untried on the 30th of September 1875.

The convictions in the superior courts for offences against the person numbered 731, and the convictions for offences against property, 1,026. The convictions for miscellaneous offences were 533; for breaches of the revenue laws, 59; and for a military offence, 1; making the total of 2,350. The acquittals stood thus: 916 for offences against the person, and 660 for offences against property; 481 for miscellaneous offences; 61 for breaches of the revenue laws; and 1 for a military offence; making 2,119, as previously stated.

The offences against the person during the last three years included several cases of homicidal crimes. In 1873 there were 6 indictments in the assizes for murder, 17 for manslaughter, and 1 for attempt at murder; in 1874, 6 for murder, 8 for manslaughter, and 1 for attempt at murder; in 1875, 7 for murder, 10 for manslaughter, and 9 for attempt at murder.

The convictions in the several years were—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Murder - - - -	3	5	4
Manslaughter - - - -	13	4	5
Attempt at murder - - -	1	1	7

The murder cases in 1875 included a case of wife murder and a case of child murder. The culprit (a Coolie) in the first was executed, and the woman had the capital sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

Of the offences against property, the convictions for prædial larceny in the three years ending 30th September were—

In 1873 - - - -	719
„ 1874 - - - -	671
„ 1875 - - - -	968

The increase in the latter year consisted of convictions in the superior courts which carried aggravated punishments; in many cases flogging was superadded to imprisonment with hard labour.

The other larceny cases which resulted in convictions numbered—

In 1873 - - - -	1,173
„ 1874 - - - -	1,711
„ 1875 - - - -	1,496

showing a decrease of 215 when compared with 1874, but an increase of 323 over 1873.

Highway robberies have not been frequent.

The arrests and adjudication for arson exceed those of the year 1874. In 1874, 75 persons were charged before the magistrates

JAMAICA.

with this offence, of whom 7 were discharged and 17 went to the circuit courts, 1 case remaining over for further investigation. In the circuit courts the 17 cases and 2 remanents were disposed of thus :—

Convicted - - - -	5
Acquitted - - - -	9
Remaining undisposed of on 30th September 1874 - - - -	5

The number of arrests in 1875 was 33, 15 were discharged on magisterial inquiry, 15 sent to the circuit courts, and 3 remained uninvestigated. There were also in the calendars of the circuit courts 5 remanents for arson, which with the 15 new cases made 20; 6 resulted in judgments for the Crown, 13 in judgments for the prisoners, and 1 remained over for trial in the next year. Thus in two years, of 33 persons who were brought to trial for arson, 11 were convicted and 22 acquitted, the acquittals being just double the number of the convictions.

The detectives were not inactive during the year. The services performed by them may thus be summarised from the return received from the late detective inspector.

Offences.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
Against the person -	19	9	10
Against property - -	158	88	70
Miscellaneous - -	65	53	12
Total - -	242	150	92

The report of the Registrar of Habitual Criminals shows that 95 habitual criminals were sent to the General Penitentiary and other prisons during 1875, as against 56 in the preceding year.

The allocation of the sub-officers of the ordinary constabulary has been rearranged, so as to place each station in charge of a sub-officer of a substantive rank. This arrangement will greatly facilitate the discharge of the duties of the constabulary in aid of the coroners, and ensure to persons arrested the means of obtaining bail at the stations to which they may be taken for offences that are bailable by the police.

A valuable addition has been made to the constabulary of Kingston by the formation of a water police, which have already done some good service, and which will, when they become more familiar with their peculiar duties, be of considerable benefit in preventing and detecting larcenies from the shipping wharves and warehouses of the port.

A similar force has been formed at Black River in St. Elizabeth's, where large quantities of logwood and other valuable

produce are constantly stolen by those who make depredations of this kind their regular trade or calling.

Other means for improving the police system of the Island have been carried out, which it is hoped may be productive of substantial benefits to the general community.

II.—*Prisons.*

The number of prisoners in custody in all the prisons and gaols for each of the last five years on the 30th of September were as follows :—

1871	856
1872	983
1873	1,012
1874	1,003
1875	1,130

showing an increase in the number of prisoners on the 30th of September 1875, as compared with the same day of the previous year, of 127.

There has been an increase in the following prisons, viz. :—

St. Catherine's District Prison	49
Mandeville	15
St. Mary's	27
Falmouth District Prison and Cornwall County Gaol	20
Montego Bay Short Term Prison	4
Morant Bay	11
St. Ann's Bay	7
Port Antonio	8
Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	6

There has been a decrease in the following prisons, viz. :—

General penitentiaries	6
Hanover District Prison	8
Black River Short Term Prison	6

The cost of diet per diem for the last four years of prisoners in the gaols, district and short term prisons has been as follows, viz. :—

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	2·820	2·702	3·050	3·351
St. Catherine's District Prison	2·974	3·039	3·198	3·257
Falmouth District Prison and Cornwall County Gaol	3·596	3·947	3·762	4·060
Mandeville District Prison	2·894	3·509	4·369	3·905
Hanover „ „	2·556	3·314	3·468	3·834
St. Mary's „ „	2·753	3·295	3·307	3·880
Morant Bay Short Term Prison	3·702	4·355	4·739	3·829
Montego Bay „ „	3·410	3·754	3·805	3·855
Black River „ „	2·563	4·089	3·783	3·068
St. Ann's Bay „ „	1·717	3·003	3·321	5·238
Port Antonio „ „	—	3·352	3·638	3·673

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The cost of food for prisoners, as will be seen by the above table, is increasing yearly, and there would appear to be no likelihood of its being cheaper during the year 1875–76.

	£	s.	d.
The gross expenditure of the general penitentiaries for the year ending 30th September 1875 has been - -	13,070	6	9
The gross expenditure for gaols, district and short term prisons for the same period has been - - - -	7,254	13	8
Total - - -	20,325	0	5
The gross earnings from all have been -	9,227	14	6
Net cost of prisons -	£11,097	5	11

Making the average net cost of each prisoner, in all the prisons in the Island, 10*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.* for the year.

General Remarks.

The following particulars of traffic on the Jamaica Railway show an increase in the carriage of merchandise and a small increase in the number of passengers, but a general decrease of other freight, viz. :—

	1873–74.	1874–75.
Passengers - - - - - -	117,128	117,169
Horses - - - - -	614	421
Carriages - - - - -	132	165
Cattle - - - - -	716	531
Sheep - - - - -	463	344
Goats - - - - -	66	92
Pigs - - - - - -	393	256
Bundles grass, 28 lbs. - - -	452,167	397,081
Bundles wood, 30 lbs. - - -	197,350	115,100
Tons merchandise - - - -	16,146	20,031

The business done by the telegraph office in this Island during the year was as under :—

	1874.	1875.
Messages received from abroad -	3,405	2,629
Messages sent - - - -	3,140	2,405

showing a considerable falling off as compared with last year.

The general health of the Island compares favourably with that of last year, the epidemic of small-pox which then raged so furiously over the Island having almost abated, only a few isolated cases were reported.

Uninterrupted tranquillity and good order have prevailed during the year.

King's House, October 1876. (Signed) W. GREY.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 2.

Governor J. R. Longden, C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnarvon.
Received November 13, 1876.

Government House, Georgetown,
My Lord, October 24, 1876.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of British Guiana for the year 1875.

Finances.

2. The revenues collected in 1875 amounted to 352,136*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, being less than the revenue of 1874 by 13,321*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* This falling off in the revenue was not owing to any reduction of taxation, but to the general slackness of trade in 1875, which is conspicuously shown in the general import duties, which produced less by 9,642*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* than they did in 1874.

3. The expenditure of 1875 was curtailed as much as possible, and amounted to 355,979*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* This was less than the expenditure of 1874 by 25,124*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and less than what was actually estimated by 18,618*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

4. The chief part of this reduction was effected in the department of Public Works, in which a greater amount of work had been estimated for than it was found possible to execute. In other departments of the public service, especially the administration of justice, the cost of the public hospitals, and the maintenance of prisons, the expenditure was considerably above the estimate, owing to causes which I shall have the honour to bring under your Lordship's notice in a later part of this Report.

5. The sum of 355,979*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, stated in the Blue Book to be the expenditure of 1875, includes that portion only of the immigration expenditure, amounting to 38,287*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, which was contributed from the Colonial Treasury, and does not include that part of the immigration expenditure which was defrayed by the planters, by means chiefly of indenture fees, and which amounted to 76,575*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

6. Including the balance of 71,455*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* remaining in the Treasury chest at the end of 1874, the revenue collected in 1875, the deposits, repayments, and other special receipts, and the planters' contribution to the immigration fund, the total amount of money received at the Colonial Treasury in 1875 was 534,914*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The total payments, including the general expenditure, repayment of deposits, special payments, and the planters' share of immigration expenditure, amounted to 452,964*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, leaving a balance carried to the year 1876 amounting to 81,949*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* A very small part of this balance

is available for the general service of the Colony, the remainder being required to meet the payment of deposits, &c.

Local Revenues.

7. The local revenues of the several incorporated towns and villages amounted in the aggregate to 44,038*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, and the expenditure to 45,977*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

8. The excess of expenditure over revenue was occasioned by the expenditure of New Amsterdam in completing the works for supplying that town with water. The expenditure amounted to 3,258*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and was chiefly defrayed by means of a loan from the Colonial Government, which is not included in the revenue account.

Public Debt.

9. The public debt of the Colony amounted on the 31st of December 1875 to the sum of 24,447*l.*

10. Besides this, there are the following debts guaranteed by the Colony, the security for the repayment of which is ample, namely:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For immigration expenses secured on the sugar estates by notes given for indenture fees -	245,100	0	0
Raised for the Corporation of the city of Georgetown - - - - -	65,404	3	4
Raised for the Corporation of New Amsterdam - - - - - -	6,250	0	0
Amount due under Parsonage Loan Ordinance	19,986	2	6
Amount due by trustees for St. Philip's Church - - - - -	1,041	13	4
Amount due by trustees for Roman Catholic Cathedral - - - - -	1,041	13	4
Total - - -	£338,823	12	6

Public Works.

11. The total amount expended upon public works last year was 43,981*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

12. Nearly a third of this expenditure was absorbed in the works for the defence of the lands on each side of the Demerara River from the inroads of the sea. The works on the Georgetown side of the river cost 7,654*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, and the works at the Best on the opposite side of the river cost 4,150*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, making a total of 13,805*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* in these works alone.

13. The local telegraph commenced in 1874 was carried on last year at a cost of 5,131*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* The lines have been completed and opened in the present year, and now extend from Henrietta, at the western end of the county of Essequebo, to Streldon, on the Corentyne River, at the eastern boundary of the Colony.

14. The sum of 6,194*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* was spent in completing the new prison and warders' houses at Massaruni, a new prison for females at Suddie, and in repairs, enlargement, and improvements to the other prisons in the Colony. Much, however, is still required to be done before the prison accommodation can be pronounced sufficient and proper. The Georgetown Prison is still much too small for the daily average of prisoners both male and female, and I propose to submit to the combined court at their next session estimates of the cost of constructing an entirely new prison for female prisoners of every description, and also for male debtors, prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment without hard labour, and prisoners committed for trial, keeping the present gaol exclusively for male prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and dividing the associated wards and rooms into separate cells, so that each prisoner shall be confined alone in a separate cell. I may here notice that in the new prison at Massaruni, and in the temporary prisons run up at the Best and at the Alary Creek, there are no associated wards, and every prisoner sent to those prisons is confined in a separate cell.

15. The enlargement of the lunatic asylum cost in 1875 the sum of 3,057*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* This was a work very urgently needed.

16. A new police station and court room were built on the Canje Creek, and other police stations were improved and repaired at an aggregate cost of 3,810*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

17. On the Colonial Hospital in Georgetown the sum of 1,348*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* was expended, partly in the completion of a residence for the assistant surgeons, and partly in laying on water from the waterworks to every floor of the hospital buildings. This last is an improvement to which I attach a very high importance. The Colonial Hospital consists of two large wooden buildings, each two stories in height, and in the event of a fire taking place in any part of the buildings the possible loss of life among the patients before the fire could be arrested or the patients removed would have been appalling. Water has now been laid on from the Lamaha Canal, in connexion with the public waterworks, to every floor and ward in the building, and the necessary hose and jets have been provided for the prompt extinction of fire. Similar precautions have been taken in the Georgetown Prison and in the new almshouse.

Legislation.

18. Seventeen laws were passed in 1875, among which were Ordinances renewing the civil list and clergy list for another period of seven years, an Ordinance to amend the Superannuation Ordinance, and the Annual Tax Ordinance.

19. Among the other laws of 1875 I would notice the Ordinance No. 1., by which the Immigration Ordinance of 1873 is amended so far as to make it optional for all Coolies coming to this Colony as indentured labourers from India, after having previously lived in this or any other West Indian Colony, to refuse to be rationed, and to require payment of their full wages in money from the

time of landing; and in the case of all other Coolies reducing the period during which they *must* be rationed to three months, unless the medical officer of the district shall order otherwise. The law was passed on the urgent representations of the Coolies themselves, many of whom positively refused to take their rations and demanded their full wages in money.

20. Another important law is the Ordinance passed to make the practice of vaccination compulsory.

21. An Ordinance was passed at the instance of the Portuguese Community incorporating a society formed among the immigrants from Madeira for aid and support in sickness or trouble, called "The Portuguese Benevolent Society of British Guiana." The establishment of this society is a satisfactory evidence of the prudence, self reliance, and mutual goodwill existing among this large and useful section of the population.

22. Among the remaining Ordinances was an Ordinance declaring certain days public holidays, and applying to them the provisions of the English Bank Holidays Act, so far as it was applicable; and an Ordinance exempting the Consuls and Vice-consuls of Foreign States, residing in the Colony and not being British subjects, from serving as jurors.

Court of Policy.

23. According to the constitution the senior elective member of the Court of Policy, Mr. J. N. Davson, retired from the Court in July 1875, Mr. J. Drysdale was then elected, but he resigned on leaving the Colony, and Mr. B. S. Bayley was elected in his place.

Civil Establishment.

24. The changes in the staff were not so numerous in 1875 as in the preceding year. Mr. E. H. G. Dalton, late Assistant Government Secretary at Berbice, was appointed to succeed his father as Postmaster; Mr. D. Gallagher was promoted to the office of Assistant Government Secretary; Mr. Vesey, the Harbour-master, retired from the service and was succeeded by Mr. Luckie, who had for many months acted as Harbour-master during Mr. Vesey's illness. I have to record with regret the deaths of no less than three stipendiary magistrates, Mr. H. T. Loughran, Mr. H. T. Chitty, and Mr. D. Broadhead, the two former after only very short periods of service. The death of Dr. Altham, district medical officer of Buxton, deprived the service of an experienced practitioner. Other changes occurred in the junior ranks of the service which are detailed in the Blue Book, but which it is unnecessary to notice in this place.

Pensions.

25. The names of Mr. Gilbert, late Attorney General, the Rev. Mr. Kinnison, late Minister of St. Catherine's, and Mr. Darrell, late Commissary of Taxation, were added to the Pension List in 1875, and the name of Mr. Colebeck was removed. The actual

annual amount of pensions remaining payable out of the Colonial Treasury at the end of the year 1875 was 5,493*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* This is rather less than four per cent. of the whole charge of the civil, judicial, and ecclesiastical establishments, which (exclusive of the police) amounted in 1875 to 140,443*l.* for salaries alone.

Population, &c.

26. The total population is still given according to the census of 1871 as 193,491, exclusive of the aboriginal inhabitants. As to the number of these latter there is no reliable information.

27. In my Report on the Blue Book of 1874 I quoted the details of the immigration into and the emigration from the Colony, and the increase and decrease of the population from births and deaths, so far as the same were officially recorded, and the result of the figures showed that the population amounted at the end of 1874 to 218,909.

28. In 1874 there was an immigration into the Colony of

4,346 persons from India,
447 „ „ Barbados,
and 114 „ „ Madeira,

making a total of 4,907

Two ships sailed in 1875 from British Guiana to India, carrying back with them 839 people. Deducting this number from the immigrants there was a net increase to the population in this way of 4,068 persons.

29. There was no recorded increase of the population by natural causes. The number of deaths registered was 8,034, the number of births only 7,825, showing an excess of 209 deaths over the births. In estimating the weight to be attached to this it is most material to note that according to the census of 1871 the number of females over 15 years of age was only 53,188, while the number of males over 15 years of age was 75,132, the disproportion has rather been increased than diminished. It is evident from these proportions that without any reference to climatic influences the births and deaths could not be expected to maintain the ratio that is found in countries where the numbers of the sexes in adult life are more nearly equal.

30. The population at the end of 1874 was found, as I have said, from the official records to be 218,909. Deducting from this the number of people who returned to India, and the excess in the number of births over deaths, and adding the numbers who immigrated into the Colony, the number of the population at the end of 1875 was 222,768.

31. In estimating the general condition of the population due allowance must be made for the circumstances of the Colony and for the climate itself. While there are happily in every walk of life men who show an example of energy and industry worthy of all praise, there are others who allow themselves to indulge in the indolence which the climate is always calculated to induce.

British Guiana.

Among the working classes this is especially the case, and as poverty seldom brings with it the absolute hunger and never the cold which the poor shivering beggar feels in England, one of the strongest inducements to industry is wanting. And when to this it is added that the population is so hopelessly inadequate to the demands of the labour market that continued immigration is a condition of the industrial existence of the Colony, and that no man capable of doing the work of an agricultural labourer wants for employment at any time, steady industry could hardly be expected even from a better material than that of the population here. Still, however, the labouring classes do, as a rule, make money. The people who returned in the ships to India last year carried back with them 15,041*l.* 16*s.* in money and jewellery. But notwithstanding this drain the amount in the savings bank at the close of 1875 was scarcely affected, being 118,306*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* as against 118,325*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* in 1874. The total number of depositors increased from 6,569 in 1874 to 6,788, notwithstanding a reduction of 98 in the number of East Indian and Chinese depositors owing to the return of two ships to India with Coolies. It is satisfactory to note that the Creole depositors increased from 3,541 to 3,841, being an increase of nearly nine per cent.

Education.

32. The education of the people attracted public attention in a very marked degree in 1875. Soon after my arrival in the Colony in 1874 I became aware of the inferiority, perhaps I might justly use a stronger word, of the instruction given in very many of the public schools, and I appointed a commission to inquire into the whole subject of public education in British Guiana. The commission was not limited to primary schools alone, but embraced an inquiry into all grammar schools and colleges aided or endowed from public funds. The commission consisted of 10 laymen and six ministers of different churches under the presidency of the Chief Justice Sir William Snagg. The Church of England, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church, the Wesleyan Mission, and the other nonconformists were all represented on the commission. The commission made two reports, one in April and the other in June 1875, but these reports, with the mass of evidence and valuable information appended to them, were not received from the printers until after the Session of 1875 had closed, and I was not therefore able to bring the report before the combined court in that year. The reports were laid before the combined court in the Session of 1876, and, in a series of resolutions which have been laid before your Lordship, the combined court agreed to make the provision necessary for carrying into effect the recommendations of the commission.

33. These recommendations affect both the primary and secondary schools. In the primary schools the commissioners attribute the admittedly low standard of education to the ineffi-

ciency of the teachers and the irregularity of the attendance of the children. Retaining the present system of denominational schools as best adapted on the whole to the circumstances of the Colony, the commissioners recomended that the salary and position of the school teachers should be improved so as to secure a better class of teachers, that more effectual provision should be made for the training up of teachers, and that the attendance of children at school should be made compulsory. All these recommendations and others of a less important character have been adopted. In the higher education the commissioners recommended that the connexion of the Queen's College Grammar School with the Church of England should be terminated, and that the college should in future be an open institution, not in exclusive connexion with any church. This also has been adopted. The measures which are being taken to carry out these recommendations will form the subject of a future report.

Trade.

34. The imports of the Colony in 1875 were valued at 1,837,151*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* This is a decrease of 36,068*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* as compared with the imports of 1874 which amounted to 1,873,219*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

35. The decrease was owing to the diminished importation of some few articles. Thus the value of dried salt fish imported in 1874 was 80,420*l.* 6*s.*, while the value of that imported in 1875 was only 58,786*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 21,634*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* in this article alone. So again the importation of opium fell off from 25,616*l.* 5*s.* to 12,629*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, showing a decrease of 12,986*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The importation of oils fell from 36,130*l.* 3*s.* to 24,129*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 12,000*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* On the other hand there was an increase in the value of machinery, manures, and some other articles.

36. The value of the exports of 1875 was less than the value of the exports in 1874 by 424,716*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

37. The main dependence of the Colony is upon the sugar cane, and the value and quantity of the exports of the produce of the cane is the principal, I would almost say the exclusive factor in determining its progress in financial prosperity. In this most material point the Blue Book of 1875 contrasts unfavourably with that of 1874. Not only is the produce of sugar diminished by 5,032 hhds., a falling off of nearly 5 per cent. from 1874, but the price of that diminished produce is only valued at 17*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* per hhd., instead of 20*l.*, and the total decrease in the value of colonial sugar exported in 1875 against the export of 1874 amounts to 311,021*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, equivalent to a reduction of more than 15½ per cent. The exports of the other products of the cane, molasses, and rum were also less in quantity, and were valued at 171,168*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* less than the exports of 1874, so that the total decrease in the value of the cane produce in 1875 was less by 482,190*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* than the value of the produce exported

in 1874. This more than measures the whole decrease in the exports of 1875 as compared with 1874.

38. There was a large re-exportation of imported rice in 1875 amounting in value to 86,972*l.* 5*s.*, showing an increase of 55,054*l.* 10*s.* over the export of this article in 1874.

39. There was also an increase in the value of native woods and shingles exported, amounting in all to 10,318*l.* 3*s.* over the exportation of 1874. The other changes in the quantities of goods exported do not require attention.

Criminal Statistics.

40. In my report on the Blue Book for 1874, I had occasion to deplore the terrible prevalence of crime, great as well as trivial. The accompanying returns show very little improvement. The number of offences reported has, indeed, increased from 17,748 to 20,918; but the number of persons apprehended by the police has fallen from 39,965 to 38,594. The number of summary convictions has fallen from 23,629 to 22,763, and the number of convictions in the Supreme Courts has fallen from 329 to 279. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of convictions under the Immigration Ordinance and the Labour Laws generally, has fallen from 10,904 in 1874 to 7,565, a reduction of more than a fourth.

41. The whole number of persons tried in the superior courts in 1875 was 426 against 482 in the preceding year. Of these 426 persons, 279 were convicted, 119 acquitted, in one case the prisoner was found insane, and 33 cases fell through for want of prosecution. The number of trials for murder in 1875 was 16, of which 6 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal, 1 on the ground of insanity, and 3 fell through. These numbers, great as they are, show an improvement on the preceding year, when there were 21 trials for murder and 17 convictions.

Gaols and Prisoners.

42. I have already on several occasions brought to your Lordship's notice the insufficiency of the existing prisons to supply the means of confining each prisoner in a separate cell, and the means I had taken to improve the condition of the prisons, by commencing the erection of a new prison with 100 cells at Massaruni (since completed), by the withdrawal of the police who had been quartered in Fellowship Prison, and the restoration of that building to the purposes of a prison, by ordering the erection of temporary prisons, and by arranging for the lighting and patrolling of the associated wards of Georgetown Prison.

43. The new prison at Luddie, in the county of Essequebo was opened for male prisoners only in March 1875. It had been originally intended to use a part of this building for female prisoners, but I did not think this a desirable arrangement, as the whole building was not more than enough to serve for the county of Essequebo. Accordingly I proposed, and the combined court

assented to, a vote of money to build a separate prison on the same premises for females. This has since been completed and the old prison at Capoey has been altogether closed as a prison, and converted into a police station, a purpose for which it is well adapted.

44. The work which must next be undertaken is that pointed out in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 217, dated 28th December last, namely, the reconstruction of the Georgetown Prison in such a manner that every prisoner, both male and female, shall be confined in a separate cell. This is a work which cannot I fear be accomplished without building a new prison for females, as the area within the walls of the Georgetown Prison is not sufficient to afford more space than ought in such a climate as this to be given to the male prisoners.

Hospitals and Asylums.

45. The total number of patients in the Georgetown Colonial Hospital, including the European Seamen's Ward, at the beginning of 1875 was 517. The total number admitted in the course of the year was 5,351, and the average daily number of in-patients was 518. The total number of deaths was 831. Of these 90 cases are said to have been taken to the hospital in a moribund condition, but deducting these the mortality was still at the rate of 124 in the thousand, which is higher than last year. I enclose the Surgeon General's Report on the hospital for 1875, and in reference to it I may state that Dr. Manget's representations have received careful attention.

46. The statistics of the Colonial Hospital at Berbice, show an increase in the number of admissions, which rose from 899 in 1874 to 1,108 in 1875, and the daily average of in-patients from 53 to 61. There were 172 deaths, being at the rate of 148 in the thousand. It is not stated how many (if any) were brought to the hospital in a moribund condition. I enclose the report of Dr. Hackett, the physician of this hospital. This hospital was enlarged and improved in 1875 by the addition of a large ward for European seamen, a new dispensary, and waiting rooms, which Dr. Hackett reports add greatly to the comfort of the institution. It is intended to hand this hospital over entirely for the purposes of the lunatic asylum, and to build a new hospital in the town of New Amsterdam. I regret to see that Dr. Hackett finds it necessary to repeat his complaint against the corporation of New Amsterdam for the state of that town.

47. The lunatic asylum was placed in 1875 under the charge of a medical officer, selected in England by your Lordship, Dr. Robert Grieve. No appointment could possibly have proved a greater blessing to the unhappy patients in the asylum, or given more satisfaction to the Government, and to many of the public who take a great interest in the asylum. Dr. Grieve has relaxed much of the restraint which was formerly thought necessary, he has substituted open wards for close separate sleeping apartments,

introduced industrial employments, varied with music and recreation, and changed the entire aspect of the asylum. The patients evidently appreciate the vast change, and are for the most part orderly and well-behaved. Dr. Grieve has been constituted by law medical superintendent of the asylum with the fullest powers of administration, and hitherto the result has been such as to justify in the highest degree the confidence reposed in him. Dr. Grieve proposes to make a general report on the asylum at the end of the present year.

48. The buildings devoted to the purposes of the asylum were a part of the old Fort Canje Barracks, the rest of the barracks being turned into a general hospital for the county of Berbice, and an almshouse. The buildings appropriated to the lunatic asylum have long been insufficient for the number of patients, and two new wards were built in 1874 and 1875. Further enlargements were contemplated, but these have been set aside in favour of a more comprehensive plan for building a new hospital and providing elsewhere for the paupers, and adding the hospital and almshouse to the asylum. This will give ample accommodation, but it is not to be expected that a set of buildings originally designed for military barracks will be as well suited to the purposes of an asylum as new buildings would be, if constructed expressly for the purposes of an asylum, and adapted to meet all modern requirements. Notwithstanding this the patients will be in all respects well provided for.

Charitable Institutions.

49. The following charitable institutions are enumerated under this head in the Blue Book :—

1. General Hospital, Demerara.
2. Seamen's Ward in Hospital at Massaruni.
3. General Hospital, Berbice.
4. General Lunatic Asylum.
5. Leper Asylum at Mahaica.
6. Leper Asylum at Kaow Island.
7. Orphan Asylum and School of Industry.
8. The Saffon School.

50. All of these institutions are supported out of the general revenues except the last, which is a charity founded and endowed under the will of the late M. de Saffon, for the education and support of 10 poor children nominated by the judges of the Supreme Court, who are also under the will the trustees of the charity.

51. The Leper Asylums at Mahaica and Kaow Island afford support and treatment free of all charge to 245 poor lepers. The mode of admission to the asylums is regulated by the Ordinance 18 of 1870, and may be either on the order of the governor, on its being certified to him by a medical practitioner that a person is a leper, and by any two justices of the peace, that such person is a fit subject for gratuitous relief; or by order of a stipendiary

magistrate in the case of a leper being convicted of begging or collecting arms or exposing his leprosy in the public streets. In such last-named case the order is not to be issued, and after being issued may at any time be cancelled, if the leper or any person on his behalf will give security in the sum of 20*l.* that the leper shall be properly treated in private. As a matter of practice, no case has occurred within my own knowledge of a leper being sent to the asylum by a stipendiary magistrate, but scarcely a week ever passes without my being asked for an order of admission for one or more lepers, which is, of course, always granted. Under the rules lately made for the Leper Asylum, power is reserved to the Special Commissioner to authorise the superintendent of any asylum to grant leave to any inmate to quit the asylum for a time; but in order to secure the proper care of the leper it is provided that some friend or relative shall undertake the care of the leper while he is away from the asylum.

52. The principal literary institution in the Colony is the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, which was founded in 1844, and has since been incorporated by ordidance. There is a large library and reading room on the society's premises, and also a public museum, for the maintenance of which latter an annual grant of 2,000 dollars is made to the society.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. Longden,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon. Governor.

&c. &c. &c.

Colonial Hospital, Berbice,

Sir, 7th July 1876.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my report on the general hospital and asylum of this county for the year 1875.

The statistical return required for the Blue Book has already been forwarded to you.

There have been admitted, as in-door patients during the year, 836 males, 272 females.

There have been prescriptions for out-door patients during the same period 2,274.

The mortality for the year has been 129 males and 43 females.

The absolutely hopeless condition in which a large number of cases are sent for admission may be imagined when no less than 50 of the deaths occurred within a few hours after their admission.

In fact, they appear to have been sent merely to save the burial fees, which their relatives would be liable for if the death occurred out of the hospital.

The majority of our cases come from the town of New Amsterdam, and the villages in the vicinity of the town.

In my last report I thought it right to mention the disgraceful and filthy state of the town, and I am sorry to say that it has not improved in the slightest degree since.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Dysentery and diarrhœa are certainly to a great extent preventible diseases, and have their origin in the want of sanitary regulations.

The town is capable of being kept perfectly clean; the drainage, if attended to, would be good.

Overcrowding in the tenements rented to the lower classes might in a great measure be prevented, and most certainly the proprietors of houses to let should be obliged to furnish them with vats for keeping drinking water in for the use of the tenants, as well as properly constructed latrines.

Until attention is paid to the general hygiene of the town, sickness and a very high mortality must certainly prevail.

The addition to the hospital of a large ward for seamen, captains of vessels, and respectable but poor people was completed and taken over for use about the middle of the year.

It has been a source of great comfort to a great many.

The dispensary, surgery, and waiting rooms add greatly to the comfort of this institution.

Many drugs that were spoiled by the heat of the former dispensary are now kept without undergoing rapid deterioration.

The body of the hospital is in good repair, and the roof ventilators have been erected.

The latrines are still in close approximation to the building, and during the prevalence of a land wind the smell of the night soil is very depressing.

When the number of patients that the house is calculated to hold are received, diarrhœa and dysentery are sure to appear, notwithstanding that the greatest care is taken to remove the excreta, and to use charcoal and other disinfectants.

This state of things cannot be avoided as long as the building is used as a hospital.

Its structural defects are such as to render perfect ventilation impossible.

It was originally an old barrack, quite good enough for day rooms and dormitories for men in good health, but quite unfit for its present use, and all the patching and tinkering that it can be subjected to now will never make it a desirable building to be used for the reception and treatment of the sick.

The additions made to the almhouses have rendered them very comfortable, and quite large enough for the reception of all poor and infirm that have applied for admission.

The subsoil drainage of all the grounds, including those belonging to the hospital, almshouse, and general lunatic asylum is excellent; even in the heavy wet weather the water is removed quickly and thoroughly.

A few months have as yet elapsed since the asylum has been under the charge of Dr. Grieve; the happy changes that have taken place therein are quite known to your Excellency, and therefore require no remark from me.

There is no reason for supposing that lunacy will decrease in this Colony for the future.

The admissions of late have increased; more accommodation is urgently required even for those already in the asylum.

The giving up of all the buildings and grounds now used for the hospital to the lunatic asylum, and removing the hospital to the site purchased for it by the Government two* years ago, I believe, is an idea originating with his Excellency, and one I hope his Excellency will carry out, for I believe that it cannot fail to be productive of the greatest good to both institutions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. S. HACKETT, M.D.,
Visiting Physician.

Hon. W. A. G. Young,
Government Secretary.

SIR, Demerara, Georgetown, March 31, 1876.

THE report of the Resident Surgeon, addressed to the directors last month, a copy of which was sent to his Excellency the Governor, is so ample and elaborate, that it leaves nothing for me to add for his Excellency's consideration. The statements therein contained give a detailed account of the different transactions which took place in the hospital during the year 1875. Anything I could advance would only be a reiteration of the facts enumerated in that exhaustive report.

I have, however, to call his Excellency's special attention to what is alluded to in Dr. Pollard's report with regard to sending to the hospital, from the ships arriving from the East Indies, immigrants who ought not to be admitted in this institution. Mothers not sick accompanying their children, and healthy children sent with their mothers, are continually forwarded to the hospital. As many as 40 are sent to the hospital from the Immigration Depôt, all in one day; many scarcely ailing, who would soon recover in the depôt or on the estates to which they are allotted. These people are very noisy and dirty, and all arriving in a single day, overcrowd the wards already well filled, are very troublesome, and give great annoyance to the other patients. Some are very violent, and try to get away to their friends. I am sure that many of these cases could be kept at the depôt without any detriment to themselves. Dr. Pollard alludes also to the hospital being made use of as a casual ward of a workhouse. It is so to a very great extent. Half-starved people are taken up by the police, lying in the thoroughfares, and brought to the hospital, when they ought to be sent to the almshouse. I am quite aware of the difficulty attached to this subject, and would suggest that such cases should be still brought to the hospital, but the authorities of this institution should have the power to transfer them to the almshouse without having to wait for admission from the Poor Law Commissioners.

We are much in want of a place to receive the parties who are admitted with certificates of lunacy. They are now placed in the

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* Fourteen years ago. Ordinance No. 5, 1862. J. R. L.

general wards, and when violent and noisy disturb the other patients, preventing them from resting, sometimes for several nights. We could use the old cells for these cases, but we will require at least two extra nurses to attend to them. This will incur an additional expense of $40 per month. The vote for the nurses and under officers is scarcely enough for our present number of patients.

I would beg his Excellency to place an item on the estimate for a drying apparatus. In rainy weather we are at a loss how to supply clothes to the patients for want of the means of drying the clothes. This item has been placed on the list of the objects required, in the hands of the Colonial Civil Engineer. A drying room, such as used in all the large institutions in Europe, would be not only of great service, but would save a good deal in the wear and tear of the clothes.

The calculations for the expenses of the hospitals, excepting salaries and repairs and additions to buildings, was framed on a daily average of 450 inmates. The number in 1875 was 506; still I am happy to say that has not been exceeded. The vote of the Combined Court was $66,600; the expenditure has been $70,943 39, being an excess of $4,343 39. From this must be deducted $1,931 68, amount arising from different sources, the principal one being payments made by the paying patients. This sum was paid into the Receiver-General's office, thus leaving a deficit of $2,411 71. If we are credited, as I think we ought to to be, with the amounts due by the estates for immigrants sent to the hospital, amounting to $3,858 50, it will be seen that we are on the right side. The financial position is, therefore, all that could be desired, taking into consideration the increased number of admissions, and the nature of the diseases. Every economy has been practised; this is, I think, well proved when it is stated that each patient, including all salaries, cost only 46⅛ cents per day.

I beg to call his Excellency's attention to the increase in the admissions of free Coolies. In 1874 there were 533; in 1875, 832. Many of these immigrants are in a very poor state of health when they present themselves for admission, and generally state that they are refused admission in the Estate's Hospital, and told to go to the Queen's Hospital in Georgetown. Whether this be true or not I cannot say, but I would respectfully advance the opinion that the non-reindenturing plan will drive many of these free men to the hospitals.

I append a copy of the Resident Surgeon's report, which gives a retrospective statement for 1875.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Et. A. Manget,

Colonial Surgeon-General.

Hon. W. A. G. Young,
Government Secretary.

RETROSPECT of the year 1875.

Colonial Department.

Remaining on the 1st January 1875 - -	504
Admitted - - - - -	4,958
	5,462
Discharged - - - - -	4,186
	1,276
Died - - - - - -	816
Remaining on the 1st January 1876 - -	460

The daily average was largest in the month of May, 567·41; smallest in October, 436·60; the deaths in these months being 77 and 68 respectively. The largest mortality occurred in December, 82; the smallest in November, 48; the daily average of patients in these months being 446 and 441 respectively. The hospital contained the largest number of Colonial patients on the 12th January, 598. The immigrant ship, the "Syria," had arrived the day before, and over 50 cases, principally of ophthalmia, had been sent up from her, between 3.30 and 8 p.m. Nineteen sailors in the Seamen's Hospital on the 12th January brought the total number of in-patients in the hospital up to 617, a number unparalleled, I believe, in the annals of the hospital. At one period of the 24 hours, before some people had been discharged and the books made up, there were at least 620 patients in together. The smallest number of Colonial patients were here on the 31st October and the 2nd November, 420 on both days. The daily average number of in-patients (Colonial) was 506.

Of the 4,958 admissions, 1,667 were those of Guianese; 1,435 those of Coolies and Chinese, of whom 832 were free, 227 indentured, 330 unallotted, while about 46 no particulars could be obtained; 921 those of Barbadians; 381 those of Portuguese.

3,257 people were admitted in the male wards: the largest number in one month 311, in December; the smallest in June, 230. The daily average number of patients in the male wards was largest in March, 405; smallest in October, 324. The greatest mortality in the male wards took place in March, 59; the smallest in November, 30.

1,701 people were admitted into the female wards; the largest number in one month in January, 216; the smallest in July and October, 105 in each month. The daily average number of patients was largest in May, 167; smallest in December, 105. The mortality was highest in December, 30; lowest in July, 16. The monthly average number of deaths was, for the male wards, 47; for the female wards, 20.

The per-centage of deaths on the daily average number of patients was, for the male wards, highest in October, 15·43;

lowest in November, 9·14. For the female wards, it was highest in December, 28·57; lowest in March, 10·76. I have prepared and appended these tables. The first shows the number of admissions and of deaths, the daily average number of patients, the per-centage of deaths on the daily average number of patients in each month of the year in the male and female wards.

On Table II., the people who were admitted, and who died, are classified according to the countries in which they were born. It also shows whether they belong to Georgetown or the rural districts. I firmly believe, however, that more people should be represented as having come from the country. Many people are taken ill in the country, come to town, and after spending some time with their friends, and perhaps obtaining medical advice, find their way to the hospital. Among the free and indentured immigrants are some who were admitted as patients from town, but who had been taken ill in the country and had then come here, after first going to the Immigration Depôt, or remaining some time elsewhere in Georgetown.

Of the Coolies and Chinese who died, 104 were free, 59 were indentured, 35 unallotted; about 36 no particulars could be obtained.

Before leaving the subject of the death rate, and without attempting to enumerate the cases of each disease treated here—as will shortly be done for the Blue Book returns—I trust I shall not be out of order if I refer to the prevalence of phthisis among men of different countries in this Colony. Out of 151 cases which proved fatal in this hospital during 1875, 59 were those of Guianese, 48 those of West Indians, 41 those of Barbadians, 28 those of Coolies, 7 those of Chinese, 3 those of Portuguese.

Taking the number of natives of British Guiana at 114,000, of West Indians at 13,000, of Coolies at 43,000, of Chinese at 6,000, of Portuguese at 8,000, the deaths from this disease were at the rate per 10,000 of 5·17 for natives of British Guiana, 36·92 for West Indians, 6·51 for Coolies, 11·66 for Chinese, 3·75 for Portuguese.

As far, therefore, as the records of this hospital show, phthisis made more havoc among the West Indians, Chinese, and Coolies last year than it did among the natives of British Guiana. Of the Coolies who died 23 were free, 1 was unallotted, 2 were indentured, 2 were unknown; 2 of the Chinese were free, 1 was indentured, 4 were unknown. Perhaps the fact of a man being indentured has not a very important bearing on this question, as the estates are not likely to receive or to re-indenture very weakly people. Of the free immigrants who thus died, 3 came to the Colony in 1870, 3 in 1869, 1 in 1865, 2 in 1864, 4 in 1862, 2 in 1861, 1 in 1860, 1 in 1859, 1 in 1856, 3 in 1857, 1 in 1853, 1 in 1852, 2 in 1847.

Table III. shows the numbers admitted and treated as out-patients, the number of deaths, and the per-centage of deaths to the numbers admitted during several years. The greater part of it appeared in my report for May 1875, a portion of this part having been compiled by a gentleman who visited the hospital to

collect data for a report on consumption which has recently been published.

Table IV. is supplementary of Table I. It shows the number admitted, the number of deaths, the per-centage of deaths to the number admitted in each month. In the male wards the number of admissions is not by any means so great in proportion to the daily average number of patients as it is in the female wards. This is owing to the greater prevalence of ulcer, and other cases among the men, which remain a long time in the hospital.

Operations performed.—282 minor, 71 capital, 16 ophthalmia, and 6 obstetric; total, 375.

Lunatics.—Admitted: 36 males, 23 females; total, 59. Of these 6 males died, 42 (26 females and 16 males) were sent to Berbice, 11 were discharged.

Out-Patients.—15,924 were treated. This gives a daily average number of 43·62 for the whole year; but if 52 Sundays be eliminated—out-patients are not supposed to be taken on Sundays, and very few come—then the daily average number will be 50·87. The numbers admitted exhibit an increase of 69 over those of last year; the out-patients an increase of 14·86. I believe this is chiefly due to an increase of poverty.* I believe that not many out-patients, and very few in-patients, get relief here who could afford to pay a private practitioner for it, and, at the same time, buy the food and medicines which he would order. I mean at the time when relief is afforded, for, undoubtedly, if the practice of making some provision for the future were more common than it is in British Guiana, many more people could pay a doctor than are now able to do so. As matters stand, however, it is quite certain that people die in Georgetown and elsewhere without seeing a medical man, or after getting medicine as out-patients of this hospital.

The number of immigrants—unallotted immigrants from the ships are not now referred to—who came to the hospital, some recommended by the medical gentleman who visited the depôt, others by other gentlemen of the Immigration Department, and who stated that they were unable to get relief elsewhere, showed an increase.

It is much to be regretted that so many unallotted Coolies are sent here from the ships, some only accompanying sick relations, others afflicted with very trifling ailments. They are very filthy in their habits, and make the hospital exceedingly dirty. They are annoyed at being separated from their friends. The women, who are the most difficult to manage, and the children make a great noise. It is of no use to threaten them that they will be discharged if they misbehave, for they clamour to be sent to the estates, on which they think their friends are enjoying great happiness, and

* One effect of the practice of diseased and poverty-stricken people marrying, or, as is more usual, living in concubinage, without the slightest consideration for the prospects of the unfortunate beings they thus bring into existence, is to increase the number of sickly parents, some of them not out of their teens, and puny, ill-fed children, who come to this institution.

BRITISH GUIANA.

from going to which they fancy we are very unfairly keeping them.

It is also to be regretted that the hospital should have to be used as is the casual ward of a workhouse, but whenever a fatigued and starving and houseless pauper is found he is always brought here. Many people are said to sleep usually under houses and bridges, and one man who was here twice said he generally slept in a tree. When I last saw him he wanted to be admitted, because he said the heavy rains made the tree uninhabitable.

Seaman's Hospital.

Remaining 1st January 1875 - - -	13
Admitted - - - - -	393
	406
Discharged - - - - -	381
	25
Died - - - - - -	5
Remaining 1st January 1876 - - -	20

The largest daily average was in April, 21; the smallest in September, 6. The daily average number for the year was 12.

TABLE I.

Months.	Male Wards.				Female Wards.			
	Admitted.	Daily average Number of Patients.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths on daily average Number of Patients.	Admitted.	Daily average Number of Patients.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths on daily average Number of Patients.
January - -	302	403	49	12·15	216	160	21	13·12
February - -	245	375	55	14·66	153	165	23	13·93
March - -	309	405	59	14·56	140	130	14	10·76
April - -	259	404	47	11·62	149	136	18	13·23
May - -	268	400	54	13·50	149	167	23	13·77
June - -	230	400	42	10·50	129	139	23	16·54
July - -	274	378	42	11·11	105	117	16	13·67
August - -	293	376	56	14·89	129	112	17	15·17
September -	262	348	38	10·91	148	128	21	16·40
October - -	248	324	50	15·43	105	112	18	16·07
November - -	256	328	30	9·14	134	113	18	15·92
December - -	311	340	52	15·29	144	105	30	28·57
Total -	3,257	373	574	12	1,701	132	242	15·00

The daily average number of in-patients was 5·06.

TABLE II.

—	Patients admitted.			Deaths.		
	From Town.	From the Country.	Total.	From Town.	From the Country.	Total.
Guianese	985	682	1,667	175	118	293
Coolies and Chinese	485	626	1,435	64	130	229
Unallotted	330	—		35	—	
Barbadians	627	294	921	115	52	167
Portuguese	188	193	381	25	23	48
Africans	43	93	136	12	19	31
West Indians	111	45	156	19	6	25
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland	34	41	75	5	2	7
Frenchmen	22	20	42	3	—	3
French Arabs	9	17	26	—	—	—
Natives of other countries	48	24	72	5	6	11
Unknown	47	—	47	1	1	2
Total	2,929	2,029	4,958	459	357	816

TABLE III.

Year.	In-Patients.			Out-Patients.
	Admitted.	Died.	Per-centage of Deaths to Numbers admitted.	—
1849	4,586	439	9·57	I am unable to find any complete records before 1862.
1854	2,086	309	14·81	
1859	3,150	521	16·53	2,943 for the year 1862.
1864	2,912	436	14·97	3,230.
1869	3,765	538	14·15	8,570.
1874	4,889	664	13·58	14,438.
1875	4,958	816	16·45	15,924.

TABLE IV.

Months.	Male Wards.			Female Wards.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Per-centage of Deaths to Numbers admitted.	Admitted.	Died.	Per-centage of Deaths to Numbers admitted.
January	302	49	16·22	216	21	9·72
February	215	55	22·44	153	23	15·03
March	309	59	19·09	140	14	10·00
April	259	47	18·14	149	18	12·08
May	265	54	20·14	149	23	15·43
June	230	42	18·26	129	23	17·82
July	274	42	15·32	105	16	15·23
August	293	56	19·11	129	17	13·17
September	262	38	14·50	118	21	14·18
October	248	50	21·61	105	18	17·14
November	256	30	11·71	134	18	13·43
December	311	52	15·40	144	30	20·83
Total	3,257	574	17·60	1,701	242	14·00

MONTSERRAT.

No. 3.

SIR, Montserrat, November 30th, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward to his Excellency Governor Berkeley, the Blue Book of this Presidency for 1875, accompanied by my report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEALE PORTER,
President.

To his honour the Colonial Secretary
of the Leeward Islands.

Finance.

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1873	4,041	12	0	4,704	3	11
1874	4,047	15	9	5,038	7	6
1875	5,077	0	0	5,265	19	1

Imperial Post Office receipts and remittances deducted.

The expenditure of 1875 exceeded the revenue by 188*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

I had anticipated a surplus instead of a deficiency, but circumstances, the particulars of which it is not necessary here to explain, caused an unusually large expenditure on the Poor House and Hospital, nor had sufficient provision been made for the cost of the maintenance of several lunatics and convicts sent from this Presidency to Antigua.

The revenue of 1875 rose above the estimate, owing principally to increase of receipts from import and export duties.

Trade.

—	Imports.	Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1873 - -	20,700 6 10	36,783 15 0
1874 - -	23,937 17 0	33,079 5 0
1875 - -	26,678 2 0	33,544 15 0

The commerce of the year, presented no new feature.

The frequent arrival of small sloops bringing sheep pen manure from the islands of St. Bartholomew and St. Martin, a trade which came into very active operation in 1874, continued through 1875.

Agriculture.

In my last report I gave, with some fulness, a description of the character, condition, and general aspect of the agriculture of this island, and referred to the advantage it possesses in having an established second staple export in the products of the lime cultivation prosecuted by an English joint stock company.

The year 1875, owing to very favourable weather, as well as to the enterprise and, speaking generally, the patient and persistent industry of the whole agricultural body, showed in the quantity of sugar exported an extremely satisfactory result. It is to be regretted that the prices obtained in the home market were barely remunerative. The crop was, I believe, the largest known in the history of this little island, and I think it well to give here the quantity exported.

Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.
13 - -	3,287 - -	2,370

5 barrels = 1 tierce. 3 tierces = 2 hogsheads.

Molasses, 490 puncheons.

Within the last year or two an energetic planter has commenced on a considerable scale, at the southern end of the island, the cultivation, for exportation, of pineapples.

The enterprise is as yet an experiment, and will I trust result successfully.

Population.

The population of this island is a little over 9,000. The Registrar's returns show a steady and sustained excess of births over deaths.

—	Births.	Deaths.
1872. - -	397	265
1873 - -	396	239
1874 - -	435	143
1875 - -	442	225

The marriage returns are far from satisfactory.

MONTSERRAT.

Education.

The Leeward Islands Act, No. 2 of 1874, "An Act to regu- "late the grant of aid to elementary schools," came into operation in 1875.

The inspector of schools visits the several islands constituting now one Colony, and the amount of the grant in aid to each school is determined by the results of his examination. In 1875 in every case in which a grant was given it was as exceptional aid. To some schools it was impossible to give assistance even under this head. I have no doubt, however, that the inspector's examination in 1876 will show an improvement at once satisfactory and encouraging.

General Remarks.

In the matter of education, as with regard to other civilizing influences, the comparative poverty of these communities, judged by the European standard, must be borne in mind. Better teachers, better police, better prisons, the more improved care and more skilful treatment of lunatics, the constant and abundant supply of water to towns, Public Health Acts, &c., mean and involve increased expenditure and additional taxation, or the arrest of the reduction of existing imposts.

Colonies of considerable magnitude, with resources of various kinds, and whose prosperity can hardly be prostrated by an earthquake or a hurricane, or by one or two years of drought, may venture to raise money by public loans, but small tropical settlements without manufactures, mines, or forests, depending entirely on an annual crop of sugar cane, will act prudently in not getting into debt, and progress in the matters referred to, desirable as it undoubtedly is, must, without aid from the Imperial exchequer, to be safe and sure, be cautious and gradual.

There has been some such progress in Montserrat.

Within the last three or four years considerable sums have been expended (partly from the cash reserve) in macadamising and draining public roads, in the purchase and substantial enclosure of a public cemetery; a Public Health Act has been passed and brought into operation; lunatics, at a much higher cost of maintenance, are now sent to the Antigua Asylum; a more expensive police force, under Federal arrangements, has since January 1875 been maintained.

The finances of the Presidency are in a satisfactory state.

(Signed) NEALE PORTER,
President.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 4.

Governor SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Cape Town,
MY LORD, September 20, 1876.

THE Blue Book of the Cape Colony for 1875, which I have now the honour to forward, has reached my hands at so much later a period than usual that many of the returns which it contains have lost somewhat of their freshness and interest, and I shall consequently endeavour to compress my remarks upon them as far as possible.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total ordinary revenue of the year amounted to 1,602,918*l.* against 1,518,017*l.* in 1874, showing an increase of 84,901*l.* This was due to a small increase of receipts under nearly every head, the only exception of the slightest consequence being 2,205*l.* under that of "house duty," some time since abolished, and 124,828*l.* under that of "refunds," which had been in the previous year swollen by the large amounts transferred to general revenue from the police superannuation and sinking funds.

As a pure matter of account this happens to have been more than compensated in 1875 by a further transfer from sinking fund to general revenue of the accumulations under the Land Sales Act of 1870, which figure under that head among the increases for 149,448*l.*

As regards the expenditure it is not easy to arrive at correct conclusions, for that, both of an ordinary and extraordinary nature, is mixed up in the "comparative statement" in the Blue Book, which is drawn up in the accustomed form, the new Audit Act not having come into force till the 1st January 1876.

According to the figures given, the gross disbursements of 1875 amounted to 2,272,275*l.*, and the net increase over those of 1874 was no less than 1,072,304*l.*; but among the latter are included an excess of 890,843*l.* for railway construction, of 19,774*l.* for telegraphs, and of 64,214*l.* for loans repaid, deducting which items the disbursements would stand at 1,297,444*l.*, whilst the increase upon 1874 would be reduced to under 100,000*l.*

This, however, must not be taken as by any means a complete analysis of the disbursements of either year, for if all outlay on public works had been met by loans, the combined expenditure chargeable under the ordinary headings of "establishments and exclusive of establishments" would be found to fall considerably short of 1,000,000*l.* per annum, thus not exceeding two thirds of the revenue.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Public Debt.

Notwithstanding heavy advances for the purchase and construction of railways, amounting up to the end of 1875 to close upon 2,000,000*l.* sterling, the Cape Government continued under these circumstances tolerably independent of the money market, and was enabled to borrow at convenient opportunities only, and on the most favourable terms, viz., 4½ per cent.

It raised, in the course of 1875, 300,000*l.* on account of construction, and nearly 250,000*l.* for completing the purchase of the Wellington line in the west, and that of the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage line in the east, but the augmentation of its debt was only 391,000*l.*, old loans to the extent of about 150,000*l.* having been paid off.

On the 31st December 1875 the debt stood at 2,425,358*l.*, to which must be added *pro formâ* 364,850*l.* for loans guaranteed by the Colony on account of harbour works in Table Bay and elsewhere, which are, however, reproductive, and entail no real charge.

Public Works.

Considerable progress was made during the year in carrying out the railway scheme of 1873, the Wellington line in the west having been opened for traffic as far as the Ceres Road Station, 84 miles, the Midland fairly started, the Eastern pushed forward to the 65th mile, and 57½ of the Kaffrarian, between East London, King William's Town, and Queen's Town nearly finished. In the first two cases the cost per mile is not stated in the reports laid before Parliament, but the Eastern is calculated by the chief resident engineer to have cost (inclusive of rolling stock) 6,179*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* per mile, and the Kaffrarian 6,482*l.*, which cannot but be considered most satisfactory.

The electric telegraph was extended in various directions, reaching the Orange Free State and Griqualand West before the close of the year, though not in working order for a month later.

The harbour works at Port Alfred and also East London were vigorously prosecuted, and the graving dock in Table Bay carried on as rapidly as the diminishing supply of convict labour admitted.

Imports and Exports.

Trade continued, on the whole, in a highly satisfactory state up to the end of 1875.

The value of imports advanced from 5,558,215*l.* in 1874 to 5,731,319*l.*, the entries for consumption showing an even larger increase, amounting to 283,000*l.*

The value of exports declared, however, showed a slight falling off, having been, in 1874, 4,138,838*l.*, and, in 1875, 4,088,125*l.*, or a decrease of 50,713*l.*

This is readily accounted for, inclement weather having told so severely upon the flocks in many districts that the wool export was less by 5 per cent. than in the previous year.

It is necessary, as usual, in order to obtain a correct idea of the commercial statistics of the year, to add the value of diamonds exported.

This was estimated in the annual report of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce at 1,500,000*l.*, and in that of the Port Elizabeth Chamber at 2,000,000*l.* As the Administrator of Griqualand West stated in his speech on opening the Legislature that precious stones reckoned at 1,400,000*l.* were transmitted through the provincial post office alone, the mean between the two estimates may probably be assumed as nearly the truth, and this would prove that the total exports of the year were fully equivalent to the imports.

The value of gold sent from the Leydenburg diggings in the Transvaal has been roughly set down at 300,000*l.* per annum, but only a small proportion of this finds its way to this Colony, the item figuring in the enumeration of exports at 42,309*l.*

A considerable exportation of specie took place during the year, the balance of shipments showing upwards of 150,000*l.* in sovereigns sent away from the Colony. The returns of shipping both inwards and outwards show a very large increase over those of the previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the number and tonnage of vessels employed in the Cape trade, which diminished greatly after the opening of the Suez Canal, is now 50 per cent. larger than it was when that event took place, having, in fact, more than doubled since 1870.

The total inwards, including that employed coastwise, now nearly approaches a million tons.

Population, Education, Crime, &c.

The returns of the census taken on the 7th March 1875, now substituted for those of the previous census of 1865, furnish interesting particulars as to numbers, distribution, ages, and education of the people.

Including Fingoland, Griqualand East, and adjacent territories, recently annexed by an order of Her Majesty in Council, of the population of which an estimate is appended, the total population under the Cape Government now exceeds a million persons; that of the Colony proper, however, only amounts to 720,984. Of these it would appear that 236,783, or close upon a third, are of European origin.

In 1865 the numbers respectively were 566,158 and 187,439, the proportion being nearly the same. It is satisfactory to find that, in spite of the sudden exodus to the diamond fields, and of the steady efflux into the republics, the European element is stronger by 50,000 than it was 10 years ago. It will probably now increase still more rapidly as well from immigration as from natural causes. During last year the Government introduced 2,629 men, 230 women, and 300 children, principally in connexion with the public works in progress.

In respect to education, the number of whites who could neither read nor write was at the time of the previous census

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63,607, or about a third of the whole, and at that of 1875, 79,858, which gives precisely the same ratio. It must be borne in mind that the entire population is included, and that if those under seven years of age were deducted, the numbers in both cases ought to be reduced two thirds. I am bound to add that the statistics of the Education Department are far from warranting so large a reduction.

They show, however, progressive increase in the numbers of children of all classes receiving instruction.

The report on the postal service of the Colony points likewise to a rapid increase in intellectual activity.

Crime.

The extent of crime in the Colony is by no means large in proportion to its population.

From the gaol returns included in the Blue Book, as well as from the report on the Convict Department, of which I, as usual, enclose copy, it might at first sight be inferred that offences were slightly on the increase; a comparison, however, of the summaries of convictions before circuit courts will show that, whereas 406 persons were sentenced by these tribunals in 1874, the number in 1875 was only 343 (vide page 65), indicating that fewer serious crimes were committed, and that the rise in the number of convicts during the year, from 909 to 943, was owing to accidental causes.

The returns as to charitable institutions are carefully filled up. Extracts from the reports of the Board of Visitors to the old and new Somerset hospitals and to the western lunatic asylum on Robben Island, are appended and plans of the new eastern lunatic asylum at Graham's Town are also given. I forward also copy of a very interesting report from the superintendent of the native hospital at King William's Town, in which a valuable suggestion is thrown out as to the expediency of training, in this and other institutions, Kafir youths as surgeons, with a view to undermine the pernicious influence of witch doctors. I hope this suggestion will, ere long, be acted on by the Government.

Political Constitution, Legislation, &c.

There is little change to note in these respects. The Molteno ministry continued to retain office, and were successful in carrying through most of their measures, the most important of the number being an Act for improving the system of auditing the public accounts.

The discussions which took place towards the close of the ordinary session of the Legislature on the subject of a Confederation of the South African Colonies and States infused new energy, however, into political life throughout the Colony, and led to the holding of a special session later in the year, during which party feeling ran higher than it had done since the introduction of responsible government.

Concluding Remarks.

It may be doubted whether the Blue Book returns from any of Her Majesty's Colonies (due allowance being made for comparative size and resources) can exhibit more solid indications of progress and prosperity than those I have just cited.

I feel bound, however, to add that the prospects of the immediate future, judging from the experience of the few months which have subsequently elapsed, are not quite so brilliant. But this is owing to causes common to the whole commercial world, and for the most part extraneous to South Africa.

The recent fall in the price of wool, consequent on the stagnation of manufacturing industry in England and elsewhere, is said in the newspapers to have occasioned a loss of half a million sterling to the Port Elizabeth merchants, whilst the reduction of the value of diamonds by nearly one half, likewise attributable mainly to the fear of a European war, has shaken credit to its base at Kimberley, and caused a large proportion of the shares in its chief mines to change hands.

Other colonial products, too, have greatly declined in the home markets.

There seems, however, no reason to suppose that such decline will be more than temporary, and the only means, of course, while it lasts, of counteracting its effects in this as in other producing countries will be found in reducing the cost of production as far as possible, and when practicable improving the quality.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 2.

MEMORANDUM upon the DISCIPLINE and MAINTENANCE of CONVICTS during the year 1875, submitted for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

The usual tabular statements, together with returns of expenditure during the year 1875, are herewith submitted.

On the 1st January there were 909 convicts undergoing sentence, distributed as follows:—

Western Stations.		
Table Bay Harbour Works	255	
Robben Island	34	
Garcia's Pass	129	
		418
Eastern Stations.		
Kowie Harbour Works	193	
East London Harbour Works	298	
		491
Total		909

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667 convicts, including 8 recaptured deserters, were received during the year.

The total number under sentence, 1,576, was reduced as follows:—

Deserted	27
Died	25
Discharged	550
Transferred	31

(22 to military authorities, 1 to naval authorities, 2 to Robben Island, 4 to Somerset Hospital, and 2 to lunatic asylum, Graham's Town), leaving on the last day of the year 943 convicts, distributed as follows:—

Table Bay Harbour Works	231
Robben Island	31
Garcia's Pass	151
Kowie Harbour Works	259
East London Harbour Works	270
Native Department, interpreter at Kafir Location, Cape Flats (since liberated on expiration of sentence)	1
Total	943

The general average for the year was as follows:—

Table Bay Harbour Works (including Robben Island and Native Department)	276
Garcia's Pass	150
Kowie Harbour Works	221
East London Harbour Works	276
Total	923

The crimes for which the men received were sentenced are as follows:—

Against the Person.—Murder, culpable homicide, rape, assault, &c.	89
Against Property with Violence.—House and store breaking, &c.	81
Against Property without Violence.—Theft, &c.	402
Malicious Offences against Property.—Arson	7
Miscellaneous Offences.—Forgery, perjury, incest, &c.	10
Breaches of the Maritime Laws.—Insubordination, &c.	62
Military Offences.—Desertion, insubordination, &c.	16
Total	667

The average period of sentences, exclusive of eight life sentences, passed by the superior courts upon men transferred to convict stations was $2\frac{9}{12}$ years.

Sentence of death was passed upon 6 men, 4 of whom have been executed.

The number of second convictions was 78, reiterated 12, against 102 and 29 during 1874.

Of the 667 received,—

244	were from supreme and circuit courts.
345	„ resident magistrates „
62	were sentenced for breaches of maritime laws.
16	„ „ „ military laws
667	

The races of the men are as follows :—

Europeans and of European descent - - -	133
Hottentots, &c. - - - - -	351
Border tribes - - - - -	183
	667

Further details, statement of expenditure, &c., will be found in annexures Nos. 1 to 7. Nos. 8 and 9 show the advancement in religious and secular education of the convicts at the Table Bay Harbour Works Station.

The amount voted for the discipline and maintenance of 900 convicts during the year was 29,639*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The expenditure for 923 convicts has been 29,179*l.* 13*s.*, showing a saving of 459*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, notwithstanding an increase in the number of convicts of 23 over the anticipated strength. The average cost per man was 31*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, being 5*s.* 8*d.* under that for the previous year.

The average number of convicts employed upon road and harbour works was 850, and the average number of days upon which these men were worked was 270.

The aggregate amount of labour employed on the works by the number of men labouring for one day, requisite to affect the same result, was 229,500. At 2*s.* 6*d.* per man per diem the estimated value of the work performed was 28,685*l.*, against an expenditure of 29,179*l.* 13*s.* The value of the labour of convicts employed on the repairs of barracks, station duties, &c., is not included; it may be estimated at upwards of 1,000*l.*

The country stations, which previous to the abolition of the office of the superintendent-general of convicts were periodically inspected, have not been until last year visited by any superior officer.

To ensure uniformity in the working of the system, and for other reasons, it was considered necessary that these inspections should be renewed. The Under Colonial Secretary was appointed visiting officer of the stations at East London and Kowie. He

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has expressed his satisfaction at witnessing the manner in which the affairs of both establishments are conducted. The superintending officers, he reports, are careful and energetic in the discharge of their duties, and the arrangements for carrying out the discipline of the convicts as nearly perfect as could possibly be expected, taking into consideration the somewhat temporary nature of the buildings and other unavoidable causes.

The inadequacy of the supply of clothing to sub-officers and convicts engaged his attention, and the Government, acting upon his suggestion, has placed on the estimates a small sum to meet these wants.

It has been for a long time a matter of much difficulty, owing to the low rates of wages, to obtain qualified men to fill the subordinate offices. This was represented by Captain Mills, and the Legislature will be asked to vote a trifling addition to the salaries of the men in question.

The practice of issuing rations twice only during the 24 hours was considered by the inspecting officer to be objectionable, but in consequence of the distance from the stations at which the gangs are working, any alteration has for the present been found impracticable, entailing, as it would, a large loss of labour.

To the chief clerk of the Convict Department was entrusted the duty of inspecting the station at Garcia's Pass. The unfavourable nature of his report is much to be regretted. The buildings erected by the Divisional Council of Riversdale, he states, are, without exception, the most unsuited for convict purposes of any he has seen during his long connexion with the Department. The interior space allotted to convicts is so circumscribed as to afford barely a passage for the inmates to pass between the foot of their sleeping places and the outer wall, while the ventilation was lamentably deficient. The drainage was simply a myth. The same may be said of the arrangements for personal ablution. The quarters allotted to the sub-officers are miserable in the extreme. The superintendent himself has a mere hovel—a sleeping room and an office some considerable distance from the station—while his family are compelled to reside in Riversdale, a distance of some 9 miles. The cells for solitary confinement possessed no means for the admission of light or ventilation.

Some 700 lbs. of blasting gunpowder, required for road purposes, were stored in a *thatched* building, 36 yards from the cook house, and 50 yards from a building occasionally used as a smithy. A more substantial building has since been erected.

The working parties were visited by the inspecting officer. The nearest was some 2½ miles from the station. One party was engaged in cutting a bridle path about 4 miles distant. The want of means of transport prevented the inspecting officer from reaching this portion of the works.

Mr. Hawthorn, in accordance with general instructions, immediately set to work to remedy this state of affairs. He ordered the whitewashing of the wards, the enlargement of the means of

ventilation, repairs of flooring, construction of additional water troughs, &c., in the convict barracks, the frequent washing of the bedding, which was by no means in a creditable condition, and a supply of planks for the constables' sleeping places. The rations were found to be of good quality and well cooked. All these arrangements, it is reported, have been attended to, and it is hoped that, if decided to conclude the work by convict labour, the report of the next visiting officer will be of a more favourable nature.

The station in connexion with the Table Bay Harbour Works, frequently inspected by the visiting magistrate and the chief clerk of the Convict Department, deserves the highest encomium. The buildings are roomy and well ventilated, and, under the superintendence of one of the most experienced officers in the Department, may be said to bear favourable comparison with many of those of a similar nature in Europe and elsewhere.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
26th April 1876.

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of PERSONS who underwent PUNISHMENT at the Age, and the Number of Times convicted, as also the Number

CLASS AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of Convicts at Stations on 31st December 1874.	Of whom were			Received during the Year 1875.	Of whom were			Total Number at Stations during the Year 1875.	Deserted.	Died.	Discharged.	Transferred.
		Europeans and of European Descent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, and Free Blacks.	Natives of the Border Tribes.		Europeans and of European Descent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, and Free Blacks.	Natives of the Border Tribes.					
Against the Person:—													
Murder	30	3	17	10	5	1	3	1	35	—	1	3	1
Culpable homicide	53	4	39	10	22	2	1	2	75	—	1	8	—
Assault, with intent to murder	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Rape, or assault with intent	29	3	10	6	12	1	7	4	41	—	1	7	—
Unnatural offences or attempts	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	22	4	13	5	23	3	17	3	45	—	—	9	—
Assault	21	4	13	4	25	7	12	6	46	—	—	29	—
Causing poison to be taken	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Against Property with Violence:—													
House, store, &c. breaking, with intent to steal	157	16	111	30	79	5	58	16	236	4	6	7	3
Robbery	8	3	2	3	2	—	—	2	10	—	—	4	—
Against Property without Violence:—													
Cattle, horse, and sheep stealing, theft, or receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, or attempts at the above crimes	532	29	302	201	401	29	226	146	933	23	13	338	4
Frauds	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Malicious Offences against Property:—													
Arson, or malicious injury to property	6	1	2	3	7	3	4	—	13	—	—	5	—
Miscellaneous Crimes:—													
*Rebellion	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Forgery	4	1	3	—	2	—	1	1	6	—	—	1	—
Perjury	2	—	2	—	3	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	—
Contravention of Masters and Servants Act	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Incest	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	2	—
Bestiality	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Escape from custody	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Contravention of F.A. and M. Police Act	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Contravention of Forest and Herbage Protection Act	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Offences against the maritime laws	9	9	—	—	62	61	1	—	71	—	—	61	1
Fraudulent insolvency	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Abduction	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Contravention of Act for protection of bees	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Military Crimes:—													
Insubordination, &c.	18	18	—	—	15	15	—	—	33	—	—	1	22
Desertion	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Totals	909	101	532	276	667	133	351	183	1,576	27	25	550	31
		909				667†				633			

* Langalibalele and Son.

† Eight re-captured deserters.

everal CONVICT STATIONS during the Year 1875, distinguishing them according to Race, leserted, died, discharged, transferred, rewarded, &c.

Total Number struck off Strength during the Year 1875	Remaining at Stations 31st December 1875.	Of whom were			The respective Ages, previous Convictions, and Periods of Sentence of the Convicts received at Stations during the Year 1875, were as follows:										Number rewarded during the Year for Energy at Work.
					Ages.				Convictions.			Sentences.					
		Europeans and of European Descent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, and Free Blacks.	Natives of the Border Tribes.	Under 16 Years.	16 and under 21 Years.	21 and under 40 Years.	40 Years and upwards.	First.	Second.	Reiterated.	For 1 Year and under.	For 3 Years and above 1.	For 7 Years and above 3.	Above 7 Years and short of Life.	For Life.	
5	30	13	16	11	—	2	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2
9	66	4	47	15	—	4	16	2	20	2	—	2	3	7	5	5	4
1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
8	33	3	23	7	—	4	7	1	11	1	—	2	4	5	1	—	2
2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	36	6	25	5	—	1	16	6	19	2	2	5	17	—	1	1	—
29	17	4	12	1	—	2	20	3	24	1	—	19	6	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85	151	16	103	32	3	19	51	6	62	15	2	15	53	10	1	—	9
4	6	1	1	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
378	555	29	296	230	5	57	253	86	350	47	4	244	115	40	2	—	28
1	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	8	1	5	2	—	1	5	1	7	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
—	5	1	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
62	9	9	—	—	—	20	42	—	49	10	3	55	5	2	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	10	10	—	—	—	4	11	—	15	—	—	5	10	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
585	943	92	541	310	8	115	436	108	577	78	12	359	222	65	11	10	46
		943			667				667			667					

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No. 2.—RETURN showing the manner in which the CONVICTS have been employed during the Year 1875.

Stations.	Road and Harbour Works.	Building and repairing Barracks.	Barrack Duty.	Sick.	Non-effective from Accident in Confinement, &c.	Total Average Number of Convicts.
Breakwater and Robben Island	263	—	9	1	3	276
Garcia's Pass	137	—	8	4	1	150
Kowie	201	—	12	7	1	221
East London	249	4	9	12	2	276
Totals	850	4	38	24	7	923
	923					

No. 3.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of MITIGATIONS of SENTENCES granted during the Year 1875.

Stations.	No. of Mitigations.
Breakwater and Robben Island	38
Garcia's Pass	5
Kowie	20
East London	20
Total	83

No. 4.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of OFFENDERS, OFFENCES committed, and PUNISHMENTS inflicted, during the Year 1875.

Stations.	Offenders.	Offences.	Punishments.	By whom inflicted.	
				Visiting Magistrates.	Superintendents.
Breakwater and Robben Island	164	209	209	10	199
Garcia's Pass	50	104	104	8	96
Kowie	216	277	277	22	255
East London	169	441	449	25	424
Totals	599	1,031	1,039	65	974
				1,039	

No. 5.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS and NUMBER of LASHES inflicted during the Year 1875.

Stations.	Number of Punishments.	Number of Lashes.
Breakwater and Robben Island	1	25
Garcia's Pass	5	120
Kowie	8	254
East London	13	364
Totals	27	763

No. 6.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS sentenced at the SUPREME, EASTERN DISTRICTS, and CIRCUIT COURTS during the Year 1875, together with the Number received at Convict Stations, their Races, &c.

CIRCUIT TOWNS.		DATES OF SITTING.	NUMBERS.		RACES.			AGGREGATE NO. OF YEARS HARD LABOUR AWARDED TO PRISONERS RECEIVED AT STATIONS.		REMARKS EXPLANATORY OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NUMBERS SENTENCED AND RECEIVED.
			Sentenced.	Received.	European and of European Descent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, Free Blacks, &c.	Natives of Border Tribes.	Years.	Months.	
1st and 2nd sittings	Cape Town	15th and 20th Jan.	11	6	2	4	—	13	—	4 without hard labour; 1 fined.
	" "	3rd and 4th May	10	9	1	8	—	16	—	1 fined.
	Caledon	17th March	2	2	—	2	—	4	—	—
	Swellendam	20th March	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—
	Riversdale	24th March	2	2	—	2	—	3	6	—
	Mossel Bay	27th March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	George	30th March	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
	Oudtshoorn	2nd April	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
	Prince Albert	7th April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st sitting	Beaufort West	10th April	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Detained at Beaufort West; 1 without hard labour.
	Victoria West	15th and 16th April	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 death; remainder detained at Beaufort West.
	Fraserburg	20th April	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Detained at Beaufort West.
	Worcester	27th and 28th April	6	6	2	4	—	11	6	—
	Clanwilliam	3rd May	1	1	—	1	—	5	—	—
	Malmesbury	10th May	2	2	—	2	—	3	6	—
1st and 2nd sittings	Graham's Town	15th January	5	5	—	4	1	9	6	—
	" "	10th May	5	5	2	2	1	20	—	—
	King William's Town	15th and 16th March	12	11	1	4	6	27	—	1 short sentence.
	Fort Beaufort	19th March	6	5	—	3	2	8	6	1 do. do.
	Bedford	22nd March	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	—
1st sitting	Cradock	25th March	6	4	—	2	2	10	6	1 short sentence; 1 without hard labour.
	Queen's Town	30th March	14	13	1	9	3	25	6	And 2 for life; 1 detained at Queen's Town.
	Aliwal North	5th April	10	7	—	4	3	13	9	3 discharged *en route*.
	Burghersdorp	8th April	8	8	—	2	6	27	—	—

No. 6.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners sentenced at the Supreme, Eastern Districts, and Circuit Courts, &c.—*continued.*

Circuit Towns.		Dates of Sitting.	Numbers.		Races.			Aggregate No. of Years Hard Labour awarded to Prisoners received at Stations.		Remarks explanatory of the difference between the Numbers Sentenced and Received.
			Sentenced.	Received.	European and of European Descent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, Free Blacks, &c.	Natives of Border Tribes.	Years.	Months.	
1st sitting	Colesberg	12th April	5	5	—	3	2	8	6	Detained at Beaufort West.
	Richmond	16th April	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. do.
	Graaff-Reinet	20th and 21st April	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 death.
	Somerset	26th April	7	6	—	1	5	27	—	And 1 for life; 1 death.
	Uitenhage	3rd May	6	5	1	3	1	18	—	1 fined.
	Port Elizabeth	5th May	6	5	2	—	3	6	9	And 1 for life (capital punishment commuted); 1 short sentence.
3rd and 4th sittings	Cape Town	15th to 20th July	14	13	2	9	2	20	9	1 without hard labour.
	„ „	8th and 9th Nov.	19	18	1	15	2	48	—	
2nd sittings	Malmesbury	14th September	2	2	—	2	—	4	—	Detained at Clanwilliam.
	Clanwilliam	18th September	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 death.
	Worcester	23rd to 25th Sept.	15	14	2	10	2	35	3	Detained at Beaufort West.
	Fraserburg	1st October	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Life (capital punishment commuted).
	Victoria West	5th October	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	
	Beaufort West	9th October	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Prince Albert	14th October	1	1	—	1	—	1	6	
	Oudtshoorn	18th October	7	5	2	3	—	13	—	2 short sentences.
	George	22nd October	2	2	1	1	—	13	—	
	Mossel Bay	25th October	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	
	Riversdale	27th October	4	2	—	2	—	3	6	2 corporal punishments.
	Swellendam	30th October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Caledon	3rd November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3rd and 4th sittings	Graham's Town	15th July	6	5	1	2	2	21	6	1 not received.
	„ „	10th November	9	8	2	4	2	18	6	And 2 for life; 1 not received.
2nd sittings	King William's Town	3rd and 4th Sept.	12	11	—	1	10	45	8	1 short sentence.
	Fort Beaufort	8th September	5	3	—	—	3	17	—	1 short sentence; 1 detained at Fort Beaufort.

No. 6.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners sentenced at the Supreme, Eastern Districts, and Circuit Courts, &c.—*continued.*

Circuit Towns.		Dates of Sitting.	Numbers.		Races.			Aggregate No. of Years Hard Labour awarded to Prisoners received at Stations.		Remarks explanatory of the difference between the Numbers Sentenced and Received.
			Sentenced.	Received.	European and of European Descent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, Free Blacks, &c.	Natives of Border Tribes.	Years.	Months.	
2nd sittings	Bedford	13th September	2	2	—	1	1	1	9	—
	Cradock	16th September	2	2	1	1	—	13	—	—
	Queen's Town	20th September	17	15	—	2	13	50	—	2 short sentences.
	Aliwal North	25th September	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—
	Burghersdorp	29th September	4	3	—	2	1	14	—	1 short sentence.
	Colesberg	4th October	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 do. do.
	Richmond	8th October	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Detained at Beaufort West.
	Graaff-Reinet	12th October	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. do.
	Somerset	18th October	6	6	—	3	3	26	—	—
	Uitenhage	27th October	16	14	1	5	8	50	6	2 short sentences.
	Port Elizabeth	29th October	4	4	2	2	—	9	—	And 1 for life.
		Total	343	244	27	131	86	678	17	
						244				

Summaries.

Sentenced during 1875		343
Received during 1875		244
Europeans, &c.	27	
Hottentots, &c.	131	244
Border tribes	86	

Aggregate number of years' sentences passed upon the prisoners received at convict stations (not including *life* sentences) was 679 years and 5 months.

Average period of sentence 2 years and 9 months.

Received at stations in western districts, 90 } 244.
" " eastern " 154 }

No. 7.—Statement of Expenditure at each of the Convict Stations during the Year 1875.

Heads of Expenditure.	Table Bay Breakwater. 276 Convicts.			Garcia's Pass. 150 Convicts.			Kowie. 221 Convicts.			East London. 276 Convicts.			Total. 923 Convicts.			Average Cost of each Convict under each Head of Expenditure.		
Discipline.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of officers, overseers, and constables	2,257	19	1	1,115	17	3	1,610	10	11	2,272	11	9	7,256	19	0	7	17	2¾
Allowances to officers and overseers	503	15	4	339	0	1	386	7	1	482	15	3	1,711	17	9	1	17	1
Rations for officers	560	4	7	378	14	4	497	16	5	541	2	1	1,977	17	5	2	2	10¼
Travelling expenses	-	-	-	26	0	0	4	17	6	-	-	-	30	17	6	0	0	8
Pecuniary rewards to convicts	1	4	0	1	10	0	-	-	-	12	18	0	15	12	0	0	0	4
Arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and uniforms	215	2	6	96	18	0	147	12	6	158	18	0	618	11	0	0	13	4¾
Rewards for target practice and capture of deserters	1	12	0	10	14	6	5	8	0	23	0	0	40	14	6	0	0	10½
Books and stationery	18	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	3	34	8	8	0	0	8¾
Total discipline	3,558	3	11	1,968	14	2	2,652	12	5	3,507	7	4	11,686	17	10	12	13	2
Maintenance.																		
Rations for convicts	3,821	7	10	2,702	10	4	2,959	9	8	3,641	0	11	13,124	8	9	14	4	4½
Clothing and bedding	756	1	9	408	11	7	506	10	8	705	17	6	2,377	1	6	2	11	6
Freight and transport	-	-	-	75	16	0	76	1	8	120	11	3	272	8	11	0	5	10¾
Repairs, &c. to barracks	7	19	5	3	18	0	4	14	1	38	6	6	54	18	0	0	1	2¼
Fuel, lights, soap, tobacco, groceries, &c.	596	0	0	78	4	1	199	7	7	241	7	2	1,114	18	10	1	4	1¾
Medicines and hospital supplies	32	11	2	22	12	11	10	0	0	119	8	9	184	12	10	0	4	0
Vegetables	62	6	3	42	15	8	37	2	8	-	-	-	142	4	7	0	3	0¾
Store and miscellaneous	77	17	3	24	19	7	43	2	0	76	2	11	222	1	9	0	4	9½
Total maintenance	5,354	3	8	3,359	8	2	3,836	8	4	4,942	15	0	17,492	15	2	18	19	0
Total expenditure during the year	8,912	7	7	5,328	2	4	6,489	0	9	8,450	2	4	29,179	13	0	—		
Average cost per convict at each station	32	5	9¾	35	5	9¾	29	7	2¾	30	12	3¾	31	12	2	—		

No. 8.—Return showing the Progress of the Convicts at the Breakwater Station in Elementary Religious Instruction during the Year 1875.

Race.	At Station on 1st January 1875.	Totally ignorant.	Lord's Prayer.	The Belief.	Ten Commandments.	Not Baptized.	Baptized.	Joined during 1875.	Totally Ignorant.	Lord's Prayer.	The Belief.	Ten Commandments.	Not Baptized.	Baptized.	Discharged during 1875.	Remaining 31st December 1875.	Totally Ignorant.	Lord's Prayer.	The Belief.	Ten Commandments.	Not Baptized.	Baptized.
Europeans and of European Descent	64	2	62	54	48	2	62	90	4	86	65	39	1	89	109	45	3	42	36	31	1	44
Hottentots, Fingoes, Free Blacks, &c.	196	35	161	141	103	150	46	141	91	50	28	16	98	43	145	192	4	188	159	119	136	56
Natives of the border tribes	29	11	18	15	8	26	3	13	10	3	1	1	13	—	16	26	2	24	14	11	25	1
Totals	289	48	241	210	159	178	111	244	105	139	94	56	112	132	270	263	9	254	209	161	162	101

(Signed) Geo. H. R. Fisk, Chaplain.

No. 9.—Return showing the Progress in Elementary Religious Instruction of the Convicts who have been discharged from the Breakwater Station during the Year 1875.

Race.	Discharged during 1875.	State of Progress on first joining the Station.						State of Progress on Discharge.					
		Totally Ignorant.	Lord's Prayer.	The Belief.	Ten Commandments.	Not Baptized.	Baptized.	Totally Ignorant.	Lord's Prayer.	The Belief.	Ten Commandments.	Not Baptized.	Baptized.
Europeans and of European Descent	86	4	82	63	39	2	84	1	85	77	61	2	84
Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, and Free Blacks	135	89	46	32	23	104	31	3	132	105	73	102	33
Natives of the border tribes	16	12	4	1	—	14	2	4	12	7	3	14	2
Totals	237	105	132	96	62	120	117	8	229	189	137	118	119

(Signed) Geo. H. R. Fisk, Chaplain.

Cape of Good Hope.

Enclosure No. 3.

Report of the Superintendent of the King William's Town Native Hospitals for the Year 1875.

Sir, King William's Town, January 17, 1876.

In forwarding for the information of Government the accompanying yearly return of patients treated at the King William's Town Hospital from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1875, I think the time has arrived, and that it will not be out of place, to take a retrospective view of what has been done in the Medical Department of British Kaffraria for the benefit of both natives and Europeans, and also to unfold a plan which Sir George Grey would have carried out for the benefit of the native tribes under our Government had he remained long enough here.

In 1856 the province of British Kaffraria was entirely destitute of hospital accommodation for either civilians or natives, and there was no civil practitioner within 80 miles of King William's Town. Independently of this state of things, there was a large native population, amongst whom a large number of native doctors were practising, and over whom they exercised a very extensive influence, for they taught the people that sickness was the result of witchcraft, and that they alone were able to cure the sick person; the people implicitly believed in their power, and whenever any person was afflicted with sickness, the witch doctor was sent for to smell out the individual who bewitched the patient, this procedure generally ended in the torture by fire or stinging ants and the death of the person accused, in addition to his being stripped of all his cattle and property.

The sick people, whether suffering from fevers or dysentery, or labouring under inflammation of the lungs, were generally covered over with cow dung, while the doctor professed by virtue of his power, combined with suction, to extract the poisoned matter from the interior of the body. Sometimes the doctor exultingly exhibited a lizard, a piece of stick, or a stone (which he had concealed about him), as the successful result of this operation. Some however, out of this body of doctors treated disease by the exhibition of such medicinal herbs as experience pointed out to be good, but as to the true nature of disease and its treatment they were in ignorance.

From amongst this body of doctors false prophets frequently arose, inciting the people to war. Every Kaffir war had its witch doctor, who professed to be able to bewitch the enemy, and to impart strength to the Kaffirs to overcome the Europeans.

The state of the sick in the hands of the ignorant uneducated practitioners of the country was such as to call forth the best efforts of the Government in their behalf to put an end to the trifling with human life and to the baneful influence of the witch doctors, the disturbers of the peace of the Colony.

Sound policy, humanity, and duty had their share in the establishment of the system of medical relief, and the extension

of the system was contemplated as soon as it could effectively be carried out. There were strong prejudices to overcome, and very great obstacles on the part of the chiefs and witch doctors to be overthrown, as self interest and native power were both being interfered with and undermined.

All that can be said is that a foundation has been laid, as about 60,000 people have been attended since the hospital was opened, a favourable feeling towards the medical profession created, and some of the prejudices and obstacles removed, but very much remains to be done before we can place medical aid within the reach of the native tribes.

The Government had in view one central hospital, and in connexion with it to have district surgeoncies with small hospitals or dispensaries in such localities as it might deem desirable.

It was believed that the plan could not be carried out so as to benefit the native tribes, and destroy the influence of the witch doctors, except by educating native surgeons and employing them afterwards as district surgeons, with liberty to practice amongst their people.

Holding an appointment under Government would attach them to the Crown, and the love of making money would stimulate them to labour amongst their people, and so drive the witch doctor out of the field; for it is impossible that ignorance and superstition can long compete with science and skill in the treatment of the sick. Uncivilised human nature, as well as civilised, seeks relief from suffering and pain; and the savage, in suffering and pain, will in time have recourse to those who can afford him relief, in spite of all opposition and prejudices, for the savage clings to life as well as any other human being.

It was felt that the system of medical relief could not be extended by any other means amongst the native tribes, because the amount of talent and skill requisite to overcome the prejudices and obstacles in the way could not be procured except at great expense, and even then few (if any) European doctors, possessing the ability and skill necessary, would bury themselves amongst savage tribes, and devote themselves to native practice with the amount of zeal and constancy requisite to make headway against the prejudices, obstacles, and difficulties they would have to encounter, and not to follow up the impression made would be to overthrow in the native mind the work so successfully commenced.

The Right Honourable the present Earl of Derby says in reference to the plan of educating native surgeons: "I believe "that of all plans for impressing on natives the advantages of "civilised life you have adopted the simplest and most effective, "and I shall be glad to hear how the experiment succeeds;" and the Right Honourable Earl Grey says: "The plan of training "some Kaffir youths as surgeons I think an excellent one, pro- "vided you can find young men of that race having sufficient "general instruction and knowledge of the English language to "profit by a medical education in this country."

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"If such young men can be found who have at the same time "kept up an intimate acquaintance with their own countrymen, I "can hardly doubt that sending them for a year or two to this "country to complete their medical education, and stationing them "as surgeons amongst the Kaffirs, must have a very good effect, "and I should be very glad to learn that the scheme was to be "tried."

A most distinguished member of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland, and Professor of Midwifery in Trinity College, Dr. Churchill, writes to me on the subject: "An attempt should be "made to introduce medicine itself amongst the natives, by edu- "cating (at first) one or two of the most intelligent youths, who "may at some future time take charge of hospitals and practise "amongst their countrymen. I cannot conceive a more powerful "lever for moving the native races. It has broken caste in India, "and will do much to identify the natives there with English "interests and English rule; and it would not be difficult if you "were to select one or two of the native youths; they might be "employed as dressers in your hospital, and gradually advanced "as they improved until they were fit to be sent to England to "complete their education."

"The constant intercourse with yourself, the sharing in your "benevolent efforts to relieve those who are sick, would alone "half civilise them; and on their return from this country they "would carry back, not only a knowledge of medicine, but of "the habits and conveniences of civilised life.

"You ask how far the profession would be inclined to con- "tribute to the education in the form of free admission to lectures, "&c., I can't take upon me to say. Some would; I am sure I "would gladly lend my aid in the way of guidance and supervision. "200*l.* a year would cover all expenses here, and the benefit "would, I think, be beyond price."

The question now is, can any of the missionary colleges or training schools in this country produce any young men sufficiently educated and of sufficient steadiness of character, having at the same time a taste for the medical profession? and if so, how the expense of educating them could be met.

Application to the different educational establishments will solve the first; and I believe if Government considered the plan worthy of adoption, and brought the subject before some of the more influential tribes through their resident agents, means might be forthcoming to educate two young men of undoubted good and steady character, if such are to be found.

I have, &c.

(Signed J. P. FITZGERALD, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.,
Superintendent of Native Hospitals.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Town.

YEARLY RETURN of PATIENTS treated in the KING WILLIAM'S TOWN HOSPITAL from 1st January to 31st December 1875.

| Detail. | | Number. | Total. | Diseases. | | |

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

YEARLY RETURN of OUT-DOOR PATIENTS treated from the 1st January to 31st of December 1875.

	Treated at the Dispensary.	Visited at their Residences.	REMARKS.
Natives — Male	943	—	2,121 dispensary cases, and 534 indoor cases.
Natives — Female	1,178	—	
Europeans — Male	—	—	
Europeans — Female	—	—	
Total	2,121	—	

(Signed) J. P. FITZGERALD, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.,
Superintendent of Native Hospitals.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

No. 5.

Governor The Right Honourable SIR W. H. GREGORY, K.C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon,
October 27, 1876.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of Ceylon for the year 1875, and to submit the following report on its contents.

2. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue for 1875 was Rs. 14,443,980 and the expenditure Rs. 13,015,258, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 1,428,722. As compared with 1874 the revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,200,692, and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 1,173,332.

The following are the principal items of increases and decreases:

3. *Revenue.*

Arrears of revenue increase, Rs. 110,907. This increase is apparent rather than real, for it is principally owing to arrears of rented revenue due in December 1874 having been brought to account in January 1875, the closing week of 1874 having been observed as Government holidays.

Customs.—Increase, Rs. 75,696. The increase is partly ascribable to the same cause, partly to larger importations of general goods.

Land Sales.—Increase, Rs. 191,210. The increase is principally due to the same cause as that referred to under heading arrears of revenue.

Land Revenue.—Increase, paddy Rs. 102,764.

Licenses, Arrack, Rum, and Toddy.—Increase, Rs. 225,890, which accrued mainly in the sale of the rents of the western and central provinces.

Under the heading "stamps," there was an increase of Rs. 54,592, and under that of salt, an increase of Rs. 40,749.

The chief increase under the heading "reimbursements" is on account of prison labour, and amounts to Rs. 30,000. It is due to the extensive employment of convicts in the Colombo Breakwater Works.

Railway Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 606,336. The receipts include the earnings of the branch line to Nawalapitiya, and a sum of Rs. 79,000 which was earned in December 1874, but brought to account in January 1875.

The only decreases of any importance are the following:

Survey Fees.—Rs. 28,962. Over payments recovered, Rs. 163,654, which is owing to the receipts in 1874 having been swelled by an exceptional item of Rs. 270,000 refunded by the military authorities as an over payment of military contribution.

Pearl Fishery.—Decrease of Rs. 101,471. There was no pearl fishery in 1875.

4. *Expenditure.*

Under the head *Education*, there is an increase of Rs. 33,997, of which Rs. 13,479 is on account of grant-in-aid schools, and new schools opened during the year.

Hospitals.—Increase, Rs. 39,123. A large new hospital near Galle was opened in 1875.

Works and Buildings.—Increase, Rs. 107,601. A classified statement of expenditure will be found under the head Public Works, which shows also the expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges, on which there is an increase of Rs. 146,403.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 348,641. The reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the increase to the salaries of the clerical branch of the establishment, the provision of additional accommodation for the troops, and loss on exchange, are the principal items which have caused this increase.

Colonial Store.—Increase, Rs. 206,179. A large proportion of this increase should be regarded as a recoverable advance, having been incurred in the purchase of coals in the local market in anticipation of a rise in the price of coals.

Railway Services.—Increase, Rs. 65,784. The expenditure includes the cost of fish plating 27½ miles of the line, the provision of additional accommodation, and the cost of a state carriage for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Railway Construction.—Increase, Rs. 21,000. Rs. 147,000 was paid for the redemption of Nawalapitiya debentures, and

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Rs. 126,000 as bonus to Messrs. Reid and Mitchell for losses sustained in the construction of the Nawalapitiya line.

The only decreases that need be noticed are—

Revenue Services.—Decrease, Rs. 34,068, chiefly owing to a diminished manufacture and collection of salt.

Administration of Justice. — Decrease, Rs. 14,792. Many charges on account of witnesses' expenses, and batta to jurors in 1873, were brought to account in 1874.

Contribution towards Military Expenditure. — Decrease, Rs. 90,000. The contribution was the same as in 1874, but a larger refund was received by the Colonial Treasury on account of the deficiency of the number of the troops.

5. *Assets and Liabilities.*

The assets of the colony on December 31, 1875, amounted to Rs. 5,896,699 or 552,815*l.*, and the liabilities to Rs. 4,084,200 or 382,893*l.*, the excess of the former being therefore Rs. 1,812,499 or 169,921*l.*, and deducting the sum of Rs. 500,000 required by the instructions of the Secretary of State to be held in reserve, the net balance amounted to Rs. 1,312,499 or 123,046*l.*

The debt of the Colony on the same date was 623,719*l.*, of which 600,000*l.* is the balance of the 700,000*l.* raised under the Ordinances Nos. 19 of 1862 and 7 of 1864, for the construction of the railway from Colombo to Kandy. For the repayment of this amount the sum of 58,000*l.* per annum is contributed by general revenue to a sinking fund, which had to its credit at the close of the year a sum of 316,800*l.* The batch of debentures next repayable amounts to 250,000*l.*, and falls due in 1878. The balance of the debt, 23,719*l.*, is a part of the 40,000*l.* raised under Ordinance No. 2 of 1872 for the construction of the railway extension to Nawalapitiya, and will be paid off from current revenue in 1877.

6. *Imports and Exports.*

The value of the imports in 1875, exclusive of specie, was Rs. 44,828,049, or Rs. 1,818,814 less than the corresponding amount in 1874, Rs. 46,646,863. There was an increase of Rs. 11,467,647 on the exports, the value for the two years having been, 1874, Rs. 44,868,358, and 1875, Rs. 56,336,005. Adding to these the specie imported and exported, the total value of the imports and exports of 1875 stands thus, as compared with the preceding year:—

Imports.

	Rs.
1874	56,918,600
1875	57,186,559

Exports.

	Rs.
1874	46,873,887
1875	57,337,707

The latter total is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Ceylon produce - -	51,725,566
Imports exported - -	4,610,440
Specie - - -	1,001,701
	Rs. 57,337,707

The following extracts from the report of the Principal Collector of Customs exhibit the principal items of increase and decrease in the value of the imports and exports.

Imports.

Arms and Ammunition show an increase in value of Rs. 60,171, and in duty of Rs. 3,383.

Cotton Manufactures.—There is a decrease in quantity of 250,113 pieces and 19,958 packages, and in value of Rs. 994,245 from the United Kingdom, including Suez, a fact which had to be noted in last year's report; but an improvement has taken place in the importation from the British and Foreign Possessions in India, resulting in an increase of Rs. 156,827. From France there is again an increase which is represented by Rs. 121,229.

Food Articles.—As compared with 1874, there has been a general decrease. In beef and pork of Rs. 2,660; in biscuits, Rs. 2,773; in butter, Rs. 10,974; in ham and bacon, Rs. 17,284; in oilman stores, Rs. 51,171; in sugar, Rs. 16,863; in curry stuffs, Rs. 93,430; in fish, dried and salted, Rs. 116,499. But wheat flower shows an increase of Rs. 41,099, and tea of Rs. 64,651.

Grain.—There is a general decline in all descriptions of grain, resulting in a decrease of the revenue therefrom of Rs. 4,569, and in value of Rs. 1,245,737. The following comparative statements of the quantities of rice imported and entered for home consumption during the last three years afford a concise view of the operations in the staple articles of food:—

	Bushels.
Imported in 1873 - - -	5,708,142
„ 1875 - - -	5,276,192
Decrease compared with 1873 -	431,950
Imported in 1874 - - -	5,717,774
„ 1875 - - -	5,276,192
Decrease compared with 1874 -	441,582
Entered for home consumption in 1873	5,718,160
„ „ 1875	5,377,785
Decrease compared with 1873 -	340,375

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	Bushels.
Entered for home consumption in 1874	5,444,395
„ „ 1875	5,377,785
Decrease compared with 1874 -	66,610

Metals and metal-ware:—An increase of Rs. 122,139. Live stock:—Of all kinds there is an increase in quantity and in value of No. 14,518 and Rs. 207,950. Malt liquor:—The decrease in the value of this article is Rs. 98,363; of 264,383 gallons imported only 215,131 gallons were entered for duty.

There is an increase in the import trade with Australia of Rs. 99,731, and with Hong Kong of Rs. 82,359. This results from large arrivals of live stock, wheat flour, and manure from the first-named country, and of silks, sugar, tea, and cigars from the last named. The increases with Italy, Mauritius, and Zanzibar are very trifling. With the Maldives and Lacadives the trade still shows a decline, principally in dried and salted fish, and in rice. This latter article is not the produce of these islands, but is taken there from Chittagong, chiefly to barter for fish, &c., and the excess remaining after such transactions is brought to Colombo and Galle for disposal.

Specie shows an increase of Rs. 2,086,768, which was contributed in the following manner:—

	Rs.	Rs.
From United Kingdom - - -		37,155
„ Australia - - -		965,810
„ British India - - -		1,501,825
„ French India - - -		960
		2,505,750
Deducting decrease—	Rs.	
From France - -	180	
„ Suez - -	417,867	
„ Hong Kong - -	935	
		418,982
Total increase - -		2,086,768

Exports.

Coffee.—Plantation and native show an increase in quantity of 175,655 cwts. and 17,674 cwts. respectively over 1874; but a decrease of 19,931 cwts. and 7,146 cwts. as compared with 1873. The total result, therefore, is an increase in 1875 of 193,329 cwts. over 1874, and a decrease of 27,076 cwts. on the exports of 1873. In spite, however, of the decrease in quantity in 1875, as compared with 1873, the value of both kinds shows an increase of Rs. 2,866,498, the value for the year under review being fixed by the Chamber of Commerce at Rs. 50 for plantation and Rs. 40

for native. The export of this article during the periods mentioned is succinctly stated in the following table :—

——	Plantation.	Native.	Of both kinds.	Value.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Rs.
1875 - -	809,834	114,431	924,266	45,069,020
1874 - -	634,179	96,757	730,937	32,166,517
Increase -	175,655	17,674	193,329	12,902,503
1875 - -	809,834	114,431	924,266	45,069,020
1873 - -	829,765	121,577	951,342	42,202,522
Decrease -	19,931	7,146	27,076	—
Increase -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,866,498

Cinnamon. — Shows a considerable increase both in quantity and value of 274,819 cwts., Rs. 137,365; and 246,256 cwts., Rs. 123,143, as compared with the two preceding years.

Copperah.—As compared with 1873 and 1874 there is a decrease of 26,440 cwts., Rs. 140,604, and 21,341 cwts, Rs. 138,153.

Coir Stuffs.—Similarly a decrease of 5,532 cwts., Rs. 22,267, and 21,168 cwts., Rs. 138,193.

Cocoa-nut Oil. — Compared with 1874 shows a decrease of cwts. 21,223, Rs. 264,909; but compared with 1873 an increase of 9,982 cwts., Rs. 123,539.

Arrack.—The quantity exported in 1875 was 86,759 gallons less than in 1874, and 37,715 gallons less than in 1873, and amounted to only 86,709 gallons, in the following proportions :—

From Colombo, gallons - 1,020
„ Galle „ - 83,689
„ Beruwala „ - 2,000
} Value Rs. 71,769, and 80 cents.

Tobacco.—Manufactured, which is an article of export peculiar to the northern province, shows an increase in quantity of 2,362 cwts. and 1,364 cwts. over 1874 and 1873; but a decrease in value of Rs. 265,549 and Rs. 227,745 respectively.

Imports Exported.

Cotton Goods.—Show an increase in quantity and value of 85 packages, 45,471 pieces, Rs. 335,391 over 1874, and 217 packages, 82,684 pieces, Rs. 511,355 over 1873.

Cotton Twist.—Shows a decrease in quantity and value of 109 packages, Rs. 49,246, and 265 packages, Rs. 120,795 from 1874 and 1873.

Rice. — Shows a decrease of 43,478¼ bushels, Rs. 141,304, as compared with 1874, but an increase of 59,573 bushels, Rs. 193,615 over 1873.

7. *Public Works.*

The total expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 3,808,502, the cost of the establishment being

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Rs. 372,648, or about 10 per cent. on the outlay. In 1874 the expenditure was Rs. 3,614,815, showing an increase in 1875 of Rs. 193,687. The expenditure for 1875 may be classified under the following heads:—

—	Western Province.	North Western Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	Northern Province.	North Central Province.	Central Province.	Total.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Works and Buildings.								
New works and buildings	219,403 94	25,075 78	35,078 12	11,515 68	29,423 25	28,440 12	*400 0* 54,215 54	*400 0* 403,152 43
Alterations and additions to buildings	16,558 31	11,768 55	12,720 52	7,191 46	1,311 85	13,448 46	17,575 48½	80,574 63½
Repairs to buildings	50,248 4	6,965 96	11,523 66	5,703 55	12,419 68	3,352 52	35,169 68	125,373 9
Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals.							*102,946 78*	*102,946 78*
New roads	61,956 7	5,103 53	5,000 0	- - -	38,561 97	- - -	296,778 39	407,399 96
Additions and improvements to roads	29,416 74	*2,648 54* 21,575 4	42,263 15	*8,059 95* 89,610 45½	93,644 4	*5,375 90* 62,343 52	*250 0* 59,483 84	*16,334 39* 389,366 78½
	78,254 61	*30,922 65½*	*33,716 35*	*3,782 5*	*27,247 64*	*4,013 55*	*127,056 47½*	*309,993 30*
Upkeep of roads	326,075 27	73,218 48½	92,683 18	49,015 27	41,045 31	35,691 89	509,514 15	437,243 55½
New bridges	232,575 97	1,412 88	7,614 97	3,588 17	49,234 16	9,560 4	6,089 39	310,073 58
Repair of bridges	25,093 54	3,790 62	2,486 72	4,471 60	2,428 82	392 0	*715 40* 4,005 0	*715 40* 42,578 30
Inland navigation	23,409 49	4,330 15	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27,820 64
Irrigation Works.								
New works	15,003 28	6,591 93	80,679 91	59,870 18½	- - -	76,424 92	- - -	238,570 17½
Upkeep works	809 91	1,938 25	8,730 92	10,056 65½	- - -	- - -	974 09	22,509 82½
Departmental Charges.								
Ferry boats	2,090 53	- - -	2,103 58	60 0	761 29	314 90	- - -	5,330 30
General service	11,651 19	- - -	197 85	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,015 26	13,874 30
Miscellaneous	137,307 79	16,455 62½	5,316 69	4,283 43	15,831 43	543 64	52,248 25	231,986 85½
	98,254 61	*33,571 19½*	*33,716 35*	*16,842 0*	*27,247 64*	*9,389 45*	*231,3386 5½*	*430,359 87*
	1,152,681 2	178,226 80	306,399 27	245,396 45½	284,661 80	230,422 1	1,038,067 7½	3,435,854 43
Establishment	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	372,648 54
								430,359 87
Total Rs.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,808,502 97

The italic figures show the amount of private contribution on account of grant-in-aid roads.

The Queen's houses and their furniture and equipment are reported by the Director of Public Works and the Colonial Storekeeper to be in fair order.

8. *Survey Department.*

The amount realised by the sale of Crown lands in 1875 was less than in either of the two preceding years, in consequence of fewer lots having been brought into the market. The Surveyor-General reports that 17,609 acres were disposed of for Rs. 599,494, or at an average rate of over Rs. 34 an acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amount to Rs. 39,230. Certificates were given for 954 lots, aggregating 2,337 acres, the survey fees on which amounted to Rs. 6,871.

The results of the sales and the details of the lands otherwise alienated from the Crown in the several provinces are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Provinces.	Lots sold or granted at half value.					Lots settled on Certificate and on Grants, &c.			Total Receipts for each Province.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Purchase Amount.	Average Rate per Acre.	Fees.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	
		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Central - -	597	8,638 1 25·37	457,535 74	52 66	15,892 0	144	300 0 24·	864 50	474,292 24
Western - -	949	3,796 1 12·	58,187 17	15 32	10,198 50	699	1,768 2 33·	5,217 50	73,603 17
Eastern - -	728	1,620 3 39·	23,887 90	14 73	4,993 50	7	51 2 7·	125 50	29,006 90
Southern - -	262	952 3 39·	15,262 21	16 1	2,418 50	22	36 2 26·	112 50	17,793 21
Northern - -	78	210 1 12·	4,520 75	21 53	547 0	—	—	—	5,067 75
North-western	239	2,339 3 11·50	40,100 16	17 14	5,181 0	82	180 0 19·50	551 50	45,832 66
North-central -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,853	17,608 3 18·87	599,493 93	34 4	39,230 50	954	2,337 0 29·50	6,871 50	645,595 93
Temple lands showing fees due on the title plans issued - -	—	—	—	—	—	542	34,328 0 30·	21,530 75	—
Fees annually recovered on account of temple land, title plans -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,296 25
Fees for Tracings, copies of plans, and definition of boundaries -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,141 1	3,141 1
Total - -	2,853	17,608 3 18·87	599,493 93	34 4	39,230 50	1,496	36,665 1 19·50	31,543 26	652,033 19

The gross expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 287,467, from which should be deducted for purposes of comparison the following items:—

	Rs.
Chena land surveys - - - -	26937·08
Railway surveys - - - -	9333·87
Irrigation surveys - - - -	21901·83
Miscellaneous works such as surveys of reserved forests and disputed boundaries - -	44571·49

which with some minor items that will be found in the Surveyor-General's Report, amount in all to Rs. 108,664, leaving Rs. 178,803 as the cost of the ordinary work of surveying lands for sale and settlement.

9. *Railway.*

The number of miles open for public traffic in 1875 was 91½, viz., Colombo to Kandy 74½ miles, Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya 17 miles, against an average of 83 miles in 1874.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 2,896,223 or Rs. 470,663 more than the earnings in 1874 Rs. 2,425,560, and the working expenses to Rs. 982,830 as against Rs. 886,845 in 1874. The difference between these figures and those in the returns of the Auditor-General is accounted for by the fact that the latter show the amounts brought to account within the year, and the former the actual amounts of the annual receipts and expenditure. The actual net increase of profits over 1874 was Rs. 374,678.

The number of passengers carried was 858,094 against 708,376 in the previous year, and the tonnage of goods, inclusive of break-

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water materials (18,990 tons) 212,229 tons against 167,975 tons in 1874.

A contract for the construction of a line from Colombo to Morotuwa, a distance of 11½ miles, was let to Mr. Mitchell during the year at Rs. 282,049, exclusive of permanent way and rolling stock, which are provided by Government, and the line is to be open for traffic by February 1877. The cost is to be defrayed out of general revenue.

10. *Legislation.*

The ordinances passed during the year were few and unimportant.

No. 1 is an ordinance to amend the law respecting warehouse warrants.

No. 2 provides for the construction of the railway to Morotuwa.

No. 3 amends the Ordinances 16 and 17 of 1865 in respect of the assessment of certain rates.

No. 4 amends the wharf and warehouse ordinance of 1865.

No. 5 declares the validity of certain instruments executed before district judges, commissioners of requests, and justices of the peace, and certified under the hands, but not under the seals, of those officers.

No. 6, repealing the breakwater ordinance No. 4 of 1874, and providing for the improvement of the Colombo Harbour, was introduced to meet the requirements of the Lords of the Treasury.

No. 7 empowers the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to exempt substances used as manure from payment of toll.

Nos. 8, 9, and 11, are the money bills providing for the supplementary expenditure of 1874 and 1875, and the contingent services of 1876.

No. 10 makes provision for the payment of a special rate of pension to Sir Edward Creasy.

11. *Public Health.*

The year was marked by a severe visitation of cholera, the total number of cases registered in the Island amounting to 3,357, of which 1,906 or 56·77 per cent. terminated fatally. In Colombo there were 721 cases and 421 deaths. An interesting account of the origin and history of the epidemic is contained in the report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

The annexed extracts from the same report furnish the statistics of admissions into the civil and the gaol hospitals, the death rates, the prevailing diseases, and the number of persons vaccinated during the year:—

"Since the year 1869, as I pointed out in my last annual report, the numbers seeking hospital treatment have been steadily increasing. During the year 1875, the total number

of cases treated amounted to 14,258, being an increase of 211 over 1874, and 1,705 over the figures of 1873.

"The death rate during the year was 10·84 per cent. of the cases treated, or ·49 higher than the previous year, and ·66 than 1873.

"The prevailing diseases were the same as in former years:—Fevers, diseases of the lungs, affections of the liver and spleen, diseases of the stomach and bowels, venereal affections, skin diseases, ulcers, &c. The largest number of admissions into hospital has been under the head 'venereal affections'; 216 were admitted, or an increase of 10·47 per cent. over the figures of last year. The death rate is, however, less, being ·44 per cent. for 1875 against ·54 for 1874.

"The number of cases of fever treated amounted during the year to 1,524, with a death rate of 3·47 per cent., showing no material increase over 1874.

"A diminution of 9 per cent. is noticeable in the number of cases admitted for lung disease, but the mortality is higher, being 19·91 per cent. against 18·63 in 1874.

"There have been 244 cases with 18 deaths from diseases of the liver and spleen, showing an increase of 20 over the number of admissions, and of six over the number of deaths.

"The mortality from bowel complaints has been as usual very high. Out of 10,941 cases treated 694, or 35·75 per cent., proved fatal. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there is an increase shown of 1·82 per cent. of cases in the admissions and 2·28 per cent. over the number of deaths.

"The Central and the Western Provinces have contributed the largest number of admissions and deaths under this head.

"The highest mortality was, however, from dropsies. 37·97 per cent. of the cases treated died; but these figures are nearly 2 per cent. lower than those of 1874. 1,091 cases appear under the head of 'skin diseases,' the Northern Province contributing the largest share.

"The death rate under this head is as small as last year, being 2·47 per cent.

"Although the number of cases admitted for abscesses and ulcers shows a diminution of 1·16 per cent. from the figures in the previous return, there has been, I regret to observe, an increase in the mortality; it being for 1875, 4·14 against 2·1 in 1874.

"Wounds and injuries show no material augmentation either as regards admissions or deaths.

"The return marked A.V. clearly shows how the Malabar element tends to increase the mortality in our hospitals. The Malabars, as distinguished from other races, have had a death rate of 19·03 per cent., while that of the latter has only been 7·46 per cent. But in the number of Malabars admitted during the year 1875, there has been a decrease of 152, or 3 per cent., as compared with 1874, the death rate, however, being ·44 higher.

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"As frequently pointed out by my predecessor, the Malabar Cooly has a great aversion to hospital treatment, and in consequence he seeks admission at a very advanced stage of disease, and often in a moribund condition, increasing enormously our total mortality.

"The number of sick treated in the gaol hospitals amounted to 3,930 with 109 deaths, or 2·77 per cent. of the number treated, indicating an increase over both the number of cases and deaths of the previous year.

"Cholera, which carried off twenty-two prisoners in the Northern, six in the Western, one in the Southern, and one in the Central Province, contributes towards the excess in the mortality, and were it not for this, the death rate of the year 1875 would have been almost on a par with that of the previous year. But, even including the deaths from cholera, the mortality 2·77 per cent. contrasts very favourably with that of the years 1871 and 1872, when it was as high as 6·8 and 5·05 per cent. respectively.

"The number of persons vaccinated during the year 1875, as per return G.I., amounted to 77,082, showing a decrease of 199 when compared with the figures of the previous year, which can be accounted for by the employment of vaccinators for cholera duties, and the consequent stopping of vaccination during the prevalence of the disease in the Island. Of the above number 56,919 have been discharged with satisfactory marks, 5,960 failed, and the result of 14,203 could not be ascertained, as the subjects failed to present themselves for examination."

12. *Education.*

Fair progress has been made both as regards the Government and the grant-in-aid schools. 40 new Government schools were opened during the year and seven closed, the number at the close of the year being 276, which were attended by 12,776 pupils, the average attendance being 9,334 as against 243 schools, 11,719 pupils, and an average attendance of 8,829 in 1874. The increase being therefore 33 schools, 1,057 pupils, and 505 in daily attendance. The cost to the Government for the year of the education given in these schools was at the rate of Rs. 13·15 a head.

One hundred new schools were registered for grants-in-aid during the year, the total number presented for grants being 654, the number of children receiving instruction in these schools being 41,343, and the number examined under the system of payments by results or grants-in-aid 18,694, showing an increase as compared with 1874 of 59 schools, and 5,784 children receiving instruction.

On the whole, therefore, taking the two classes together, there was an increase of 92 schools and 6,841 children, the numbers for the respective years being 930 schools with 54,119 scholars, and 838 schools with 47,278 scholars.

The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 352,848, against Rs. 318,851 in 1874.

A considerable portion of the increase was expended on grant-in-aid schools, the grants obtained exceeding those of 1874 by Rs. 13,479. It is gratifying to note that while a consideration of these figures discloses how much remains to be done before the advantages of education are brought home to the general mass of the population, which numbered 2,405,287 by the census of 1871, a comparison of them with those of 1869 affords most satisfactory evidence of the great strides that have been made in the interval, especially in the development of the grant-in-aid system. The subjoined table gives the results of the two years :—

	1869.	1875.
Number of Government schools	120	276
Number of pupils in Government schools	7,156	12,776
Number of grant schools	20	654
Number of pupils in grant schools	1,595	40,279
Amount of grants	Rs. 11,204	Rs. 115,760
Total expenditure on education	Rs. 164,669	Rs. 352,848

A sum of Rs. 22,691 was received by way of fees during the year.

The following tables show the number of children on the list, the daily attendance in the several classes, and the cost per head of the education in the Government and grant-in-aid schools respectively.

Government Schools.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Cost per head.
				Rs. cts.
English boys' schools	12	890	804	62 66
English girls' schools	4	304	234	52 45
Anglo-vernacular boys' schools	33	1,644	1,297	12 99
Anglo-vernacular girls' schools	7	199	144	19 1
Vernacular boys' schools	191	8,572	6,088	6 93
Vernacular girls' schools	29	1,167	767	5 99

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Grant-in-aid-Schools.

—	Number of Schools.	Number of Children examined.	Total Number of Children on List.	Amount of Grants.	Average per head of Children examined.	Average per head of total Number in the School.
				Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
English schools -	56	{ 3,062 / *1,423 }	4,976	30,427 65†	9 93	6 11
Anglo-vernacular -	85	2,410	5,016	15,042 40	6 24	2 99
Vernacular - -	484	13,222	30,285	72,727 0	5 50	2 40

* Number examined in vernacular literature.
† This amount includes the grants paid for passes in vernacular literature.

The amounts of grants received by the several missions are shown in the subjoined table :—

—	English	Anglo-vernacular.	Vernacular.	(C.) Schools.	Total.	Amount of Grants.
						Rs. cts.
American - -	1	13	89	9	112	20,074 07
Baptist - -	1	7	28	—	36	4,281 85
Church of England (C. M. S.) - -	6	29	96	9	140	17,552 31
Church of England (S. P. G.) -	13	8	38	9	68	13,378 32
Presbyterian -	—	—	2	—	2	171 80
Private - -	2	3	26	—	31	8,606 20
Roman Catholic -	21	3	117	1	142	35,445 84
Wesleyan - -	12	22	88	1	123	20,745 28
	56	85	484	29	654	120,255 67

This gives Rs. 183·87 as the average grant per school. In 1874 the average of 595 schools was Rs. 176·40.

Prefixed to the Blue Book returns will be found a table giving a statistical view of the progress of the Colony for the years 1822 to 1875 inclusive, and an abstract of the principal statistical results for the years 1874 and 1875.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. GREGORY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

HONG KONG.

No. 6.

Governor Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Hong Kong,
August 24, 1876.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit the duplicate Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1875.

1. Nothing has occurred during the year now reported upon to detract from the satisfactory report transmitted by the Colonial Secretary for the year 1874.

Taxes, Duties, Fees, &c.

2. There have been no alterations under these heads calling for notice. Any changes have been in the direction of remission of charges.

Revenue.

3. There has been a net increase of 8,710*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* as compared with the preceding year.

Expenditure.

4. There has been a decrease to the extent of 11,060*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* during the same period.

Public Debt.

There is none.

Public Works.

5. The return of Public Works at page 36 will show a most creditable amount of valuable public work has been completed during the year, at a cost of 30,867*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

Public Buildings.

6. The nature of the climate and the destructive ravages of white ants render monthly inspections (which are regularly made) necessary, and all defects are immediately made good.

Legislation.

7. The Ordinances passed have been so fully reported upon during the year, that comment upon them is unnecessary. Several of them have been directed to the regulation of coolie emigration, and the prevention of abuses connected with it. They have been successful in their object.

Civil Establishment.

8. There have been no material changes, and those which have occurred have been reported from time to time.

Population.

9. The total population numbers 121,985 persons, and is on the increase.

Prisons.

10. The gaol is a model of cleanliness and good order, and though susceptible of various improvements, fully meets the requirements of the Colony.

Crime has greatly decreased, and is generally of a trivial kind, and seldom undetected.

The number of prisoners has decreased 50 per cent. within three years. A perusal of the statistical table at page 168 will prove interesting.

Post Office.

11. Various postal changes have taken place, all for the better, and the general management of the department leaves nothing to be desired.

The report of the Postmaster-General details the improvements which have been effected.

Education.

12. I am unwilling to detract from the interest of the report of the Inspector of Schools by commenting upon it. The Central or Government School and the various denominational schools are silently but surely leavening the surrounding mass of ignorance and superstition.

Shipping.

13. The Harbour-master's report is full of interest to those connected with the commerce of this Colony. The foreign and Chinese shipping entering the harbour in 1875 has exceeded that of 1874 by 412,672 registered tons.

Of this increase, 68·65 per cent. is due to vessels under the British flag.

14. The trade with Australia has greatly increased, and a regular line of steamers has taken the place of sailing vessels.

Of the large per-centage of steam over sailing vessels, 77 per cent. is due to British shipping.

15. *Emigration,*

which forms an important item in the shipping trade of this Colony, shows an increase of 51 per cent. over the previous year. Queensland alone took 8,325 emigrants, and there is every prospect of a steady increase.

Police.

16. The police force, composed of Europeans, Sikhs, and Chinese, continues to maintain its high character for efficiency, and the introduction of Chinese as a component part of it has proved eminently successful.

17. The hospital is conducted as well as it can be in a temporary and unsuitable building, pending the erection of a new one.

18. The general health of the Colony has been good, and that of the troops especially so.

General Remarks.

19. A vast amount of material improvement has been effected during the year.

Sanitary improvements have been progressing.

The drainage and sewage have, at considerable cost, been cleansed, flushed, and improved; new drains constructed, and many which had been choked and stagnant for years put into working order, resulting in the improved health of the whole community.

20. A large extent of road and streets have been re-made, and side channels to carry off the floods of rain constructed.

Many miles of mountain path have been made.

21. The public gardens have been enlarged and improved, and will now compare favourably with any place of recreation in the East.

22. Trees have been extensively planted on the hitherto barren waste lands.

23. Justice is firmly and fairly administered.

The Chinese population are docile and orderly, having full confidence in the impartial administration of the laws.

24. The Colony is well served by its public officers, and I could not report of its condition and progress in the satisfactory manner I now do, if I had not received their efficient and cordial support.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 41.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Annual Report on the state of the Government Schools in Hong Kong for the year 1875, is published for general information.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong,
February 9, 1876.

HONG KONG. SIR, Hong Kong, February 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the Blue Book Returns and the Annual Report on Education for 1875.

2. The number of scholars attending schools subject to Government supervision was 2,606. This is an advance over 1874, but as it amounts only to about 2 per cent., it is not so marked as in some previous years. This is partly accounted for by the fact that no addition was made to the number of schools. There was also a falling off, amounting to 3½ per cent., in the native schools which are supported by Government. The causes of this will appear when the state of certain of these is taken into consideration. In all other cases there was an increase; and the total deficiency, taking all the Government schools together, amounts to only *four* scholars, that is, 1,927 as against 1,931.

3. Any deficiency in actual numbers was more than compensated for by the regularity of the attendance, the minimum in this respect being much higher than in previous years. The tables appended to this Report give the fullest particulars under this heading, and a reference to them will prevent the necessity of entering on a series of tedious details. They have been compiled with the view of supplying all the information about the schools which was thought likely to be desired.

4. The native schools supported by Government are 16 in number, and were attended by 1,016 scholars, being a decrease of 38 as compared with the previous years. This was owing to a change of four of the masters, one being dismissed, one permitted to resign, and two having to retire on account of bad health. To supply three of the vacancies, a public examination of candidates was held early in the year. Upwards of 30 masters presented themselves, and the three best got the appointments.

5. The one who was appointed to Tang-lung Chau failed to attract scholars to the school. It was, in fact, almost deserted, there being sometimes only half a dozen present. This was not owing to any fault of the master's, but simply because the people in the neighbourhood had their own ideas as to his qualifications for teaching their children. This is a feature in connexion with these schools which often manifests itself. All the trouble taken to get a good master is often labour in vain; and the more ignorant the people are, the more unwavering is their faith in their own competence to decide on the new man's fitness or unfituess. In the present case, the master's health failed towards the end of the year, and he had to resign. His successor, although considerably his inferior, is yet doing what he failed to do. He is attracting scholars to the school, and there will soon be as many as could be expected in this once populous but now very sparsely inhabited locality.

6. Twelve years ago, the two schools at this place were very flourishing, but event after event occurred to withdraw the people elsewhere. Two large fires dealt the first blow. Then, the boat people were relegated to Causeway Bay; and now the houses in

the Bazaar are nearly all untenanted. The school children come principally from the various clusters of houses which lie scattered between Wán-tsai Gap and the temple at Tang-lung Chau. The boat people have never forgiven their being sent from their former rendezvous, and they show their resentment by depriving us of the opportunity of educating their children. Incredible as it sounds, many of the people think they are conferring a favour on the Government by allowing their children to attend the schools.

7. In the case of Tái Wong Kung, the master who was dismissed contrived to elicit a good deal of sympathy from the parents of the scholars,—another remarkable feature, for the man was guilty of the grossest misconduct, and nobody dreamt of saying otherwise. Still, he was a good master, they said, and they wanted him continued. This could not be thought of, and the result is that they too are displaying a little resentment; but, in this case, it is likely to be short lived, as the superiority of the present master is beyond all cavil.

8. The appointment to the school in Battery Road was successful in every way, and was so from the first, although it was feared that there would be a falling off at the start, so difficult is it to calculate beforehand what will be the effect of a change of master.

9. The fourth vacancy occurred at Wán-tsai. The master, who lived in a perpetual dread of robbers, could never be prevailed upon to open the windows of his own quarters, and, as soon as school was dismissed, the whole premises were religiously shut up and barricaded. The consequence was that his health gave way, and the school suffered much in consequence. He retired in April. His place has been taken by a master who is rapidly recovering the ground which was lost, and who will soon make the Wán-tsai school what he previously made the one at Stanley, the best of the class to which it belongs. The taste, too, which he is displaying in cultivating the ground within the school enclosure is worthy of all commendation. From being a place which one was almost ashamed of, it has become the pride and the talk of the neighbourhood.

10. The school at Aberdeen, in addition to its other difficulties, the iteration of which is unnecessary, had this time to contend with sickness. The master had repeated attacks of fever, and it took much persuasion to induce him to return, after his last and very serious illness. The village, in spite of all that has been done to it, is little better than a swamp. The exhalations which arise from the heated mud, in breezeless summers like the last, can only produce one result. Sickness interfered much also with the school at Sháu-kí Wán. The building had an unenviable notoriety while it was occupied by the police, but, until last year, there had been no cause for complaint since it became a schoolhouse. It stands on the highest ground in the village, and is admirably ventilated; but in front there is a long stretch of muddy beach at low water, from which miasma cannot fail to exude under a broiling sun. A denser vegetation, both here and at Aberdeen, would go far to counteract these evil influences.

11. In addition to geography introduced into all the schools in 1873, the first three books of the School Book Committee's series came into use last year, with highly satisfactory results. The new subjects were, as a rule, well taught, without any injury to the ordinary Chinese lessons. Arithmetic, which was referred to last year, was not adopted for two reasons; first, because time could not be found for the compilation of a suitable Chinese text book; and, secondly, because even if it had been ready, there was sufficient innovation for one year without it. It will not be lost sight of, and when opportunity offers, it also will find its appropriate place in the schools.

12. The other native schools, 13 in number and principally on the Kowloon side, which receive a monthly contribution towards the masters' salaries, remain very much as they were. The number of scholars was greater than in 1874, and the attendance was very much more regular. The new books just spoken of are gradually making way among them too; and five or six years hence perhaps, with patience and perseverance, these schools may do for the outlying places in which they are situated what the Government schools, ordinarily so called, are doing in more favoured localities.

13. In spite of defective accommodation and other drawbacks, the Central School is steadily progressing. The total number under tuition was 556, and the average daily attendance for the year was 379. The corresponding numbers for 1874 were 528 and 347 respectively. Taking month by month, the average number on the books was 411, as against 369 for the previous year.

14. Nothing occurred during the year which requires any special mention. The school, as regards both masters and scholars, was wonderfully exempt from sickness and other causes of absence. There was consequently the less to interfere with the even tenor of daily duty. Scarcely any year has been so favourable to the school in this respect as 1875.

15. Remarks on this school might have ended here but for the discussion which educational matters have lately elicited. It will, therefore, not be out of place to give some idea of what the school is doing. This can be best tested by the examinations, but this Report would be overloaded with documents, if all the examination papers and the results connected with nine English and five Chinese classes were incorporated in it. A selection must therefore be made, and this will be found in the second appendix, which contains the papers set to the first class, and the marks in each subject gained by every scholar in it. The names only are omittted.

16. The examination papers and the results lie on the table of the examination hall, and are open to inspection at all times. The written answers given by the first class are also preserved for 12 months, and are equally open to the public for perusal. The examinations, which are a very laborious work, occupy from eight to ten days, at the rate of two papers to each class a day. They are conducted by the masters in committee. The result more

than counterbalances the exertion required, because we are able to fix exactly the status of each boy in the school in every subject which he has been taught during the year.

17. The subjects of examination comprise the whole work of the year. This is often attended with inconvenience, on account of the frequent promotions which have to be made as vacancies occur. It is hard on a boy to be examined on the work of a class in which he has been for only a few months, but this difficulty cannot be overcome, until the school's great drawback, short attendance, has been removed.

18. This, in most instances, accounts for the comparatively small number of marks gained by boys towards the end of each list. It not infrequently happens that a boy, who would have been among the first in his old class, is among the last in his new one; but in such cases, promotion has to be taken as a prize, and this practically overcomes the difficulty, for the boys think a great deal of promotion to a higher class.

19. The masters, too, would be glad of more permanence in the classes, in order to give a fair test of what they had done during the year. In the higher branches especially, chemistry and algebra for instance, it often happens, at the end of the year, that two thirds of the scholars in the class were not in it when the course of lessons was commenced. This is very discouraging, but it will work its own cure by and by. In the meantime, we must be content to make the best of things as they are. This, indeed, has been the guiding principle in everything connected with this and the other schools. Preconceived notions formed elsewhere cannot be bodily transplanted here; and there will be unfailing disappointment, if the circumstances in which the schoolmaster finds himself are not allowed to make those modifications of action and of opinion which they unceasingly call for. This does not imply a surrender to circumstances, nor is it inconsistent with a high aim and a steady endeavour towards it.

20. The Chinese class for Europeans and other nationalities except Chinese is now beginning to give very satisfactory results. Several of the papers were remarkably well done, and in the case of the first prizeman, the translation into Chinese was given in the Chinese character throughout. This is the first time since the establishment of the class that any such progress has been reached. The class consisted, at the time of examination, of 50 scholars, and the average for the year was 59. These are divided into three sections. The master received his training at the Central School. The class is examined weekly by three of the English masters, an arrangement which could not fail to secure attention on the part of both master and scholars.

21. It were much to be wished that the school hours could be shortened. They would be long in any climate, and they are especially so here. This point has had much anxious consideration for many years, but it is not possible to make the day shorter than eight hours, without seriously interfering with the progress

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of the school. Were there but one language to be taught, half the time would be ample, but with two, the case is different. The aim is to put both languages, English and Chinese, on a footing of perfect equality, as far as that is possible, and not sacrifice the one to the other. At first, the Chinese would have been glad to throw their own language overboard, but this could not be listened to. The result would have tended to denationalization and the production of a tribe of smatterers utterly useless for interpretation, or, for that matter, for anything else. It took much persistence for many years to overcome this reluctance to learning Chinese, but such a thing is never heard of now. Every scholar in the school, one or two of the youngest excepted, has his four hours a day at English and four at Chinese.

22. One very important matter calls for special attention, and that is the separation of the offices of Head Master and Inspector of Schools. It has become impossible for one man to discharge efficiently the duties of both. The Head Master of a school of upwards of 400 boys has quite enough to occupy his time and attention within his own domain. The present plan of conjoining the offices tells especially against the school towards the close of the year, when every master should be occupied with the work of revision, in preparation for the forthcoming examinations. Last year, the Head Master did not teach an hour during the month of December, from having then to attend to his other duties as Inspector of Schools. In this other sphere, also, there is now ample scope for one man's energies. We have reached a period when the dogged conservatism of the past is melting away. The masters show a disposition to follow where they are led; but this implies the devotion of much time and attention on the part of their leader.

23. There is, it is to be hoped, no necessity for re-stating the case against the suitability of the present building. All that can be said on this point has been said already, and the increased attendance now reported on gives no excuse for modifying a single expression made use of last year; but, since then, the first instalment of the cost has been placed on the Estimates, which implies that it will not be necessary to refer to the matter much longer.

24. The grant-in-aid schools are still nine in number. The manager of the Baxter schools opened a new one in T'ái-p'ing Shán, but the average attendance not reaching the required point, it and the Sai Ying-p'ún school were grouped together and examined accordingly.

25. The Basel Mission Girls' School did more than sustain its previous reputation. Forty-five scholars were examined, and although eight of these failed, it has to be remembered that all the six standards were taken, and consequently a greater range of subjects was included. In reading, writing (from dictation), geography, and history remarkable proficiency was displayed. Arithmetic was weak, as compared with these; but when one

thinks of Chinese girls working sums as far on as vulgar and decimal fractions, the result reached is highly creditable. It would be fortunate for the Colony, if it had more schools of this description. Memory is not cultivated in this school at the expense of the other faculties. The girls are taught intelligently on approved methods, and they show the effects of it in the intelligent way in which they do all their work.

26. The three Baxter schools sent up 72 girls for examination, of whom 59 passed. The highest standard taken was the fifth. These schools are ranked in Class I., which comprises those in which a Chinese education is given. The manager is anxious to have them in the same class as the Basel Mission School, where a European education is given in the Chinese language, and no doubt he will soon be able to have them there. The great obstacle at present is the want of qualified teachers, and the increased expenditure which a change would involve. In the meantime, it is a question deserving his best attention whether it would not be better to concentrate his efforts rather than extend them. One good school in Class III. would be worth half a dozen in Class I., as regards both the religious and secular portions of the education; and he has the means of accomplishing that. This, however, is merely a suggestion, and may be taken by him for what it is worth.

27. The London Mission School at Wán-tsai continues to maintain its high position. The master does his work very thoroughly. Out of 50 scholars presented only six failed. In reading, writing (from dictation), composition, and geography, the school is very strong; and from the accuracy with which the boys explained what they had read, a high estimate could be formed of the master's carefulness and ability. The T'ái-p'ing Shán school was very unfortunate. At the end of the first six months, the teacher had to be dismissed for neglect of duty. It would be wrong, therefore, to attribute the great falling off to the present master. Of the 47 scholars presented 18 failed. In spite of this, there were sufficient indications of the present teacher's ability to lead to the belief that this year there will be a very different state of affairs. Great and much needed improvements were made in the two schoolrooms in the beginning of last year, but the sanitary arrangements still require the manager's best attention, and modern desks and forms should replace, as soon as possible, the Chinese tables, which occupy by far too much of the present limited space.

28. It is very difficult to define the exact position of St. Saviour's day school. In consequence of a complete change in the management, a request to have the school examined in the middle of November, instead of at the usual time, was complied with on certain conditions. In consequence of this, the school was deprived of more than a month of its most valuable time. The results now to be stated must, therefore, be viewed in the light of this explanation. Of the 54 scholars found eligible for examination, 33 passed and 21 failed, and of the 33 who passed, 15 had to depend for their

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success on their handwriting, which under certain circumstances is allowed to count as one of the subjects of a standard. The school took in all the six standards, but only two scholars were examined in the fifth and one in the sixth. The reading was very good, geography was good, grammar was fair, writing (from dictation) was weak, and arithmetic was very weak indeed. It is but justice to the late teacher to add that the partial assistance which he received, necessitated his teaching the arithmetic of five of the standards himself, and that a week before the examination one of his assistants was withdrawn.

29. It is gratifying to be able to report that St. Stephen's church school, which was reported on so unfavourably last year, has succeeded in more than regaining its original position. The new master had grasped the grant-in-aid scheme fully, as is proved by the fact that out of 49 who were presented only four failed. In two subjects only, writing (from dictation) and composition, was the school inferior to the London Mission School at Wán-tsai. In all other respects St. Stephen's holds at present the first place among the schools of its own class.

30. Victoria Boys' School, which is the only undenominational school in receipt of a grant-in-aid, presented 29 scholars for examination in the first four standards. There were 11 failures. The school belongs to the same class as St. Saviour's, namely, Class IV. (schools in which a European education is given in any European language); and of the two, it holds the higher place in all respects, with the single exception of reading. The weakest point in the school is arithmetic, to which the attention of all concerned is specially requested. The sums given at these examinations are exceedingly simple, being intended to test the scholars' knowledge of the science rather than their accuracy in the manipulation of an array of figures.

31. Looking simply at the per-centage of scholars who passed, these nine schools may be thus arranged:—

1.	St. Stephen's Church School	92 per cent.
2.	London Mission School (Wán-tsai)	88 „
3.	Baxter School (T'ái-p'ing Shán)	86 „
4.	Baxter School (Sai Ying-p'ún)	83 „
5.	Basel Mission Girls' School	82 „
6.	Baxter School (Staunton Street)	77 „
7.	St. Saviour's Day School	62 „
8.	Victoria Boys' School	62 „
9.	London Mission School (T'ái-p'ing Shán)	62 „

Taking all the 346 scholars sent up by these schools, 265 passed and 81 failed. In other words, the total per-centage of passes amounted to 77 per cent. This has reference solely to passes in the standards. The per-centage of passes in the various subjects taught in these schools will be found in Table XI., where the basis of a just comparison of the merits of the schools may be obtained. Managers will do well to give it their best considera-

tion, as by it they will be able to know the direction in which their strong and their weak points lie.

32. The last subject for consideration is the School Book Committee's series. Four books have now been completed, namely, the Primer, and Books I., II., and III. of the series. The Committee, without dissolving, intend to pause here for the present, until the test of actual experience has been fairly applied. It is highly probable that a second edition of the books already published will be prepared before new ground is broken. In addition to reading books, manuals of arithmetic, geography, and history are very much wanted, but as these require greater unity of design it is necessary that they should be compiled by individual members rather than by each member of the Committee contributing his quota; and this involves a greater expenditure of time than any member can at present possibly devote to such a purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK STEWART,
Inspector of Schools.

The Hon. J. Gardiner Austin,
Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.

No. 59.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Report of the Harbour-master, with returns annexed, for the year 1875, is published for general information.

By Command,

(Signed) J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hong Kong, March 17, 1876.

Harbour Department, Hong Kong,
February 15, 1876.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Annual Returns of this Department connected with the trade, &c. of the Colony for the year ending the 31st December 1875.

Shipping.

2. The grand total of all vessels, foreign and Chinese, arriving in Hong Kong during the year under review, has been 587 vessels, and 412,672 registered tons in excess of the arrivals in 1874. This is a more satisfactory condition of things than I was able to give in my last Annual Report, which showed a large falling off of tonnage as compared with the year 1873. This increase of vessels includes the junk trade, but as that trade will be dealt with under its proper heading, the remarks under the head shipping will refer only to cargoes carried in European and American built vessels, including the trade in such vessels as are owned by the Chinese Merchants' Company.

3. Of the arrivals at this port in European and American built ships, steam as well as sailing, there is a total increase of 418

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vessels, and 412,509 tons. Of this increase, 68·65 per cent. of vessels and 76·6 per cent. of tons is due to vessels under the British flag; 11 per cent. of vessels, and 8 per cent. of tons to vessels under the French flag; 6·18 per cent. of vessels and 5·82 per cent. of tons to vessels under the Chinese flag; 6 per cent. of vessels and 4 per cent. of tons to vessels under the German flag; the remaining increase is distributed in small proportions over the vessels of other nations.

4. Although the numbers of vessels have largely increased, the grand total of increase in tonnage is but slightly more than the total increase of tonnage in foreign bottoms only. This is caused by the reduced sizes of the junks which now frequent the Colony.

5. The tonnage in vessels under the United States flag, although showing a decrease on what it was in 1874, is not really so in fact. Before light dues were collected, the gross tonnage of the Pacific Mail Company's ships were included in the returns, but since April last these ships have the measurements of engine room spaces, &c. deducted, bringing them on the same footing as vessels of other nations with regard to their light dues, and this reduced tonnage is inserted in the present returns.

6. The only sensible decrease is in vessels under the Peruvian and Siamese flags, there having been 15 fewer vessels in the former instance and 19 fewer vessels in the latter instance arrived in 1875, than entered the Colony in 1874.

7. Of the countries whence the vessels included in this return have arrived, there have been entered 26 vessels having a tonnage of 19,394 tons more from the Australasian colonies than came here in 1874. The trade between this and the coast of China and Formosa has largely increased, 188,874 tons having been entered in 1875, more than was the case in the previous year; and, it may reasonably be expected that the intended opening of the port of Hoi How in Hainan will lead to a still further increase. The trade with Cochin China has improved to the extent 98,563 tons. With the continent of Europe trade has slightly improved, while that with Great Britain shows an increase of 35,891 tons. The trade with Siam has increased by 50 vessels, and 38,034 tons, the increase being conveyed in vessels other than Siamese. With regard to the trade between this and India, there is a decrease of 13,647 tons.

8. The trade with the Australasian colonies has much improved since the steamers of the Eastern and Australian Mail Steamship Company have regularly established their line, and these have been largely supplemented by occasional vessels leaving this for Cooktown in the northern extreme of Queensland. This trade, hitherto conducted by sailing vessels, will soon be wholly in the hands of steamship owners, the navigation of the passages to and from Australia not offering many impediments to their safety.

9. Of the 3,562,774 tons of shipping entered in the books of this office during the year, 45·2 per cent. arrived in junks, 43·7 per cent. in steamers, and 11·1 per cent. in European and American built sailing vessels.

10. Excluding the junk trade, it will be found that 1,951,855 tons of registered shipping arrived in vessels other than Chinese built, 79·84 per cent. of which was brought by steam vessels, and the remaining 20.16 per cent. by sailing vessels of all nations. Of this large per-centage of steam over sailing ships, 77·77 per cent. is due to British shipping, 9·60 per cent. to French, 3·81 per cent. to German, and the remainder to vessels under other flags.

11. Large as the proportion of steam shipping is over sailing shipping, it is much greater in fact, as the steamships of the present day carry so much more weight than their registered tonnage gives them credit for; while sailing vessels do not carry much cargo over and above their registered tonnage.

12. On the 16th April 1875, the light on Cape d'Aguilar was first lit; it is a first order light, and was seen from the deck of H.M.S. "Hornet" at a distance of 23 miles. Through the kindness of Commodore Parish, R.N., the Surveyor-General and the officers of this Department were enabled to verify the distances at which Cape d'Aguilar and also Green Island lights could be seen; the latter is a fourth order light and was distinctly seen at a distance of 11 miles. Many captains have testified to the value of the two lights, and when Cape Collinson light is exhibited, which it will be shortly, the approaches to Hong Kong will be distinguishable at all hours and in all weather. Cape Collinson would have been lit long since, but that through some mismanagement a part of the apparatus was sent to the Cape of Good Hope.

13. It is satisfactory to report that but one typhoon (south-eastern edge) passed near the Colony in 1875. This was on the 31st May last, and from the sheltered position of the harbour very little damage was done afloat. Macao and the Canton River felt the full force of the storm, and there is one sad shipwreck, that of the "Poyang," to record, with the loss of many lives near Macao.

Junk Trade.

14. There is an increase in the numbers of junks frequenting the port from places on the coast, but there is a decrease on the tonnage, showing that a smaller kind of craft is being used. The junk trade with Macao has decreased by 22,889 tons and 103 vessels. Probably a goodly proportion of the cargoes that would otherwise have been conveyed in native vessels has found its way here in the daily steamers. Macao suffered from two typhoons in two successive years, losing a large number of junks, which have not been and probably never will be replaced.

15. Applications have been made to run steam launches between this place and Namtao, a city on the left or east bank of the Canton River about 27 miles from Hong Kong. Although the proposal has been prominently brought to the notice of the Chinese authorities, as yet permission to run a foreign built boat into a non-consular port has not been granted.

Emigration.

16. There has been an increase of 51 per cent. in the emigration of Chinese from Hong Kong in 1875 over 1874. The discovery of gold in the north of Queensland has led to a large emigration of Chinese to Cooktown, 8,325 persons having gone to that newly established port.

17. There has also been an increase during the year of 5,535 Chinese to the Straits Settlements and of 3,180 Chinese to California.

18. Many of the Chinese who left for Cooktown have returned, some of them discontented with the hardships which usually accompany the gold digger; while others have come back having been successful, and, as the voyage is an easy and a quick one, they have come to spend their new year holiday in their native country.

19. It is impossible to say how much gold has been brought from Cooktown, as the Chinese keep the gold in their own possession rather than place it in the hands of the captain and pay a small freight for its security.

20. During a short visit that I paid to Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, during the last summer, I was greatly interested in ascertaining how much or how little Chinese had gained by emigrating. In Melbourne and Sydney, every one admitted the persevering industry and sobriety of the Chinese, and the general cry was for Chinese labour, but no one seemed disposed to import it. Trades unionism amongst the European artizans and servants tends in a great measure to keep Chinese labour out of the field.

21. I observed but few Chinese employed in conjunction with Europeans. Chinese were chiefly working on their own account, keeping shops, cultivating and selling vegetables; and in the towns they appeared to thrive and make money.

22. A visit to Ballarat, Creswick, Clunes, and their neighbouring gold fields, enabled me to see the patience of the Chinese to its fullest extent. I found these people working in gangs of four or five, digging, washing, all at hard solid labour, working while it was daylight and having nothing but the most miserable hut, neither wind nor water-tight, to retire to for the night. The earnings of these men averaged about 3*l.* sterling a month each. The fields on which they are allowed to seek for gold have generally been worked over twice or three times and have ultimately been deserted by European diggers, and it is the latter's refuse that Chinese are content to take. Chinese would be much better paid, housed, and fed as farm labourers, but many of them seemed to prefer the chance of finding something good and becoming rich more quickly than a labourer's savings will permit of.

23. In newly discovered gold fields, a greater amount of success attends the digger's labour, but even there the Chinaman is not allowed to come near when the European thinks he will

get gold. The Chinaman's secret of success is patience and perseverance combined with the strictest sobriety. Cooktown, which has sprung into existence since the discovery of gold in its neighbourhood, is still a town of wood and canvas. Here the Chinaman is seen to great perfection. He owns some of the principal shops in the place, and by his attention to business, and care of his money when he has made it, he is amongst the most wealthy in the place. Chinese in North Queensland have many greater advantages than Europeans. The climate is better adapted to the former than to the latter, and they can work throughout the year, while Europeans are unable to do so.

24. Female emigration to Penang and Singapore has increased by 110·69 per cent., and out of 15,158 Chinese despatched hence to the Straits Settlements, nearly 14 per cent. were females.

25. Out of 19,168 emigrants to California, scarcely 2 per cent. are females. There are varied opinions as to whether the partial prohibition placed on the importation of Chinese females into the United States is a politic one. Doubtless the influx of a large number of unmarried women into a country is likely to be attended by highly immoral results, but with people having an intimate knowledge of the Chinese character, it is a question whether it is not better not to disturb female emigration than to prohibit it, the result of the latter being much more horrible and disgusting than one likes to dwell on.

Registry of Shipping.

26. The usual average work has been done in this branch of the Department. The British Registry of Shipping at Shanghai has not been sufficiently long established to affect the registry of ships here.

Marine Magistrate's Court.

27. There is an increase on the cases tried in this court in 1875 over 1874. None of the cases were of a serious nature.

Examinations for the posts of Masters and Mates, under Ordinance No. 17 of 1860.

28. Of 59 applicants for examination, 64·5 per cent. obtained certificates, 35·5 per cent. being unsuccessful.

Marine Courts, under Ordinance No. 11 of 1860.

29. There have been five courts held during the year. The "Viking," official number 71,662, grounded on the Bombay shoal in the China Sea, was got off, and came to Hong Kong. The "Poyang," official number 50,661, lost during a typhoon near Macao, in May last. The "Zambesi," official number 68,413, in collision with a junk. The "Deerhound," official number 60,508, lost in the China Sea, in latitude 10° 41′ North and longitude 114° 30′ East. The "Sunda," official number 54,737, struck a sunken rock about a mile and a half North of Turnabout Island

Hong Kong.

and was beeched at Station Island, Haitan Strait. The "Sunda" was ultimately brought to Hong Kong.

Seamen.

30. 6,654 seamen were shipped, and 6,741 were discharged in 1875, being an excess of 13·1 per cent. in the first and 14·2 per cent. in the latter instance, of the shipping and discharging of seamen in 1874.

I have, &c.
H. G. Thomsett, R.N.,
Harbour-master, &c.

The Hon. J. Gardiner Austin,
Colonial Secretary,
Hong Kong.

No. 32.

Government Notification.

The following report from the Captain Superintendent of Police for the year 1875, is published for general information.

By Command,
J. Gardiner Austin,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong,
February 5, 1876.

Sir, Victoria, Hong Kong, January 18, 1876.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the annual police report, statistics for the Blue Book, and returns of crime for the year 1875.

2. A decrease of crime to the extent of 4·89 per cent. is shown on all cases reported; an increase of 19·74 per cent. on serious crime, and a diminution of 11·11 per cent. on minor offences.

3. Two cases of murder occurred, for one of which, at Ap-li-chau, a Chinaman was sentenced to death, but this penalty was commuted to penal servitude for life. The second case was of a most aggravated nature, as there is every reason to suppose that the victim was murdered from motives of vengeance for the previous conviction for another offence of the supposed murderer, but that in the darkness of the night a woman other than the one intended was killed. A Chinaman was apprehended within a few hours after the deed had been committed, but from the peculiar circumstances of the attack, there was no substantial evidence against him beyond a conversation between himself and a prisoner in the gaol; it was decided to abandon the prosecution.

4. An atrocious case of piracy, in which 25 Chinese lost their lives, happened about 50 miles from the Colony. One man was arrested and executed, who had been charged in 1874 with supposed complicity in the piracy on board the "Spark"; two other men were sentenced to death, but were afterwards pardoned, and

three persons were convicted of felonious possession of some of the pirated goods.

5. There has been an increase of serious crimes as compared with 1874, but the offences, as a rule, were not of an aggravated nature; the amount of property stolen being, in the majority of cases of larceny, or burglary, or of larceny in a dwelling-house, of comparatively small value. It is to be observed that the returns always include attempts at various offences as well as cases that subsequently prove to be false.

6. Larcenies of articles on board ship were frequent during the year, but it is hoped that the arrest for this offence of one man who had been previously convicted about six times, and who had been deported, and also of a gang of five men, will diminish this class of offence.

7. The number of arrests of men who have been deported or released on conditional pardon is large, no less then 16 men having been recaptured. (Table *E.*)

A Commission is now considering the question of punishments, &c. in the gaol, and it is to be hoped that their inquiries may result in the recommendation of some system that may render that establishment more disagreeable to ex-convicts, than it appears to have been from the experience of past years. The fact that the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment at the magistracy shows a proportion of two old offenders to three persons arrested on the first known charge, demonstrates the desirability of making imprisonment more deterrent.

Police.

8. I regret that the health of the police has not been at all satisfactory during the year under consideration. The admissions into hospital from August to November inclusive averaged 53 a month, or nearly 12 per cent. of the force. I had further to regret the death of Inspector Stroud, a promising officer, who fell dead when on patrol. The service also lost 14 other men.

9. The acting colonial surgeon visited the stations with the object of discovering, if possible, any local reasons for the large number of cases of fever; but the stations were all clean and in good order, and the water appeared, as a rule, to be good; moreover, of late years filters have been freely supplied. At Causeway Bay, notice was served on squatters to vacate garden plots near the station, as the water supply was probably contaminated by drainage from the gardens.

10. At Aberdeen it is very essential that the waste ground near the bridge below the station should be filled up, as the foul mud collected there must, especially at low tide, generate disease. If, too, instructions are given to clear away the undergrowth among the trees near the station, I think that under the able supervision of the superintendent of Government gardens, the health of the men and the appearance of the grounds would be improved.

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11. I may mention that efforts are being made to rear the Eucalyptus tree, so that trees of this species may be planted near the stations, but it is feared that their want of strength during their first two or three years of growth will prevent any extensive use being made of them.

12. Notable benefit has arisen from the erection of the new station at Shau-ki Wán. The old building was located among the trees on the hill side, and the cases of fever among the men were both numerous and fatal; but now Shau-ki Wán compares favourably with other stations in villages.

13. Since the Yau-ma-ti station has been built, the village has nearly doubled in size, and crime has greatly diminished. The Tsim-tsa-tsui station has again become useful, owing to the numerous bungalows that have been erected in its vicinity.

14. The city of Victoria has increased so much to the westward that the accommodation at No. 7 station is far below the wants of the men. The Lokungs are crowded in a room that is little better than a barn.

15. The want of better accommodation at the central barracks has been so often reported upon that it is needless to do more than merely to allude to it in this report.

16. In forwarding the draft police estimates for 1876, I attached a memorandum in which I drew attention to the low value of the dollar as compared with the rate at which the men are paid. This appears to press with great hardship on the men who joined from England and Scotland, as they were engaged at the pay of 40$ a month, which they were told, and at the time with strict truth, was equivalent to 100*l.* a year. The lowness of exchange now causes a loss of between 4 and 5 per cent. on all moneys that they may desire to remit home. I think, therefore, that the men merit some compensation on this point.

17. The conduct of the force has been, on the whole, very satisfactory, and the number of men leaving, compulsorily or otherwise, less than in 1874.

I have, &c.

The Hon. Gardiner Austin,
Colonial Secretary,
Hong Kong.

W. M. Deane,
Captain Superintendent of
Police.

Government Civil Hospital,
Hong Kong, March 15, 1876.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for the year 1875 concerning the health of the Colony and the working of the different establishments under my supervision.

In the past year a number of improvements have been made in the sanitary arrangements of the town, but I have little to add to the information I gave the Government in my last year's Report, and regret to say that things remain in much the same condition as I then described.

I have to thank the officers of the different departments for the information requisite for making up the enclosed returns.

Police.

The health of the force has not been so good as last year, there having been nearly a hundred more admissions to hospital than in 1874. The principal causes of sickness were intermittent fever and diarrhœa, and most of the cases came from the out-stations, principally Aberdeen. Reports have been made concerning the sanitary condition of this station by Dr. Wharry and the Registrar-General. The mortality also has been greater, but this admits of some explanation; there were nine deaths in hospital, of these, two occurred on the 1st and 2nd of January, and had been some time in hospital in 1874. Of the other five deaths, four took place during absence on leave, and one was a case of sudden death on parade from disease of the heart; so that the increase of deaths cannot be attributed to the unhealthiness of the Colony.

The amount of sickness entails loss of service and extra expense to Government; and might be reduced by better sanitary arrangements in some of the out-stations, especially Aberdeen. In some of the cases admitted last year, there is no doubt the men have become more or less permanently debilitated, and the mortality of one year must be reckoned as partly owing to disease contracted in previous years. The Indians, as usual, suffer most, and next to them the Europeans in proportion to their numbers, the mortality being greatest among the Indians.

A reference to Tables I. and II. will show the rate of mortality and sickness among the Europeans, Indians, and Chinese composing the force in each month of the year.

Table *E.* shows the number of the police admitted into hospital for venereal disease, which is 18, as compared with 21 in 1874, and 59 in 1873. Of these 18, eight were cases of syphilis, chiefly of a mild type.

Troops.

Table III. gives the strength, sickness, and mortality of the troops stationed in Hong Kong in 1875. The admissions to hospital in 1875 was 716, as compared with 1,067 in 1874, and 1,446 in 1873. That is to say, that the number admitted to hospital was less in 1875 by 351 than in 1874, and less 730 than in 1873, which year was a considerable improvement on former years. Probably this great decrease in sickness is due to the great improvements in the drainage of the barracks that have been made in the last year or so, and to better sanitary arrangements.

The mortality is 9, as compared with 10 in 1874, and 12 in 1873, so that the great and steady increase in the general health of the troops must be considered very satisfactory indeed.

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There has been a slight increase of venereal disease among the troops, the number admitted to hospital being 71 as compared with 65 in 1874, but in 1873 the number was 223, and greater in previous years, so that even in this respect the health of the troops may be said to be very good.

Government Civil Hospital.

The building at present used as a hospital has done fairly well as a makeshift up to this time, but it is very defective in its accommodation and sanitary arrangements.

The latrine arrangements are as bad as they can be for a hospital, and admit of no improvements in the present building. There are no yards or open ground attached to the building, which is in the heart of the town, and, as a consequence, the ventilation is very defective, especially in the lower stories. Windows that would otherwise be kept open in hot weather have to be kept closed, and the light obstructed by their being painted to prevent annoyance to the neighbours, and these, as all must acknowledge, are serious evils to the well being of a hospital.

As it is, the working of the establishment has been as good as it can be under the careful superintendence of Dr. Wharry, who has had much extra trouble during the past year.

The number of admissions to the hospital has greatly increased, being 1,010, as compared with 829 in 1874; of these cases, ten were moribund when brought in. Exclusive of police, the number of admissions was 564, as compared with 431 in 1874; this number represents seamen, destitutes, and paying patients.

Table IV. shows the varieties of disease. The mortality was chiefly owing to diseases of the lungs, fever, and accidents. There were no deaths from typhoid fever, and only four cases admitted, three of which came from up the coast; none were brought in from the brothels. Only five cases of small-pox admitted, these were seamen, European and coloured.

The coloured destitutes, as usual, form a large proportion of the mortality, three of the deaths among them being from absolute privation.

Table V. shows the rate of mortality in the Government Civil Hospital for the last ten years, and that in this respect this year is the best of the ten.

Table VI. shows the admissions and mortality of each month of the year.

Table VII. shows the number of dead bodies brought in for examination in the different months. European, coloured, and Chinese, the total is 92, as compared with 150 in 1874.

The amount paid into the Treasury on account of paying patients was :—

1875 - - -	$4,882.66
1874 - - -	3,036.73
1873 - - -	2,440.08

showing a steady increase of the paying patients with the increased accommodation afforded. The amount paid into the Treasury by the Board of Trade for sick seamen was $1,986, and in addition to these receipts, must be calculated the hospital stoppages for the police, which are paid into the Treasury by that department.

The increase of patients and receipts, and the decrease in mortality, speaks well for the working of this establishment, and in this year's Report I speak of it from experience as an inmate for six weeks and in superintendence of it for nearly three months with satisfaction.

Tung Wah Hospital.

Of this hospital what has been said in previous Reports might be said over again. The number of persons admitted in 1875 was 882, of whom 480 died. This large mortality of over 50 per cent. being accounted for by the patients coming in the last stage of disease, very often moribund when brought in. From this it appears to me that the faith of the Chinese in the hospital does not increase. The number of out-patients who attended was 45,685. The great good done by this hospital is vaccination; 1,159 were vaccinated in it last year, and during the year there has been no case of small-pox reported among the Chinese; this disease has been declining yearly in Hong Kong, and the vaccination done in this hospital must have the credit of it.

Victoria Gaol.

Table VIII. shows the actual number of cases treated in the gaol hospital.

Table IX. shows the number of prisoners treated in their cells. Two deaths are recorded, both cases diseased before the patients came into gaol. The principal causes of sickness are diseases of the lungs, fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and old sores. The average number of men seen by me daily is between 50 and 60, not only on account of sickness, but applications for change of diet, increase of clothing, &c. &c. As regards the prison diet, &c., a commission has been sitting during the past year and my opinions on this subject were given before it.

Table X. shows the number of prisoners, the sickness, and the mortality in the gaol.

Lock Hospital.

Table XI. *A.* shows the number of admissions, which have been less than half the number in 1874. The average time of the patients being under treatment being about the same as last year.

Table *B.* shows the number of women brought under the provisions of "The Contagious Diseases Ordinance" in 1875.

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Table *C.* shows the number of men diseased during the year. The number of police admitted to hospital for venereal disease is less than in 1874. The admissions to the Government Civil Hospital on this count are about the same. The military show a slight increase. The navy has suffered most, but of the 177 seamen admitted into the naval hospital with venereal disease, 82 had not contracted the disease in Hong Kong. The seamen are, for the most part, new to the place, ignorant of the whereabouts of the licensed brothels, and are often picked up by sly prostitutes in the streets, and by the boatwomen, and to this must be attributed the excess in disease among them. The soldiers and police are resident in the town, and know their way about, and therefore show best the results of the work done under this Ordinance.

Table *E.* shows the character of the disease, and though there has been a slight increase this year as compared with last, there is nothing like the number of cases in former years.

Table *D.* shows the cause and the number of women admitted into the Lock Hospital; only 46 cases of syphilis were admitted this year, as compared with 68 in 1874. Of the 46 admitted 22 were complicated with gonorrhœa, as compared with 42 last year.

Table *F.* shows the number of unlicensed prostitutes apprehended and convicted, 33 in number, of whom 9 were found to be diseased.

No cases of typhoid fever have been brought into hospital from the brothels, which have much improved in cleanliness, and the number each is capable of holding being given when I inspect the houses before they are licensed prevents overcrowding. The inspectors now thoroughly understand what is required of them, and it will be their fault if any brothel gets into its former filthy state without being reported.

Sanitation.

I have little to add to the Report I made last year on this subject. The state of things remains much the same, yet, as much as could be done under existing Ordinances has been done, 1,340 people have been fined, nearly 200 more than last year, but the fines are less in the total amount by $300. The scavenging contractors have themselves been a very great nuisance and have been repeatedly summoned for neglecting their duties in not looking after the drain traps, and for improper modes of removing rubbish, &c. &c. Latrines at places of public resort, such as theatres, hotels, &c., require much looking after, and are greatly neglected by those in charge of the places. Pigs, cows, and goats are no longer allowed to be kept in dwelling rooms of houses in densely populated districts, and many other nuisances are got rid of, such as the preparation of sharks' fins in private houses and other manufactures, which by their abominable stench are a great nuisance to the immediate neighbourhood.

If any further good is to be done in the way of sanitation, it must be through the medium of a new building Ordinance, which is urgently needed, and landlords should be compelled to have their houses whitewashed at stated times, at least once every year, and such faults of construction as I have pointed out should not be allowed.

Table XIV. shows the Meteorological Report for the past year. The maximum temperature was above the average, and the minimum below the average, of the past eight years, the rainfall is above the average.

I have, &c.

PH. B. C. AYRES,
Colonial Surgeon.

The Hon. J. Gardiner Austin,
Colonial Secretary,
Hong Kong.

No. 30.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following letter from the Acting Registrar General, forwarding a return of births and deaths for the quarter ending the 31st December 1875, is published for general information.

By command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong,
February 4, 1876.

Registrar General's Office, Hong Kong,
January 20, 1876.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the returns of births and deaths for the 4th quarter of 1875, ending December 31st.

During that period there were registered in the Colony 570 births and 899 deaths.

Of this number, 66 births and 57 deaths occurred among the British and foreign community, while among the Chinese there were 504 births and 842 deaths.

Among the British and foreign community the deaths were as follow :—

British - - -	14
Portuguese - - -	16
Indian - - -	8
Malay - - -	3

the remaining portion (16) was among non-residents in the Colony.

The births were those of 32 boys and 34 girls.

HONG KONG.

The births and deaths among the Chinese population were those of:—

District.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria - -	227	181	408	287	442	729
Kaûlung - -	25	16	41	22	6	28
Shau-ki Wán - -	17	18	35	25	21	46
Aberdeen - -	8	1	9	17	12	29
Stanley - - -	4	7	11	4	6	10
Grand Totals -	281	223	504	355	487	842

During the respective quarters of the past year, the births and deaths throughout the Colony were as stated hereunder:—

Quarter.	Births.	Deaths.
1st - - -	376	655
2nd - - -	334	667
3rd - - -	373	811
4th - - -	504	842
Total - -	1,587	2,975

Of the British and foreign community, the returns for the same period are as follow:—

Quarter.	Births.	Deaths.
1st - - -	35	39
2nd - - -	31	40
3rd - - -	50	45
4th - - -	66	57
Total - -	182	181

The rate of mortality for every thousand persons during 1875 among the British and foreign community is 28·18, and among the Chinese 25·74, while for the whole population of the Colony the rate was 25·87 for every thousand persons.

If the deaths of non-residents be deducted, the death rate of the British and foreign community is only 25·94 per thousand.

I annex a return showing the prevailing diseases, resulting in death, which afflicted the Colony during the year under review.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. S. TONNOCHY,
Acting Registrar General

The Honourable J. Gardiner Austin,
Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

No. 7.

Governor SIR W. F. D. JERVOIS, K.C.M.G., C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Singapore,
MY LORD, November 2, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of the Straits Settlements for 1875. I also forward a copy of a report by the Lieut.-Governor of Penang on the Blue Book for that Settlement. As Mr. Plunket was acting Lieut.-Governor of Malacca during the greater part of 1875, I requested him to draw up the report on that Settlement for the year, but I regret to say that the report has not yet been furnished, owing to Mr. Plunket having been continuously employed on special duties connected with the inquiry into the Perak disturbances.

Taxes and Fees.

2. Schedule B,, containing the duties on law proceedings, was repealed by Ordinance I. of 1875, and the present scale of fees fixed.

Assets and Liabilities.

3. The balance to the credit of the Colony on the 1st January 1875 was $593,134 27, and on the 1st January 1876, $345,219 29, showing a reduction of $247,914 98, which is accounted for by the heavy expenditure on public works, and especially on the Singapore Waterworks, under the Surplus Supply Ordinances.

Revenue.

4. The revenue for 1875 shows an increase of $80,072 21, when compared with that for 1874, the respective totals being 1874 $1,458,782 68, 1875, $1,538,854 89. This additional revenue was received chiefly under the following items:—

	$
Land revenue - - -	13,682 32
Licenses - - -	58,082 50
Stamps - - - -	6,686 90
Postage - - - -	7,252 73
Fines, fees, and forfeitures of court - - -	36,310 73
Interest - - -	33,532 94

While under the following items a decrease in revenue has occurred:—

	$
Port and harbour dues - -	510 05
Reimbursements - -	70,420 88
Sale of Government property -	3,823 76
Special receipts - - - -	2,925 39

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The land revenue has thus increased in spite of a decrease of more than $13,000 for land sales in Singapore. This increase chiefly arises from the better management of the Land Department in Penang and Province Wellesley.

The increase under "fines, fees, and forfeitures of court" arises from the fines and fees in the Police Court, which were formerly paid to the Municipality, having been taken over by Government from the beginning of 1875, while the contributions from the Municipalities for the support of the police were reduced from the same date by $72,560 79, which accounts for the large decrease in the revenue received under the item "reimbursements."

Expenditure.

5. The total ordinary expenditure for the year is $1,503,745 11 against $1,495,185 81 for 1874, showing an increase of $8,559 30. The total special expenditure chargeable to surplus revenue is $301,484 08 against $184,024 95 in 1874, showing an increase of $117,459 13 in 1875.

The gross increase in expenditure for the year is $126,018 43. The increase in salaries amounts to $46,933 10, part of which is owing to certain salaries, to the extent of about $6,938, formerly classed as "Office Contingencies," now being classed as "Salaries," and part being increases sanctioned in 1874 but paid only during a part of that year. The salaries paid at the end of 1875 exceed those paid at the end of 1874 by $11,404 per annum only.

Under "Office Contingencies" there is a decrease of $14,543 67, which is partly accounted for by the alteration in the classification of certain salaries mentioned above, also partly by certain other charges incurred under this head in 1874 being classed as "Miscellaneous Services" in 1875.

Under "Services exclusive of Establishments," the chief increases are $8,424 84 for the Harbour Department, and $29,141 53 for "Miscellaneous Services." As to the first 4,000 was expended on a schooner to be used for the relief of the lighthouses in the Straits, and $4,152 on a supply of oil and stores, sufficient for two years, obtained from England.

As to the second, the chief items of increase are "Stationery," $3,161, new fire engines $9,026, expenses connected with the Botanical and Zoological Gardens $9,475, with the Library and Museum $3,980, furniture for Government House $5,796. The last charge was defrayed from "Office Contingencies" in 1874. Against which should be placed $3,338 decrease in types, &c. and "Law Expenses."

On the other hand there are decreases under many of the items of which the following are the principal:—

	$
Pensions - - -	18,146 94
Police - - -	3,645 49
Government vessels - -	9,515 66
Conveyance of mails - -	14,387 70
Works and buildings - -	21,928 29
Military expenditure - -	10,587 33

Estimated and Actual Revenue.

6. The estimated revenue for 1875 was $1,492,616, the actual revenue being $1,538,854 89, leaving an excess of $46,238 89.

Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

7. The ordinary expenditure for the year was estimated at $1,800,289, the actual expenditure being $1,503,745 11, showing an excess of $3,456 11, which was increased to $3,893 78 by a small excess under "Special Expenditure."

Local Revenues.

8. The only change is that noticed in paragraph 4, viz., the magistrates' fines and fees, formerly paid to the Municipalities, being handed over to the Government.

Public Works.

9. *Singapore.*—The chief works have been the completion of the improvements to the Supreme Court House, and the building of a new wing to the Raffles' Institution for the reception of Malay students.

Large sums were spent on improvements to the Prison and on the Singapore Waterworks, which works are still unfinished.

The following works, for which sums were estimated, have since been deferred.

Erecting a Lighthouse on Pulo Pisang $30,000 (of which $2,847 57 has been spent).

	$
Improvement of harbour lights - -	6,000
Preliminary survey and trace for telegraphic line from Singapore to Malacca -	5,000

Penang.—The improvement and enlargement of the Prison in Penang was proceeded with, and has since been nearly completed.

Malacca.—The construction of the "New Market" at Malacca has also been continued and since finished.

Legislation.

10. Partly owing to the change of Government in May, and partly to the interruption to the sittings of Council caused by the disturbances in the Native States, there has been little legislation during the year. The most important Ordinance passed, entitled "An Ordinance for Regulating the Immigration of Native "Labourers from British India," has since been repealed by Ordinance I. of 1876.

Pensions.

11. Mr. Baumgarten, late Registrar of the Supreme Court at Singapore, has been permitted to retire upon a pension, upon the reorganization of his Department. An allowance has also been made to Mrs. Dent, widow of the late Superintendent of Prisons, who was killed in the outbreak in the gaol in February 1875.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Education.

12. The number of schools, English and Malay, has varied as follows:—

	Years.	Schools.	Scholars.
English - -	1874	15	2,533
„ - -	1875	21	2,907
Malay - -	1874	47	1,875
„ - -	1875	42	1,804

The increased number of English schools is due to the opening of six small branch schools, four in Singapore and two in Penang, for English instruction to very young natives. It was thought that the new Education Department could usefully supply a want which was felt of elementary schools in different parts of the town where, without leaving the neighbourhood and under teachers acquainted with their respective languages and often of their own race, the Chinese and Tamil boys could be encouraged to enter school at a much earlier age than hitherto. The numbers in attendance at these schools, 235, show that the parents already appreciate these advantages.

The decrease in the number of Malay schools is accounted for by the fact that it has been found advisable to close several of the least successful of the schools newly opened in 1873–74. The number of scholars, however, is maintained.

The large number of boys, 508, attending the Penang Free School, is worthy of notice. I should add that the word "Free" does not mean free of charge, but free to all religions. Its school fees are, as a matter of fact, higher than in the other schools of the Colony.

Imports.

13. The grand total of the value of imports into the three settlements for the year 1875 is $63,137,716, showing a decrease of $3,980,266, rather under 6 per cent., when compared with the amount for 1874.

14. *Singapore.*—The value of imports into Singapore for the year is 43,766,201, a decrease of $3,120,869, or a little more than 6½ per cent., from the previous year. The following statement shows the amounts under each of the three classes into which the imports are divided:—

	$
From United Kingdom - -	8,669,518
„ British Colonies and Coasting -	15,373,924
„ Foreign Countries - -	19,722,759

In the first the decrease amounts to $1,735,831, or nearly 17 per cent. on the value in 1874. This decrease is due chiefly to the general stagnation in trade, and to the low price of cotton goods, but partly also to the fact that English goods are now sometimes conveyed direct to the markets in China, Manilla, and Java, instead of being transhipped here, as was formerly the case.

In the second there is a decrease of $2,643,517, or rather under 15 per cent., which is due chiefly to a fall in the prices of opium and gunny bags, the two most important articles imported from India.

In the third class there is an increase of $1,258,479, between 6 and 7 per cent.

15. *Penang.*—The total value of imports for the year is $16,250,691, being a decrease of $772,770, or just over 4½ per cent., when compared with 1874. This total is composed as follows:—

	$
From United Kingdom - -	1,778,669
„ British Colonies and Coasting -	6,926,131
„ Foreign Countries - -	7,545,891

In the first class there is an increase of $170,628, or more than 10 per cent.

This can only be accounted for by the fact that Penang is not affected, as Singapore is, by the practice mentioned above of conveying English goods direct to the native markets.

In the second class there is a decrease of $721,542, or about 9½ per cent., which is attributed to the same reasons as the decrease in Singapore.

In the third class there is a decrease of $221,856, or less than 3 per cent.

16. *Malacca.*—The total value for the year is $3,120,824, showing a decrease of $86,627 or more than 2½ per cent. The following is the statement showing the classes.

	$
From United Kingdom - -	Nil.
„ British Colonies and Coasting -	2,026,673
„ Foreign Countries - -	1,094,151

Malacca has no trade direct with the United Kingdom.

In the second class there is a decrease of $224,030, or nearly 10 per cent., to be attributed to the reasons given above.

In the third class there is an increase of $137,403, or more than 14 per cent.

Exports.

17. The grand total of the value of exports during the year from the three Settlements is $62,493,328, showing a decrease of $149,667, or less than a quarter per cent., when compared with the total for 1874.

18. *Singapore.*—The value for the year is $41,619,519, viz.:

	$
To United Kingdom - -	6,658,236
„ British Colonies and Coasting	9,791,975
„ Foreign Countries - -	25,169,308

In the first there is an increase of $212,040, or more than 3 per cent., in the second there is a decrease of $3,033,658, or about 24 per cent., and in the third an increase of $2,932,339, or more than 13 per cent.

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The total shows an increase of $110,721, or rather more than a quarter per cent.

The principal places in the class "British Colonies and Coasting" to which the exports have decreased in value are, British India, Burmah, Hong Kong, and Penang and Malacca.

19. *Penang.*—The total amount is $19,130,917, composed as follows:—

	$
To United Kingdom - -	3,663,944
„ British Colonies and Coasting -	5,459,268
„ Foreign Countries - -	10,007,705

In the first class there is an increase of $784,512, or about 27 per cent., in the second there is a decrease of $1,374,086, or more than 20 per cent., and in the third an increase of $737,318, or nearly 8 per cent. The total shows an increase of $147,744, or less than 1 per cent., which is chiefly due to the increased amount of pepper exported.

20. *Malacca.*—The total value is $1,742,892, viz.:—

	$
To British Colonies and Coasting -	1,224,402
„ Foreign Countries - -	518,490

There are no exports from Malacca to the United Kingdom direct.

In the second class there is a decrease of $459,563, or 27 per cent.

In the third class there is an increase of $51,431, or 11 per cent.

The total shows a decrease of $408,132, or 19 per cent.

Shipping.

21. *Singapore.*—2,261 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,283,786 arrived during the year, showing an increase of 488 vessels with 179,509 tons over the arrivals in the preceding year. This increase is chiefly in the arrivals from Hong Kong, Netherlands, India, Penang, and Malacca, and "other islands." There is a decrease in the number of arrivals from Great Britain.

The total number of vessels clearing from the port during the year was 2,348, and their tonnage 1,003,601, showing an increase of 464 vessels and 116,418 tons, when compared with the numbers in 1874. This increase is chiefly in vessels for Netherlands, India, Siam, and Penang and Malacca.

Though the number of sailing ships arriving at and leaving the port has increased, there is a considerable decrease in their tonnage. The whole of the increase in the tonnage is therefore from steamers, and is chiefly owing to the increased steam communication with Hong Kong, Netherlands, India, Siam, and Penang and Malacca.

There is an increase of 99 in the number of native craft arriving, and of 4,140 tons in their tonnage, and an increase of

4 in the number departing, but a decrease of 8,177 tons in their tonnage.

22. *Penang.*—The total number of vessels arriving at Penang during the year was 1,393, and their tonnage 681,434 tons, showing an increase of 304 vessels and of 166,581 tons when compared with the numbers for 1874.

The total number of vessels leaving the port was 1,368, and their tonnage 668, 383 tons, showing an increase of 283 vessels and 154,267 tons.

There is an increase of 106 in the number of native craft arriving at the port, but a decrease of 911 tons in their tonnage, and of native craft leaving the port there is an increase of 57 in the number and 4,961 tons in the tonnage.

23. *Malacca.*—The following statements show the numbers and tonnage of ships arriving at and leaving Malacca during the years 1874 and 1875.

	1874.		1875.		Increase in 1875.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Arriving -	478	94,734	651	101,476	173	6,742
Departing -	481	92,423	847	111,995	366	19,572

These increases are caused by the large number of vessels arriving from and leaving for Singapore and Penang.

There is an increase of 542 in the number of native craft arriving during the year, but a decrease of 4,703 tons in their tonnage. In the number leaving there is an increase of 374, but a decrease of 1,989 tons in their tonnage.

Agriculture.

24. There is an estimated increase of 2,500 acres in the land under cultivation in Singapore, occupied chiefly by pepper and gambier, and consequent on the high prices ruling for these articles.

Hospitals.

25. The general health of the settlements during the year has been good, and no epidemic has occurred. One district hospital in Province Wellesley, providing accommodation for 40 patients, was opened in August.

Gaols and Prisoners.

26. The number of persons committed to penal imprisonment shows a considerable decrease. The unusually large number of deaths in the "House of Correction" at Singapore is due, first, to the number actually killed, or who afterwards died of wounds received at the unfortunate outbreak in the gaol in February 1875, on which occasion Mr. Dent, the superintendent of prisons, met with his death; secondly, to the fact that "beri-beri" became

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endemic for a time in the gaol, and several deaths were caused by it.

Charitable and Literary Institutions.

27. The only alterations to be noticed are the establishment of the "Raffles' Library and Museum," which is at present in the Town Hall, but will shortly be moved temporarily into the unoccupied portion of the new wing of the Raffles' Institution, and the taking over of the "Horticultural Gardens," formerly kept up by private subscriptions, by the Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR A. E. H. ANSON, C.M.G., to His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Penang,
July 7, 1876.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to enclose my report on the "Blue Book" of this Settlement for the year 1875.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. E. H. ANSON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency the Governor,
Straits Settlements.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The revenue of the year, which amounted to $457,044 39, exceeded that of the previous year by $12,247 98, and that of the year 1868, the year of the transfer of the Settlements, which amounted to $324,196 80, by $132,847 59, or by more than one third.

2. On comparing the revenue of the Settlement of Penang with that of the head quarter Settlement of Singapore, for the two years 1868 and 1875, the comparison will be found, as exhibited below, in favour of the former Settlement.

	1868.	1875.	Increase.
Penang - -	324,196	457,044	40·9 per cent.
Singapore - -	864,918	969,215	12 „

A falling off of $7,759 35 took place in the receipts from judicial stamps, but there was an accession to the receipts, of $3,334 27 from revenue stamps, leaving, as compared with the previous year, a total deficit from this source of income of $4,428 08. It must, however, be taken into account that there was an un-

usual amount received on account of judicial stamps in 1874, the probate of one property alone having added the extraordinary sum of $12,000 to the revenue.

3. The increase of $699 under the head "licenses farmed out" was obtained from the newly established opium and spirit farms, at Trans Krean, and at the Dinding dependency.

4. A reduction is observable in the postal receipts of $1,110 76, which will be found accounted for under the head of Post Office.

5. An apparent diminution is noticeable under the head of "reimbursements," this is, however, merely a reduction of the charge made by Government against the municipal fund, on account of the expenses of the police force, in compensation for the transference from that fund to the general revenue of the fines, forfeitures, and fees of court, a transaction by which the revenue gained during the year the sum of $1,668,38.

6. Land revenue exhibits an increase of $13,130 15, port and harbour dues of $2,886 72 and special receipts of $1,191 64; the last-named item represents the collections made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance.

7. The following comparative table exhibits the increments and decrements in the revenue of the year in detail :—

——	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Land revenue - -	39,171 38	32,301 53	13,130 15	—
Rents, exclusive of land -	2,197 28	1,852 00	—	345 28
Licenses farmed out -	246,018 00	246,717 00	699 00	—
Stamps - - -	67,238 71	62,813 63	—	4,425 08
Port and harbour dues -	9,393 50	12,280 22	2,886 72	—
Postage - - -	21,030 95	19,920 19	—	1,110 76
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court - - -	638 62	19,851 08	19,212 46	—
Fees of office - - -	1,270 77	1,447 25	176 48	—
Reimbursements - -	49,098 10	30,915 40	—	18,182 70
Sale of Government property -	133 84	219 95	86 11	—
Interest - - - -	2,932 08	2,066 74	—	865 34
Miscellaneous receipts -	1,006 02	807 10	—	198 92
Special receipts - -	4,660 66	5,852 30	1,191 64	—
Total - -	447,789 91	457,044 39	37,382 56	25,128 08

8. In reporting last year on the expenditure of 1874, I stated that the expenditure, as shown in the Penang returns, did not represent the true expenditure of the Settlement, as several considerable items of it were included in the estimates and accounts of the Settlement of Singapore. In the same manner the revenue return of the Settlement has each year, except 1870, fallen short of the actual amount that should have been credited to it by the amount of its share of the profit on silver and copper coin, which amount would be the per-centage of profit on the value of the coin circulated in it, and this value, in each of the years 1868–1875, is here exhibited.

—	Copper Coin.	Silver Coin.
	$	$
1868	10,000	—
1869	8,078	—
1870	Nil.	—
1871	9,000	—
1872	23,450	7,750
1873	27,650	10,000
1874	61,700	20,000
1875	68,100	—
	207,978	37,750
Total -	$245,728	

9. The expenditure was greater than that of the preceding year by $153,810. This increase was principally due to the following items:—Salaries, $20,810 95; transport, $2,216 40; works and buildings, $29,388 59; roads, streets, and bridges, $11,222 78. Against this increase there was, however, the set off of a decrease under the following heads:—Office contingencies, $963 10; administration of justice, $1,412 66; gaols, $4,182 55; Government vessels, $1,815 10; land and houses purchased, $1,225 05, &c.

10. Under salaries the increase was due to the following causes:—An augmentation of the salary (to that of a passed cadet) of the secretary assistant, and that of the chief clerk, in the Lieutenant-Governor's Office; an augmentation of the salaries of some of the clerks, and the shroff, in the Land Department; an augmentation of the salary of the assistant treasurer; an augmentation of salary to the assistant surveyors, and the second clerk, and the appointment of an additional surveyor, in the Public Works and Survey Department; to the new appointments of puisne judge, his clerk, and his peon, in the Supreme Court Establishment; an augmentation of the salary of the solicitor-general; the appointment of an assistant magistrate, and of additional magistrates' clerks, in Province Wellesley; an augmentation of the salaries of some officers of the police force; an addition to the number of warders and sub-warders in the gaol, &c. The salaries of several of the subordinate Government servants, which had formerly been charged under the head of contingencies, were brought under that of salaries, and thus added to the apparent increase under this head.

11. There was a decrease under this head of $6, 2 37 on account of undrawn salaries.

12. A sum of $103,368 88 was advanced to the Governments of Perak and other native States in the Malay Peninsul a

Local Revenues.

13. According to an arrangement made by Government the fines, forfeitures, and fees of court, which were formerly paid over to the municipal revenue, were commuted for the remission of

the sum of $20,164 from the amount of the contribution paid annually by the municipality towards the cost of the police. In order therefore to compare justly the collections of 1875 with those of 1874, the effect of this arrangement, and also the transfer to Government of the ferries in Province Wellesley, must be taken into account, and only the collections of 1874, without the amounts received on account of fines, forfeitures, and fees of court, and of ferries, must be brought into comparison with the collections of 1875. Eliminating those amounts, the comparison shows a balance of actual municipal receipts in favour of the year 1875 of $5,027 92; the receipts, less these eliminations, having amounted to $113,282 28, and the gross receipts to $115,424 98. The gross revenue of the year, including $18,023 82, the balance from last year's account, was $133,448 80.

14. The amount of fines, forfeitures, and fees of court that, under the arrangement of former years, would have been paid into the municipal fund was $17,211 00, as against $17,402 89 in 1874; the fund, therefore, benefited by the commutation to the extent of $2,953 00.

15. The increments over the receipts of the previous year were:—Land rates, $1,092 44; water rates, $167 86; taxes (mainly in Province Wellesley), $244; rents of market, $255; of bathing houses, $840 51; of ghauts and landing places, $828; cemetery fees, $420; miscellaneous, $92 62.

16. A decrease took place in the amount received from house rates of $1,121 95, but this is accounted for by an unusually large collection of arrears of rent having swelled the receipts of 1874.

17. An increase of actual municipal expenditure over that of the preceding year of $12,596 54 still left a balance of $9,114 72 to be brought over to the credit of the account of 1876.

18. The cost of the secretary's establishment was increased by $1,036 73, on account of an increase of $272 76 to the salary of the secretary, of $120 00 to that of the chief clerk, of $36 to each of three bill collectors, and of the appointment of two additional clerks at salaries of $720 and $300 respectively.

19. A fee of $820 was paid to a civil engineer for furnishing a design for an increased water supply for the town, and for the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications for executing it.

20. The cost of scavengering was in town increased by $431 93, and in the villages in Province Wellesley by $191 56; the total expenditure on account of scavengering having been $5,851 95.

21. $754 85, an excess of $428 50 over the sum expended the previous year, were spent on the cemetery, and $560 70, or an excess of $334 35, on disinfectants.

22. The market repairs and improvements accounted for $1,416 37.

23. The drainage of the town was continued, and that of the villages of Jelutong and Dhoby Ghaut effected; the whole at an outlay of $10,228 09, or of $2,993 76 greater than the sum ex-

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pended on drainage in 1874. $700 were also spent on the drainage of the village of Nebong Tabal, in Province Wellesley.

24. The unusually large amount $52,160, or $18,523 70 more than was expended in 1874, was disbursed for the upkeep of roads and bridges ($45,724 on roads and $5,257 60 on bridges) in the island, and $4,873 51 were spent on the construction of sea and retaining walls.

25. The prolongation of the ghauts or seaward ends of Acheen and Malay Streets was effected at a cost of $1,798 40, and $463 40 were spent on the upkeep of the other ghauts.

26. A 5-ton iron roller was obtained from England, at a cost of $1,178 62, for rolling newly laid metal on the roads.

Public Works and Survey Department.

27. In reporting on this department, a passing tribute is due in acknowledgment of the services, as well as the excellent professional and other qualities, of the late Capt. W. Innes, R.E., who, up to the 7th November, when he was killed before a Malay stockade near Passir Sala, in Perak,* was the local head of it.

28. The expenditure, $119,597, which was short of that estimated for the year by $39,443 18 was considerably greater than that of either of the five preceding years; the amount expended during each of which was $56,554 12, $61,858 67, $65,800 47, $49,039 37, and $85,445 09 respectively. The unfinished works will require $39,443 18 to cover the cost of their completion.

29. The most important work was the construction of a new prison, towards which, still incomplete, $37,251 was disbursed. The other works undertaken were a police barrack at Bayan Lepas, a police station at Battu Feringhee, and a quarantine station at Pulo Jerejah, which was about half completed. The three new hospitals at Bertam, Sungie Bakup, and Bukit Miniak, in Province Wellesley, commenced in 1874, were completed.

30. The outlay on the maintenance of public buildings was rather less than that of last year, but a little over the average of that of the five years preceding 1874; on "minor works and alterations" it was a little more than during the previous year, and about $200 over the average of the five years antecedent to that.

31. Extensive repairs to the Balik Pulo Police Station and the Government bungalows on Penang Hill consumed the separate vote of $2,900 for "special repairs."

32. With the exception of the year 1872, when accommodation for European in replacement of native (Indian) troops had to be provided, the sum spent on military works, $11,921, was larger

* Capt. Innes was, on the report of the murder of the late Mr. I. W. W. Birch, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner in Perak, appointed to act temporarily as Assistant Commissioner of that native State. He accompanied the troops under the command of Lieut. Booth, of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, when they went to endeavour to recover the body of Mr. Birch at Passir Sala, and was killed during the attack made by the troops on a stockade that intercepted their march near that place.

than the amount laid out on that account during either of the five previous years; the amounts for those years having been respectively $1,505 85, $2,222 27, $13,762 97, $2,582 92, and $6,766 97.

33. The expenditure last year comprised that for the continuation of the building of the officers' mess house and quarters, for the erection of a fives court, and a new quarter for the hospital sergeant, and for the drainage around the infantry lines.

34. The expenditure on minor military works was considerably less, and on current repairs of military buildings a little more than the average of past years.

35. The expenditure on stores was $1,293, a little more than in the preceding year, but about $700 less than the average of the five years preceding that again.

36. Completing the road from Sungie Rambay, commenced early in 1874; metalling about one third of the road from Bagan Ajain, through Teluk Ayer Tawar; completing the road from Simpang, through Tasseh, to Sungie Tanjong; reforming and metalling the road from the Prye Ferry, leading towards Bukit Tengal; the construction of a permanent bridge, 16 feet wide, at Junjong Mati, and the renewal of 13 minor bridges and culverts; purchasing the land required for the new road and approaches to the future bridge over the Prye, and the part construction of one of its abutments, and the carrying nearly to completion of the extension of the main road from Butterworth to Nebong Tabal, to Permatang Brimbang, opposite Teluk Epil, on the Krean River, were the principal works which absorbed the sum of $45,608, voted under the head of "roads, streets, and bridges," being $13,000 above the average of the sum expended during the five preceding years.

37. The Juru Bridge which, in consequence of the injury done by the worm to its wooden piles, was in a dangerous condition, had $3,530, specially voted, expended on it.

38. The outlay on the maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges was a little greater than the average of that of the five preceding years.

39. A new road was made on the west side of the esplanade in George Town, to replace the old road, part of which will be occupied as the site of the future town hall.

Survey Branch.

40. There was a considerable area under survey at the close of 1874, which was completed during the year. The amount of survey work performed was much greater than that during any recent year, and exceeded the combined amount performed during the two preceding years, this was due in a great measure to the system of district surveys mentioned in last year's report.

41. The department lost the services of two qualified measurers. This necessitated the training of two others to replace them, and the delay consequent on doing so caused a reduction

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in the area of land (in allotments) surveyed, which amounted nevertheless to 5,630 acres.

42. The private surveys comprised 391 acres, and produced a revenue of $1,092, or an increase over that of 1874 of $600. About $1,300 acres of special or circuit survey was completed, also the survey and laying out of the villages of Nebong Tabal and Telok Epil.

43. The skeleton survey of suburbs of George Town was also completed, and about 200 acres of its detail was filled in.

44. The path to Salamah was traced and cleared for about six miles, and the Arrah Kudah road traced and formed to a width of 10 feet for about seven miles.

45. The trace to Larut from Samagagah was cut and cleared a distance of about four miles, and that from the Kreean River to Tanjong Piandang in Trans-Kreean for about eight miles, altogether about 28 miles of road and path were traced.

46. The base for the trigonometrical survey of the settlement was measured, and several stations for it were fixed and cleared.

47. Good progress was made in working up the arrears in the records of the office, temporary, clerical, and other assistance having been accorded for the performance of so necessary a duty.

Gaols.

48. With the exception of that of a European warder, dismissed for misconduct, the conduct of the prison staff was generally good. The Government had to regret the loss of Mr. Bailey, the gaoler, whose state of health obliged him to take leave of absence to seek relief from change of air in Tasmania, where, almost on his arrival, his demise took place. Mr. Bailey had been a most energetic officer, and quitted his post only when actually forced to do so from bodily prostration, the duties of the gaol have since, however, been very ably conducted by the chief warder as acting gaoler.

49. A conspiracy was detected among some of the "long sentence" prisoners awaiting removal to the gaol at Singapore, who having heard of the outbreak in that gaol had made preparations for a similar attempt on the lives of the gaoler and prison officers with a view to escape, timely information however enabled measures to be adopted to frustrate the designs of the conspirators, who were sent on board the Colonial steamer "Pluto" for transport to Singapore a few hours before the time fixed to carry their plans into execution.

50. The conduct of the short sentence prisoners was generally good, and no escapes occurred.

51. There was a decrease in the number of admissions of 244 males and 6 females. 114 prisoners were transferred to Singapore at a cost of $411 or $3·60 per head. The per-centage admitted into hospital was 34·23.

52. Of the 1,522 admissions to the gaol, 19·84 per cent. were reconvictions. 1,511 reports were made against prisoners for

breaches of prison discipline, but only 10 per cent. of those reported received punishment.

53. * Soldiers were admitted for offences against military discipline.

54. 10,404·5 cubic yards of stone (measured as macadam) were broken by the prisoners. The whole expenditure on the gaol was $28,354 30, and the receipts from labour and payments on account of naval and military prisoners were $10,521 98, leaving a balance against expenditure of $17,832 32.

Police.

55. The police force consisted of a superintendent, 2 assistant superintendents, 15 inspectors and sub-inspectors, 2 native sergeant-majors, 15 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 380 constables, divided into three classes.

56. The cost of this establishment was $53,000 as against $33,806 28 in 1868, and $47,136 in 1874.

57. The force was divided among 20 stations in Prince of Wales Island, 18 stations in Province Wellesley, and one station at Pulo Pankor, Dinding. The strength of the force in Prince of Wales Island was 287 officers and men, one half of whom were stationed in George Town.

58. The increased cost of the force is partly due to increased salaries, and partly to an augmentation of the force to meet the general requirements of the settlement, as well as those of the new dependencies of Trans-Kreean and the Dindings.

59. The great demand for labour here as well as on the new tobacco plantations on the opposite coast of Sumatra has very considerably raised the price of labour, so that an ordinary free cooly now receives as high wages as are tendered to respectable young men as an inducement to join the ranks of the police. It is not to be wondered at therefore that considerable difficulty is found in filling vacancies in the force, or that the "personnel" of which it is composed should not generally be as good or as reliable as could be desired.

60. Several of the officers and constables were during the late disturbances employed in the native states, but as a substitute for a military force it was found that the men were not as a rule to be depended on, some, however, of both officers and men did good service, and one constable was wounded at the attack on the stockade near Passir Sala.

61. The greatest difficulty the police have to contend with is the powerful influence of the secret societies, which, in many cases, render all their efforts abortive, and which may at any moment be the cause of serious riot and disturbance throughout the whole settlement.

62. The revenue collected by the police department was $9,490, or $1,579 50 more than in 1874.

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* Sic in original.

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Land.

63. There was an increase of $4,660 32 in the receipts of the land office, Prince of Wales Island, and of $15,158 82 in those of the office in Province Wellesley; making together a total increase in land revenue, of $19,819 14, the whole amount received having been $22,494 63 in Prince of Wales Island, and $30,571 84 in Province Wellesley, or a total of $53,066 47.

64. In the Island, the increase was $953 from land sales, $2,217 70 from quitrents, $311 30 from beach rents, $131 65 from grazing lands and gardens, $1,715 63 from timber royalties, $230 50 from fees for search and registration, and $206 10 from the sale of land for ballast, &c. The increase in the receipts from timber royalties was due to the new timber farms at Pulo Pankor and the Dindings. Of the quitrents collected, $7,446 01 were arrears of rent, of which there is still a large amount due; but it is hoped that, with the assistance of the Survey Department, these arrears may be gradually got in, and the whole, at no distant date, be collected. Less land was sold than in 1874, and this is apparent in the decrease of $1,249 58 under the head of premium on leases.

65. In Province Wellesley, where the collections were doubled, the increase was principally due to arrears of quitrent, of which arrears, the amount of $10,034 59 was collected, and this, added to $5,986 81, the amount of current quitrents collected, shows an actual increase of quitrent collections over the preceding year of $8,768 06. These arrears, many of which had been outstanding for a considerable period, previous to the transfer of the Colony to the Colonial Government, were, owing to the difficulty in tracing titles, and to the backward state of the survey of the Province (which, however, is being brought up), very laborious and troublesome to collect, and credit is certainly due to Mr. Birch, the collector, one of the passed cadets, for his successful exertions in collecting them.

66. The next considerable item of increase, $4,884 75, accrued from tenths on tin, by which the sum of $7,889 86 was raised from the produce of the mines at Salama, near the head of the Kreean river.

67. Timber royalty, which amounted to $2,757 70, was increased by $1,480 77, obtained from the dues on timber, also brought down the Kreean river from Salama.

68. There are some other items on which there was the small increase here noted against each of them, viz., tenths on granite, $12; fees on issue of leases, $20; fees for search and registration, $259; and some, viz., land sales, $163 86; premiums on leases, $40 40; and rent of public ferries, $448 76, on which there was the small decrease noted against each.

69. The cost of making collections was for salaries of the fixed establishment, $4,224; special expenditure on account of collecting land revenues and making up land registers, $1,820 17, or a total of $6,044 17.

70. The change made in 1874 in the arrangements of the land office, removing the Province Wellesley Branch to Butterworth, has not, as was anticipated, been conducive to the convenience of the public, and has, at the same time, proved very inconvenient to the local government.

Ecclesiastical.

71. The chaplaincy remained vacant from the 21st September 1874, the date of Mr. Moreton's leaving the Settlement on retirement, until the arrival of the newly appointed chaplain, Mr. Fearon, on the 14th October. In that interval, the clergyman who was chaplain under the Indian Government at the time of the transfer arrived here on his way home from India, on leave of absence, and accepted the appointment of acting chaplain from 19th April to 31st May, and the chaplain of Malacca was afterwards sent here and acted as chaplain of the Settlement from 2nd July to the date of the new chaplain's arrival.

72. The minister of the Scotch Church who came to the Settlement on 22nd May 1874, and who received a grant of $600 per annum from Government, on condition of his performing a weekly service in Province Wellesley, resigned his duties and left the Settlement at the end of the year.

Post Office.

73. There was a reduction in the collections of this office of $1,110, which was due to the discontinuance of the postal service between Batavia, and the Acheen Field Force. Previously this postal communication was through the post office of this Settlement, and in 1874, $2,793 27 were received on account of it.

74. There were received in 1875, 2,743 letters, 8,300 newspapers, and 123 parcels in excess, and 1,325 books in diminution of the numbers received in 1874; at the same time there was an excess of 1,301 letters, 1,074 newspapers, and five parcels, and a diminution of 10 books in the numbers despatched.

75. The sale of postage stamps increased to the extent of $1,478 16 worth, while the collections decreased as accounted for above by $2,629 49, and charges on money orders by $4 43. There was a slight increase under "miscellaneous" of $45.

76. The amount transmitted by money orders to the United Kingdom increased by $2,741 71, that to places within the Colony decreased by $487 62. The amount received from the United Kingdom increased by $263 86, and that from places within the Colony by $655 66.

77. The local postal business in Province Wellesley increased by 1,701 letters, and 23 parcels received, and 2,997 letters, 1,256 newspapers, 29 parcels, and 22 books despatched, there was, however, a reduction of 47 in the number of newspapers received.

78. A new postal service with Laroot and Perak was commenced in June, and 2,244 letters, 36 newspapers, 4 parcels, and 6 books were received there; and 1,523 letters, 699 newspapers,

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20 parcels, and 34 books despatched thence during the remainder of the year.

79. A service was also commenced with Delli in Sumatra, the business of which is increasing, and as the Dutch authorities there have now recognized it, and are rendering assistance towards its conduct, it is likely to become a considerable branch of the postal itinerary of this Settlement.

80. Two additional local post offices were opened in Province Wellesley, one at Bukit Tengah and the other at Nebong Tabal, and four mail carriers were appointed instead of, as previously, employing the police to convey the mails between the general post office at Penang, and the post offices at Butterworth and Bukit Tengah, and between Bukit Tamboon and the post offices at Sunghie Bacup and Nebong Tabal. Arrangements were made for conveying the mail across from Penang to Butterworth, and from Penang to Bukit Tamboon by the steam launches running between those places respectively.

81. The expenditure of the department was increased by the sum of $287 98, mostly for the salary of the four mail carriers for province Wellesley.

Medical.

82. Five European patients remained in hospital at the end of 1874, and 74 were admitted during 1875; this was a greater number of European patients under treatment than during any former year. The mortality was comparatively high, but this was due to the severity of the cases when admitted; the cases most generally fatal were those of persons suffering from dysentery. One case of admission which proved fatal was that of a man who had sustained severe injuries by the premature explosion of a mine, which had precipitated him down a precipice about 90 feet in depth. This accident occurred in one of the Native States on the east side of the Peninsula, and the sufferer had to be carried through the jungle for 19 days. That he arrived alive at the hospital was entirely due to the praiseworthy care of a European comrade. 46 of the Europeans that were admitted belonged to the mercantile marine.

83. The number of natives admitted was 436, and the number treated 459, as against 448 and 421, respectively, in 1874. The number of deaths, 22, was 3 less than in the previous year. Of the deaths 13 were the result of injury and 9 of disease. 178 admissions were police cases, 26 from the mercantile marine, 13 from the local forces employed in the Native State of Perak, 113 from the police force, 4 coolies from estates, and 102 from the general community.

84. Out of 189 cases of injury, 6 were casualties from Perak, and due to the disturbances there; 113 homicidal; 67 accidental, and 3 self-inflicted.

85. The use of the perchloride of iron in the treatment of abscess, although not always successful, was, on the whole, found very beneficial, and so also was borax, in the forms of boraix

lint and boraix oil, in the treatment of recent wounds, and granulating sores. There was one case of tetanus, in which the treatment of chloral given with chloroform failed.

86. Twenty-one lunatics were admitted, and these with 7 remaining over from 1874 made a total of 28 under observation, of whom 16 were sent to the Singapore Asylum, 10 were discharged, and 2 remained in hospital at the close of the year.

87. Great assistance was, at the outbreak of the disturbances in Perak, given by the Colonial Medical Department to the military and other forces employed there, including the services of several of the officers of the subordinate medical staff who were sent on duty there.

88. Several improvements were, during the year, made to the Pauper Hospital. The numbers admitted and treated there were, respectively, 625 and 784. In 1874, these numbers were 619 and 781. 421 patients were discharged, 58 absconded, and 81 died, these figures contrast very favourably with those under the same heads of 1874. Of the deaths 10 occurred within 6 hours; 38 within 24 hours, and 33 within 7 days after admission.

89. The diseases treated in this hospital were of the usual description. Death occurred in 8 cases from dysentery; in 37 from diarrhœa, and in 25 from general debility; these diseases account also for the greatest number of admissions.

90. In the gaol the general health of the prisoners was good, but the average daily number of sick and the death rate were greater than in 1874. The most prevalent diseases were intermittent fever and ulcers.

91. There were 65 lepers treated in the Leper Hospital at Pulo Jerajah, of whom 18 were admitted, 1 absconded, and 19 died.

92. The average daily number of patients sick from other diseases than leprosy was 3·5. Of these diseases 62 were cases of intermittent fever; 13 of ulcer; 8 of diarrhœa, and 2 of dysentery; 1 was a case of general dropsy, and 1 of rheumatism.

93. The duties which principally demand the attention of the health officer of the port are those connected with the Indian cooly immigration and the pilgrim traffic. Coolies and pilgrims are now generally conveyed in steamers of superior class, and having good accommodation. The coolies embark at Negapatam and make the voyage in steamers of not less than 400 tons in 7 days, and on arrival are immediately inspected by the health officer. Pilgrim steamers are generally much larger vessels, and sometimes carry as many as 1,200 adult passengers. The general sanitary arrangements for the pilgrims on board ship have of late years been greatly improved. A few years ago the whole pilgrim traffic was carried on in inferior sailing vessels, under the command of natives, and these vessels, during a protracted voyage, touched at ports not under British jurisdiction, and where no regulations for the preservation of the health of the pilgrims, by preventing overcrowding or otherwise, existed.

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94. The health officer remarks that in consequence of the amount of deck space occupied by deck houses, boats, and ships lumber, the allowance of one adult passenger per ton register measurement causes, in some instances, overcrowding in pilgrim ships, and that the same evil is caused by the great quantity of baggage which pilgrims now take with them and stow between decks, in the space allotted for their own accommodation, instead of in the hold. He, not unreasonably, recommends that the number of passengers should be regulated by the amount of superficial area available for their accommodation. His experience, from visiting these vessels, has induced him to suggest further that there should, in the absence of a medical officer on board, be some rules for enforcing a regular visitation of the "between decks," and an inspection of the passengers, with a view to detect epidemic disease before it has had time to spread, and for segregating any person found suffering from such a disease; also that there should be a specified quantity of medicines and of disinfectants for every 100 passengers, as at present the supply carried in some vessels is only that required by the Board of Trade for the crew alone. It is due to the masters of some of these vessels to state that they show considerable interest in their pilgrim passengers, and, so far as their knowledge of sanitary requirements and the means placed by the owners or agents of their vessels at their disposal extend, they do all in their power for them. The pilgrims which arrived during the year from Jeddah were generally healthy.

95. In Prince of Wales Island 1,096 persons were vaccinated, of whom 16 were Europeans, 17 Eurasians, 619 Chinese, 248 Malays, 54 Klings, 7 Arabs, 11 Javanese, 7 Siamese, 12 Bengalies, 103 Hindoos, 1 was a Portuguese, and 1 a Burmese.

96. Of the 1,096 vaccinations, 304 were perfect, 322 modified, 286 failed, and 184 were not again seen. There appears to be a great deterioration in the active principles of the lymph, during its transit from England to this Settlement, this deterioration is attributed to the great heat in the mail room, where as it is transmitted by post it is placed on board the mail steamer and accounts for most of the failures and the imperfect results of the operation.

The number of registered births in Prince of Wales Island was 339, and the number of deaths 751, out of which 31 were those of children under the age of three months.

98. Notwithstanding that cases of cholera were reported as having occurred in Kedah, on the other side of the Muda River, no case occurred in Province Wellesley, and the general health in that part of the Settlement was very good.

99. Two cases of smallpox were admitted into hospital in Province Wellesley, one of which, that of a sailor, proved fatal.

100. Of the three new district hospitals in Province Wellesley only one was opened, in consequence of the outbreak in Perak having necessitated the employment in that Native State of the apothecaries appointed to take charge of them. The one opened

that at Bertam in the North, was occupied in the middle of August.

101. The Contagious Diseases Ordinance was brought into operation in that part of the Settlement in February, but with little result on account of the absence of fixity of residence of those persons affected by it, and of no considerable part of the population being massed in a town or large village, and the consequent difficulty of proving that persons were acting in contravention of it.

102. Out of a total of 454 patients treated in the hospital at Butterworth, 415 were admitted, 265 discharged cured, 14 transferred, 65 absconded, and 99 died. The average daily number of sick was 31·52, and the per-centage of deaths to the number treated was 21·80. Of the total number treated, 370 were estate coolies, of whom 25 were Chinese, 344 Klings, and 1 was a Malay.

103. Ninety deaths occurred among the coolies treated, distributed among the different estates, as follows:—Alma Estate 36, Malakoff 12, Pry 9, Caledonia 8, Victoria 8, Tasseh 5, Simpang Ampat 5, Kreean 4, Golden Grove 2, Batu Kawan 1.

104. The remainder of the obit list was made up of 7 paupers and 2 policemen.

105. Seventy-three cases of injury (41 homicidal and 32 accidental) were admitted, of which two (one a case of goring through the intestines by a buffalo, and one of gunshot wound) proved fatal.

106. The greatest number of patients admitted into this hospital was made of coolies from the estates, among whom the most common diseases were ulcers, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, debility, and venereal. The diseases from which the police patients generally suffered were fever and rheumatism.

107. The high rate of mortality is ascribed to a low form of diarrhœa, the result of a debilitated and broken-down state of the constitution of the patients. All those who died of this disease exhibited similar symptoms. They were mostly estate coolies, and many of them had arrived from India in an unfit condition for work, and having become sick had no stamina to enable them to rally again.

108. The newly opened hospital at Bertam was constructed to accommodate 36 patients, and its sanitary condition was reported by the medical officer in charge to be good. In it 58 patients were treated, 33 of whom were discharged before the end of the year. The daily average number of patients was 14·26. The patients were 56 coolies from the Malakoff Estate, 2 paupers, 1 Chinese, and 1 Malay. The prevailing diseases, as at Butterworth, were diarrhœa and ulcers.

109. A decrease of 23 appears in the number of children vaccinated in Province Wellesley, as compared with that in the previous year. This is due to the removal of one of the apothecaries, and the sickness of another. The number vaccinated was 577, of which 346 were perfect, 63 modified, 62 failed, and

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106 were not seen after vaccination. The number of births registered in the Province was 883, and the number of deaths 804. The number of deaths under the age of three months, the limit of age prescribed under the ordinance for vaccination, was registered as 45.

Education.

110. A further increase of 58 took place in the number of scholars on the register of the free school, and the average attendance showed also an increase of 48, the number of scholars having been 502, and the average attendance 370. The inspector of schools reported favourably of the general condition of this school, and by the new system of payment by results the school earned for 1875 an increased grant of $665. An additional teacher was engaged for one of the junior classes. The committee authorised the purchase of a number of juvenile books to form a lending library for the boys, with the view of encouraging them to read, and thereby improving their knowledge of the English language. The income and expenditure of the school were $10,769 and $7,877, as against $9,488 and $8,173 in the previous year.

111. Of the vernacular schools a good account cannot be given. Some have, from the falling off of pupils, had to be closed, and the remainder are not working satisfactorily. This is attributed to the indifference of the Malays to any education beyond the extent of a knowledge of the Koran, and to the want, mentioned in my last year's report, of a resident superintendent of education to supervise the schools, and to encourage and educate the teachers.

Judicial.

112. The whole work of the Supreme Court, in the absence of the judge of Penang as acting chief justice at the Fiji Islands, continued to be performed by the puisne judge, whose salary, made up of the whole of his own and the half of that of the absent judge, amounted to $10,008, or $912 more than the full salary of the senior judge of the Settlement. It has now, I think, been conclusively proved that, with a little strengthening of the stipendiary magistracy, one judge for the Settlement is sufficient.

113. The working of the new court of quarter sessions has been eminently unsatisfactory, and the court may be designated a failure. This may, to a considerable degree, be attributed to the appointment as president of the court of the puisne judge, who, as already stated, had also acted from the establishment of the court as judge of Penang. Many of the 71 cases sent to this court by the magistrate of Prince of Wales Island, as well as of the 12 cases sent up by the magistrate of Province Wellesley, were remitted to the courts of those magistrates and ultimately disposed of by them.

114. The number of criminal cases entered in the Supreme Court was 157, of which 73 resulted in conviction, 46 in acquittal, 30 in "nolle prosequi," and 8 in postponement. In 2 cases was

passed sentence of death, in 65 that of rigorous imprisonment, and in 5 that of simple imprisonment. Of the 72 offences for which sentence was passed, 2 were culpable homicide, 11 grievous hurt by means of instrument for cutting, 9 other offences against the person, 28 other offences against property, and 22 miscellaneous offences. This compares favourably with the number of cases in 1874, when 174 more cases were entered, and 45 more sentenced.

115. On the plea side of the court, out of 41 cases tried, in which the debt or damages claimed amounted to $75,467 56, judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff in 29, and in that of the defendant in 7, and 5 cases were nonsuited. The amount of debt or damage adjudged was $44,728 95. On the equity side there were 7 cases tried, in which the debt or damages claimed was $80,000. Of these cases 5 went for the plaintiff and 2 for the defendant, and the debt or damages adjudged in them amounted to $55,000.

116. In the ecclesiastical business of the court there was a decrease in the number of both administration and probate cases *filed*, of the former of 13, and of the latter of 7 cases, while 2 more of the former and 4 fewer of the latter were *tried*. The value of estates (in the cases filed) sworn under the former was $24,962 more, but under the latter $707,227 less than in 1874.

117. There were 104 plea and 30 equity side actions and suits commenced during the year, as against 136 plea side and 22 equity side in 1874. Of these cases 70 plea side and 14 equity side were left in dependence at the end of the year. The number of civil writs issued was 313, and of criminal writs 294. Of bills of sale under Ordinance 22, of 1870, 1,027 were registered, 10 appeal cases were sent up, and 15 were heard and determined. 12 bankruptcy petitions were filed, and 12 were partly heard and determined.

118. Ninety-two persons were implicated in 63 cases committed to the assizes by the magistrate of Prince of Wales Island; this was a decrease of 17 cases, as compared with the number in the previous year. There was no great difference in the number of persons apprehended by the police and brought before this magistrate. The number of persons committed by him, both in pursuance of sentence and in default of payment of fine, was below the average of the two previous years. The fines awarded in this court amounted to less, but the fees collected to more, than in the previous year.

119. The number of offences brought before this court was 7,225, including 1,853 by summons, as against 6,810 in 1874; of these, 1,825 were offences against the person, 1,653 offences against property other than prædial larceny, and 3,747 other offences. The number of persons in the above cases punished by fine was 3,779, by imprisonment in lieu of fine 191, by peremptory imprisonment 501, by whipping 8, and the number bound over with or without sureties 85.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

120. The system of administration in Province Wellesley established by Sir Andrew Clarke, to carry out which an Acting Assistant and Acting Deputy Assistant Government Agent were appointed, having been found costly and unnecessary was abandoned, and in September the magistrate who had been appointed Acting Assistant Government Agent and Coroner was restricted to his proper magisterial duties, and a joint magistrate, to reside at Bukit Tamboon, was appointed to assist him. The magistrate having, however, been shortly afterwards employed on special service in Perak, the whole of the work of the courts had to be performed by the joint magistrate alone. The office of coroner was at the same time re-transferred to the acting superintendent of police.

121. There were 2,073 police cases, and 821 summons cases, disposed of in the four courts—Butterworth, Penega, Bukit Tamboon, and Telok Epil in Trans Kreean. This is an increase of 483 cases over the number in 1874, but of only 312 over that in 1872. The increase in the number of persons committed to gaol was 135.

122. The high rate of wages given to labourers on the newly opened tobacco plantations in the neighbouring Dutch Settlement of Delli and Langkat, in Sumatra, and the great demand for labour on those plantations, gave rise to a system of crimping coolies from the estates in Province Wellesley, which was the cause of a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions for breach of labour contract. The number of persons imprisoned for offences against the Master and Servants Acts was 384, as against 259 in 1874. The only estate from which complaints on the part of coolies were frequent was Tassek.

123. Under the Vaccination Ordinance 70 cases, as against five in 1874, were brought before the Province magistrate.

124. In the south of the Province the power of the Chinese Kongsees is very considerable, and they offer every obstruction to the police when engaged in endeavouring to detect crime that has been committed by any of their members, and there have been instances in which the police have met with actual resistance from them.

125. There was a decrease in the number of suits brought before the Courts of Requests at Butterworth and at Bukit Tamboon, and the fines and fees, which in 1874 amounted to $2,059 25, fell to $1,938 50.

Shipping.

126. The revenue of the Harbour Department increased by $2,578 43. This increase was made up of the following items:—Registering vessels $58, Straits light dues $1,382 16, shipping fees $462 27, registration of cargo boats $10 95, registration of fishing stakes $590, licenses for passenger boats $92, licenses for fishing boats $55 75, unclaimed estates of deceased seamen $40 80, sale of unserviceable stores $55 75, fines and forfeitures in marine cases $25 50, beaching vessels $400. At the same time

there were reductions in the items: surveying and measuring of $26, fees for surveying passenger ships $91 25, pilot licenses $20, and sale of import and export returns $64 70.

127. The receipts of this department, which for the past year were $13,142 90, show an increase in five years of $9,502 67, the revenue in 1870 having been only $3,640 23.

128. The shipping returns show an increase of 304 vessels and of 166,581 tonnage "entered inwards," and of 283 vessels and 154,267 tonnage "cleared outwards" during the year. The increase inwards consisted of 49 schooners, 9 brigs, 21 barques, 229 steamers, and 4 ships, and outwards of 51 schooners, 11 brigs, 15 barques, and 212 steamers, there was, however, a decrease inwards of 6 ships.

129. A greater number of native crafts, but of a less aggregate tonnage, entered the harbour, and a greater number, with a greater aggregate tonnage cleared outwards. This class of shipping is of great importance, as so much of the trade of the Settlement is dependent on it. The following figures represent the number and tonnage of native crafts, as compared with the number and tonnage of those that entered and cleared in 1874:—

	Number of Native Vessels.	Tonnage.
1874, inwards -	1,524	45,325
1875 „ -	1,630	44,424
Difference - - -	+ 106	901
1874, outwards -	2,716	70,649
1875 „ -	2,773	75,610
Difference - -	+ 57	4,961

Imports and Exports.

130. The registered value of the imports of the Settlement was $16,250,568, and that of the exports $19,133,711, giving a total value of imports and exports of $35,384,279. This presents an apparent decrease of $772,893 in the value of the imports, but the registrar is of opinion that this deficiency is not real, but due to the neglect of importers to send in proper returns.

131. The increase of $150,638 in the value of the exports, may, on account of more accurate registration, in consequence of port clearances not being granted before the manifests of cargoes have been submitted to the registering officer, be more confidently relied on.

132. There was the large increase, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the native States, of $399,896 in the value of imports from the Malayan Peninsula; an increase of $576,702 from British Burmah, of $170,628 from the United Kingdom, of $71 33 from French India, of $31,922 from Germany, of $17,150

Straits Settlements.

from Holland, of $24,000 from the Maldive Islands, and of $25,195 from Switzerland, but these augmentations were counterbalanced by the decrease in the value of imports from British India of $134,087, from Hong Kong of $101,625, from Singapore and Malacca of $1,060,325, from China of $68,119, from Japan of $49,275, from Siam of $552,902, and from Sumatra of $146,433 133. The articles which principally affected the increase in the value of the imports were areca nuts, pepper, rice, opium, and silk, and those that caused the principal decrease, coals, cotton goods, and tobacco.

133. The increase in the value of exports was most largely due to pepper, specie, and tobacco, and the decrease to areca nuts, cotton goods, and sugar.

134. There was an increase in the value of exports to the United Kingdom of $784,512, to America of $161,231, to French India of $63,641, to Holland of $204,727, and to Sumatra of $1,032,233, while there was a decrease in their value of $202,284 to British Burmah, of $330,787 to British India, of $226,655 to Hong Kong, of $595,710 to Singapore and Malacca, of $239,450 to Germany, of $129,775 to the Malayan Peninsula, and of $365,645 to Siam.

(Signed) A. E. H. Anson.

Victoria.

VICTORIA.

No. 8.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Melbourne,
September 28, 1876.

My Lord,

With reference to my Despatch No. 106 of the 25th July ultimo, I have now the honour to transmit a digest of the Statistics of Victoria for 1875, which has been carefully compiled by the Government Statist for insertion in the annual parliamentary Blue Book, showing the condition and progress of the British Colonies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. Bowen.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Digest of the Statistics of Victoria for the Year 1875.

Statistical Summary of Victoria from 1836 to 1875 inclusive.

Year.	Population.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Agriculture.										Other Tillage
	Persons.	Males.	Females.						Total Cultivation.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Cereals.		Potatoes.		Hay.	
									Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.
1836	224	186	38	1	3	—	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1837	1,264	984	280	7	1	1	740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1838	3,511	3,080	431	28	20	15	1,260	—	150	83	—	23	—	20	—	20	—	—	—	—
1839	5,822	4,104	1,718	142	67	57	3,221	—	2,069	1,302	12,600	252	—	323	—	192	—	—	—	—
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	4,080	—	3,210	1,940	50,420	820	26,950	300	9,000	150	300	450	900	72
1841	20,416	14,391	6,025	618	319	406	6,908	939	4,881	1,702	47,840	1,285	37,325	440	10,585	932	3,734	850	2,300	184
1842	23,799	15,691	8,108	1,025	413	514	4,136	1,964	8,124	2,432	55,360	2,410	66,100	820	21,385	1,419	5,996	1,622	2,661	7
1843	24,103	15,892	8,211	1,317	313	364	1,264	2,000	12,073	4,674	104,040	2,560	70,789	1,141	25,156	2,069	6,933	1,772	6,459	523
1844	26,734	17,626	9,108	1,336	240	328	2,648	1,423	16,529	6,919	138,436	3,983	43,361	1,745	43,404	2,487	12,418	1,772	6,459	523
1845	31,280	20,624	10,656	1,521	327	316	4,335	1,519	25,134	11,466	234,734	4,817	71,368	826	41,269	2,042	11,138	5,000	9,640	983
1846	38,334	23,531	14,803	1,596	328	301	3,676	1,775	31,578	15,802	345,946	6,099	185,856	1,814	51,087	2,140	9,024	4,547	9,303	1,176
1847	42,936	26,004	16,932	1,661	361	337	4,568	1,540	36,290	17,679	349,730	7,173	207,385	2,203	32,765	2,639	7,255	5,074	9,891	1,432
1848	51,390	30,697	20,693	1,789	405	351	8,235	1,669	40,279	19,387	410,220	8,289	78,877	2,728	40,331	2,577	11,988	5,903	10,625	1,395
1849	66,220	39,556	26,664	1,913	593	593	14,618	1,992	45,976	24,247	525,190	5,379	129,602	2,333	54,148	2,151	5,929	11,181	15,640	685
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,673	780	969	10,760	3,304	52,341	28,510	556,167	5,008	99,535	2,126	40,148	2,838	5,613	13,567	20,971	292
1851	97,489	58,235	39,254	3,049	1,165	1,023	15,133	3,706	57,472	29,623	733,321	6,427	132,311	1,342	34,922	2,376	5,988	16,822	29,692	882
1852	168,321	110,825	57,496	3,756	2,105	1,958	94,664	31,038	36,771	16,823	498,704	2,947	96,980	412	9,492	1,978	4,512	14,101	21,287	510
1853	222,436	146,456	75,980	3,025*	3,213*	2,550	92,312	42,443	34,816	7,553	154,202	2,289	50,787	444	10,529	1,636	2,752	21,829	33,918	1,065
1854	312,307	205,629	106,678	7,542	6,261	3,765	83,410	34,975	54,905	12,827	250,091	5,341	130,746	750	14,826	3,297	8,383	31,514	53,627	1,176
1855	364,324	234,450	129,874	11,941	6,603	3,847	66,571	26,395	115,135	42,686	1,148,011	17,800	614,614	1,755	50,670	11,017	59,797	40,188	83,285	1,689
1856	397,560	255,827	141,733	14,420	5,728	4,116	41,594	21,187	179,983	80,155	1,858,756	25,025	641,679	2,561	77,856	16,281	36,895	51,987	81,151	3,974
1857	463,135	297,547	165,588	17,384	7,449	4,524	74,255	20,471	237,729	87,230	1,808,439	40,222	1,249,800	5,987	165,814	20,698	51,116	75,536	137,476	8,056
1858	504,519	323,576	180,943	19,929	9,015	4,552	56,168	25,882	298,960	78,234	1,563,113	77,527	2,160,358	6,124	130,801	30,026	108,467	86,163	113,543	20,886
1859	530,262	335,708	194,554	22,032	9,169	4,769	32,735	19,615	358,728	107,093	2,236,157	90,167	2,553,637	5,384	114,090	27,622	48,967	98,570	135,643	29,892
1860	537,847	328,251	209,596	22,863	12,061	4,351	29,037	21,689	419,380	161,252	3,459,914	86,337	2,633,693	6,547	122,592	24,842	77,258	90,920	144,211	49,482
1861	541,800	321,724	220,076	23,461	10,522	4,484	26,912	35,898	439,895	196,922	3,607,727	91,061	2,136,430	5,895	101,201	27,174	59,364	74,681	92,479	44,162
1862	554,358	324,107	230,251	24,391	10,080	4,525	37,836	38,203	465,430	162,009	3,008,487	108,195	2,504,361	9,489	182,033	24,821	50,597	101,639	110,680	59,277
1863	571,559	327,249	244,310	23,906	9,502	4,227	38,983	34,800	507,798	149,392	1,338,762	152,326	3,497,520	10,688	184,077	27,584	74,947	96,350	121,840	71,458
1864	601,343	343,296	258,047	25,630	8,887	4,554	36,156	21,779	479,463	125,040	1,899,378	144,303	2,694,445	11,447	175,517	31,172	59,828	85,146	97,731	82,355
1865	621,095	350,871	270,224	25,915	10,461	4,497	30,976	25,292	530,196	178,628	3,514,227	102,817	2,279,463	12,017	226,880	31,644	83,166	97,902	96,101	107,188
1866	636,982	357,012	279,970	25,010	12,286	4,253	32,178	27,629	592,915	208,588	4,641,205	129,284	3,880,406	17,599	422,333	32,403	88,880	92,472	161,243	112,569
1867	651,571	362,278	289,298	25,608	11,733	4,490	27,242	25,142	631,207	216,989	3,411,663	125,345	2,333,472	21,595	408,883	35,831	117,787	108,373	140,592	123,074
1868	674,614	373,232	301,382	27,243	10,067	4,602	32,805	25,552	712,865	259,804	4,229,228	114,936	2,258,523	26,190	381,585	36,204	79,944	112,282	122,800	163,449
1869	699,790	385,561	314,229	26,040	10,630	4,735	33,570	22,418	827,534	288,514	5,607,056	144,791	3,761,408	37,459	845,335	41,216	127,645	140,435	224,816	175,119
1870	726,599	398,755	327,844	27,151	10,420	4,732	32,554	21,037	909,015	284,167	2,870,409	149,309	2,237,010	26,194	349,158	39,026	127,579	163,181	183,708	247,138
1871	752,445	412,009	340,436	27,382	9,918	4,693	28,333	19,951	937,220	334,609	4,500,795	175,944	3,299,839	27,976	548,052	39,064	125,841	193,206	144,637	256,421
1872	770,727	419,903	350,824	27,361	10,831	4,791	27,047	25,295	963,091	326,564	5,391,104	125,505	2,454,225	37,241	726,856	38,517	132,997	121,375	159,964	313,889
1873	790,492	430,042	360,450	28,100	11,501	4,974	29,460	26,294	984,996	349,976	4,752,289	110,931	1,741,451	42,243	749,968	38,349	109,822	115,672	147,398	307,765
1874	808,437	439,159	369,278	26,800	12,222	4,925	30,732	27,365	1,011,776	332,936	4,850,165	114,921	2,121,612	48,294	977,161	35,183	124,310	119,031	157,261	361,411
1875	823,272	447,148	367,124	26,720	15,287	4,985	32,744	29,342	1,126,831	321,401	4,978,914	124,100	2,719,795	54,068	1,208,146	36,901	124,377	155,274	206,613	435,095

* The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures considerably understate the truth. It is supposed that each in reality amounted to not less than 5,000. The deficiency has chiefly arisen from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the goldfield population, it is known that many children born were neither baptized nor registered, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

Statistical Summary of Victoria from 1836 to 1875 inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Live Stock.				Revenue.*	Expenditure.*	Land Sales.†		Shipping.				Imports.	Exports.	Exports of				
									Inwards.		Outwards.				Wool.‡		Tallow.		Hides and Skins.
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.			Acres Sold.	Amount Realised.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Total Value.	Total Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
					£	£		£					£	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£
1836	75	155	41,332	—	—	2,165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1837	—	—	—	—	6,071	5,872	88	7,116	140	12,754	140	13,424	115,379	12,178	175,081	11,639	2,240	28	22
1838	524	13,272	310,946	—	40,020	16,874	38,694	33,977	137	11,717	136	11,679	73,230	27,998	320,383	21,631	18,114	489	117
1839	—	—	—	—	74,698	35,849	38,280	70,236	—	—	189	20,352	204,722	77,684	615,603	45,226	18,552	396	249
1840	2,372	50,837	782,283	—	255,984	70,129	83,561	219,300	262	43,416	232	34,334	435,367	128,860	941,815	67,902	48,048	953	251
1841	—	—	—	—	152,826	201,363	49,311	49,311	272	52,500	228	34,156	364,399	200,305	1,714,711	85,735	44,900	786	561
1842	4,065	100,792	1,404,333	—	87,296	124,631	16,698	21,085	237	43,760	225	34,265	277,427	198,783	2,828,784	151,446	78,400	975	801
1843	6,278	167,156	1,602,798	—	73,565	57,165	7,338	8,296	288	43,605	230	27,602	188,036	254,482	3,826,602	201,383	117,258	1,700	743
1844	7,076	187,873	1,860,912	—	69,913	63,048	181	985	229	29,966	247	34,596	151,062	256,847	4,326,229	174,044	961,032	13,907	989
1845	9,289	231,602	1,792,527	3,986	98,539	43,241	3,685	8,718	273	31,337	291	31,114	248,293	463,597	6,841,813	396,537	846,155	12,267	1,913
1846	11,400	290,439	2,996,992	5,501	96,347	51,095	4,601	19,194	349	40,569	340	35,717	315,561	425,201	6,406,950	351,441	250,880	3,049	2,256
1847	13,292	322,824	4,164,203	5,015	138,293	73,460	27,337	69,122	423	47,885	425	48,634	437,696	668,511	10,210,038	565,805	1,255,744	15,802	3,267
1848	16,495	386,688	5,130,277	5,659	144,761	140,260	17,345	31,716	469	67,618	446	55,094	373,676	675,359	10,524,663	556,521	3,013,808	37,968	2,066
1849	16,733	346,562	5,318,046	—	229,388	140,259	27,610	70,146	484	97,003	460	82,909	479,831	755,326	14,567,905	574,594	7,800,716	100,261	2,184
1850	21,219	378,806	6,032,788	9,260	259,433	196,440	40,042	97,970	555	108,030	508	87,087	744,925	1,041,796	18,091,207	826,190	10,056,256	132,863	5,196
1851	22,086	390,923	6,589,923	7,372	392,455	410,864	93,707	201,840	712	129,426	658	111,005	1,056,437	1,422,909	16,345,468	734,618	9,459,520	123,203	7,414
1852	34,021	431,380	6,551,506	8,996	1,634,448	978,922	231,297	671,033	1,657	408,216	1,475	350,296	4,069,742	7,451,549	20,047,453	1,062,787	4,469,248	60,261	13,306
1853	15,166	410,139	5,594,220	—	3,235,546	3,216,609	283,928	1,548,441	2,594	721,473	2,268	664,867	15,842,637	11,061,544	20,842,591	1,651,871	982,833	13,251	11,811
1854	27,038	481,640	5,332,007	9,278	3,087,986	4,185,708	405,679	1,357,965	2,596	794,604	2,607	798,337	17,659,051	11,775,204	22,998,400	1,618,114	1,340,752	22,750	29,465
1855	33,430	534,113	4,577,872	20,686	2,728,656	2,612,807	438,972	763,554	1,907	551,726	1,995	581,557	12,007,939	13,493,338	22,584,234	1,405,659	1,376,816	29,117	41,871
1856	47,832	646,613	4,641,548	52,227	2,972,496	2,668,834	437,562	749,318	1,920	538,609	1,959	538,362	14,962,269	15,489,760	21,968,174	1,506,613	1,970,976	35,980	72,103
1857	55,683	614,537	4,766,022	43,632	3,328,303	2,968,658	500,383	1,067,450	2,190	694,564	2,207	684,526	17,256,209	15,079,512	17,176,920	1,335,642	4,843,216	62,363	191,828
1858	68,323	699,330	5,578,413	37,756	2,973,383	3,092,720	255,724	638,650	2,034	648,103	2,015	641,254	15,108,249	13,989,209	21,515,958	1,678,290	2,275,056	43,987	106,527
1859	69,288	683,534	5,794,127	50,965	3,261,104	3,393,946	459,082	814,164	2,026	634,131	2,056	661,518	15,622,891	13,867,859	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,354	172,422
1860	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	3,082,461	3,315,307	492,248	663,238	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137	15,093,730	12,962,704	24,273,910	2,025,066	788,144	18,269	144,236
1861	84,037	628,092	6,239,258	43,480	2,952,101	3,092,021	514,745	623,588	1,778	549,195	1,820	540,807	13,532,452	13,828,606	23,923,195	2,095,264	4,208,960	75,784	100,624
1862	86,067	576,601	6,764,851	52,991	3,269,079	3,039,497	844,969	910,862	1,715	556,188	1,766	581,892	13,487,787	13,039,422	25,245,778	2,350,956	3,998,904	66,515	130,661
1863	103,328	675,272	7,115,943	79,655	2,774,686	2,882,937	295,189	450,646	1,739	624,061	1,782	618,052	14,118,727	13,566,296	25,579,886	2,049,491	1,938,708	33,871	106,890
1864	117,182	640,625	8,406,234	113,530	2,955,338	2,928,903	260,169	522,602	1,816	620,200	1,896	641,614	14,974,815	13,898,384	39,871,892	3,250,128	3,882,256	60,230	103,625
1865	121,051	621,337	8,335,380	75,869	3,076,885	2,983,777	139,776	295,456	1,743	580,973	1,823	599,351	13,257,537	13,150,748	44,270,666	3,315,109	1,396,640	15,566	85,962
1866	121,381	598,968	8,833,139	74,708	3,079,160	3,222,025	221,582	380,240	2,078	649,979	2,203	675,741	14,771,711	12,888,546	42,391,234	3,196,491	320,432	6,599	55,800
1867	131,148	650,592	9,532,811	141,522	3,216,317	3,241,818	129,333	214,077	1,847	593,235	1,955	617,026	11,674,080	12,724,427	51,314,116	3,824,956	2,103,360	34,968	31,458
1868	143,934	693,682	9,756,819	136,206	3,230,754	3,189,321	275,649	359,703	2,067	653,362	2,172	685,207	13,320,662	15,593,990	68,010,591	4,567,182	12,104,960	160,909	33,619
1869	161,830	692,518	9,923,663	111,464	3,383,984	3,226,165	725,110	794,543	2,320	721,274	2,334	730,961	13,908,990	13,464,354	54,431,367	3,363,075	14,259,616	237,084	60,461
1870	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	3,261,883	3,428,382	337,507	463,321	2,093	663,764	2,187	681,098	12,455,758	12,470,014	52,123,451	3,205,106	22,158,080	358,863	33,649
1871	181,643	799,509	10,002,381	177,447	1,691,266*	1,754,251*	378,516	528,119	2,137	663,002	2,257	692,023	12,341,995	14,557,820	76,334,480	4,702,164	30,422,672	469,069	39,858
1872	185,796	812,289	10,575,219	193,722	3,734,422	3,659,534	752,161	859,142	2,104	666,336	2,234	694,426	13,691,322	13,871,195	58,648,977	4,651,665	22,656,088	353,358	49,169
1873	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336	3,644,135	3,504,953	529,309	621,472	2,187	756,103	2,226	762,912	16,533,856	15,302,454	74,893,882	5,738,638	15,373,120	233,091	53,659
1874	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	137,941	4,106,790	4,177,388	531,538	579,051	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	16,953,985	15,441,109	88,662,011	6,373,641	13,591,760	199,564	56,993
1875	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765	4,236,423	4,318,121	418,561	630,054	2,171	840,386	2,223	833,499	16,685,874	14,766,974	85,064,952	6,096,958	13,919,736	203,243	50,454

* The figures of revenue and expenditure are for the year ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are therefore for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the 12 months ended 30th June.

† In addition to the quantity of land sold and amount realised within the year, the figures under the head "Land Sales" represent, during each of the years after 1868, the total extent of, and amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years.

‡ Since the year 1864, a considerable quantity of wool has each year been imported into Victoria across the Murray, from the Riverina district of New South Wales, for transport by the Echuca Railway to Melbourne, and shipment thence. No precise record of the quantity so introduced has until recently been kept at the Customs, and most of it has been shipped as Victorian wool. It has, however, been ascertained that at least 13,000,000 lbs. of wool, valued at 972,000*l.*, crossed the Murray into Victoria in the year 1870; 19,552,598 lbs., valued at 1,096,772*l.*, crossed the Murray into Victoria in 1872; 31,542,913 lbs., valued at 1,745,550*l.*, crossed the Murray into Victoria in 1873; 35,382,089 lbs., valued at 1,975,879*l.*, crossed the Murray into Victoria in 1874; and 40,535,081 lbs., valued at 2,260,799*l.*, crossed the Murray into Victoria in 1875.

Statistical Summary of Victoria from 1836 to 1875 inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Export of Gold.*		Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.		Public Debt.	Expenditure upon		Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Banks.			
	Quantity.	Value.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		Public Works.	Roads and Bridges	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Letters.	No. of Newspapers.	No. of Stations.	No. of Miles of Wire.	No. of Telegrams.	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	ozs.	£					£	£	£								£	£	£
1850	—	—	3	232	21	1,413	—	—	—	40	381,651	381,158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1851	145,137	438,777	12	530	28	2,033	—	17,462	11,113	44	504,425	456,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1852	2,738,484	8,760,579	3	203	62	5,988	—	122,099	35,249	46	972,176	709,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1853	3,150,021	11,090,043	1	11	236	33,145	—	356,268	522,693	62	2,038,999	1,618,789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1854	2,392,065	9,214,093	20	671	347	45,334	—	482,401	517,082	95	2,674,384	2,394,941	—	—	—	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,090
1855	2,783,065	11,070,270	11	329	159	20,819	480,000	210,062	576,588	89	2,990,992	2,349,656	—	—	—	7	4,739,765	9,653,825	7,435,094
1856	2,985,992	11,943,458	8	445	71	10,567	648,100	368,511	506,679	125	3,220,614	2,906,141	—	—	—	8	5,068,373	11,944,545	9,435,986
1857	2,762,461	10,987,591	9	540	63	8,109	828,700	476,136	736,050	152	3,890,981	2,981,970	—	—	—	8	5,421,243	11,862,412	8,729,935
1858	2,528,479	10,107,836	6	178	48	6,285	808,100	466,047	645,239	232	5,025,820	4,264,691	—	—	—	9	5,692,594	11,851,358	8,211,651
1859	2,280,950	9,122,037	4	71	47	8,541	2,089,500	537,252	601,187	263	6,649,288	5,051,402	—	—	—	9	6,074,539	12,746,285	8,867,298
1860	2,156,661	8,624,860	3	52	30	5,790	5,118,100	419,935	621,554	311	8,116,302	5,683,023	33	—	166,803	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731
1861	1,967,420	7,869,758	5	158	38	6,199	6,345,060	283,341	518,329	369	6,109,929	4,277,179	47	—	184,688	9	6,429,025	12,857,879	8,859,374
1862	1,658,285	6,683,192	2	31	50	12,654	7,992,740	284,906	407,758	408	6,276,623	4,909,219	57	—	211,685	9	6,623,460	13,369,102	9,927,079
1863	1,627,066	6,520,957	12	753	79	18,159	8,237,520	257,388	171,271	437	6,636,291	4,930,646	66	2,586	234,520	9	6,827,085	13,202,317	8,887,093
1864	1,545,450	6,206,237	14	1,506	66	12,542	8,443,970	281,377	89,376	475	6,790,244	5,671,545	70	2,626	256,380	9	7,618,960	13,433,410	9,485,163
1865	1,543,802	6,190,317	15	841	50	11,736	8,622,245	231,919	113,244	525	7,485,808	6,037,529	79	3,111	279,741	9	8,007,500	14,755,518	9,948,064
1866	1,479,195	5,909,987	9	462	47	10,668	8,744,855	277,062	96,898	555	8,631,133	5,438,388	78	3,111	277,788	10	8,092,555	14,885,355	9,746,575
1867	1,433,687	5,738,993	6	315	43	6,787	9,480,800	241,449	47,374	583	9,567,990	4,907,819	83	3,171	235,648	10	8,136,325	15,777,891	10,890,291
1868	1,960,713	7,843,197	6	296	41	7,105	9,417,800	182,476	110,548	633	9,749,716	4,974,102	86	3,171	254,288	10	8,320,624	16,252,007	11,679,164
1869	1,700,973	6,804,179	7	303	45	9,006	10,385,900	267,603	90,735	651	10,582,711	5,251,327	91	3,368	276,742	10	8,347,500	17,665,861	11,956,575
1870	1,529,121	6,119,782	5	667	29	5,503	11,924,800	191,573	36,832	677	11,133,283	5,287,482	95	3,371	454,598	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571
1871	1,647,389	6,590,962	8	837	46	11,015	11,994,800	97,088	35,328	706	11,716,166	5,172,970	96	3,472	537,393	10	8,276,250	17,222,093	12,862,650
1872	1,298,839	5,197,340	10	478	42	8,146	11,984,800	264,761	42,192	733	12,941,095	5,490,772	117	3,634	639,960	10	8,276,250	18,125,902	13,935,047
1873	1,291,014	5,168,614	3	187	50	12,640	12,445,722	186,464	38,126	764	14,475,985	6,080,007	135	3,928	718,167	10	8,366,250	19,943,959	14,092,995
1874	1,012,153	4,052,288	5	1,083	44	12,522	12,485,433	390,955	102,922	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	148	4,464	701,080	11	8,503,033	20,456,852	14,105,460
1875	794,164	3,137,905	24	1,762	53	8,519	13,992,583	350,159	99,451	855	17,134,101	7,552,912	164	4,510	732,869	12	8,572,120	22,279,482	15,483,172

* The returns of gold exports for the four years, 1852–55, contain, in addition to the amounts which passed through the Customs of this Colony, the following quantities of Victorian gold which passed through the Customs of the adjacent Colonies without being recorded in Victoria:—1852, 749,957 ozs., value 2,624,851*l.*; 1853, 652,297 ozs., value 2,446,114*l.*; 1854, 247,366 ozs., value 958,543*l.*; 1855, 41,530 ozs., value 166,120*l.* Total, 1,691,150 ozs., value 6,195,628*l.* No estimate has been given of the further quantity of gold taken out of the Colony by private hand and not recorded in any Custom House. The returns show the gross exports. Scarcely any gold appears in the import returns until after the gold export duty was abolished at the end of 1867. Since then the following are the imports of gold, chiefly from New Zealand:—1868, 326,550 ozs., value 1,305,825*l.*; 1869, 363,716 ozs., value 1,415,473*l.*; 1870, 376,926 ozs., value 1,507,068*l.*; 1871, 329,181 ozs., value 1,317,018*l.*; 1872, 246,641 ozs., value 986,494*l.*; 1873, 252,576 ozs., value 991,410*l.*; 1874, 220,541 ozs., value 881,717*l.*; 1875, 216,666 ozs., value 869,419*l.* Nearly all this gold was doubtless re-exported.

Statistical Summary of Victoria from 1836 to 1875 inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Savings Banks.*			Mortgages and Liens.		Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.			Flour Mills.	Mining Machines.	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Churches and Chapels.	Schools.		Melbourne University.		Convictions (after Commitment for Trial).
	No. of Savings Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.	No.	Amount secured.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.					No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Matriculated Students.	No. of Direct Graduates.	
			£		£		£	£		£	£									
1850	—	—	—	634	397,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	46	28	160	6,807	—	—	111
1851	—	—	—	732	669,120	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	56	39	129	7,060	—	—	170
1852	—	—	—	393	408,131	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	57	49	115	7,841	—	—	471
1853	—	—	—	991	1,868,955	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	208	128	206	13,033	—	—	678
1854	—	—	—	2,216	3,924,896	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	152	187	391	20,107	—	—	631
1855	—	—	—	2,340	2,826,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	227	349	438	24,478	16	—	595
1856	—	—	—	1,774	2,125,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	213	473	455	26,323	7	3	480
1857	—	—	—	2,272	2,418,437	19	2,557,794	219,960	16	641,112	58,113	88	—	386	587	675	36,671	9	—	662
1858	7	7,232	432,250	3,221	2,775,252	29	2,605,546	314,316	24	2,663,398	98,780	89	—	421	645	740	42,432	2	9	740
1859	7	8,854	468,779	3,406	3,290,181	37	3,384,737	318,624	30	8,107,226	118,620	97	8,139	407	642	772	46,265	15	2	852
1860	9	10,135	484,501	3,524	3,742,355	41	18,715,561	324,728	42	5,409,687	122,470	94	6,208	475	874	886	51,668	10	6	796
1861	10	12,001	582,796	2,994	2,744,678	48	20,690,476	284,178	60	9,916,311	146,129	104	6,155	429	989	882	56,473	14	5	846
1862	10	13,309	634,884	2,546	3,174,323	53	18,377,042	262,179	84	4,231,308	226,833	104	7,209	603	1,137	989	65,541	23	12	769
1863	11	14,920	701,425	2,642	3,406,071	58	17,750,027	257,642	98	12,487,403	200,522	110	7,534	716	1,352	1,019	69,619	28	8	684
1864	11	17,201	769,681	2,613	2,781,405	61	17,495,183	336,666	99	13,500,916	349,340	93	7,077	612	1,531	947	66,145	31	12	567
1865	42	20,074	734,568	2,788	3,646,699	62	20,476,266	308,620	98	16,364,788	370,811	118	6,337	785	1,695	1,080	73,599	27	8	675
1866	61	23,759	700,720	3,313	4,795,390	62	20,241,073	341,429	98	19,079,270	403,024	114	5,328	872	1,766	1,206	81,229	35	11	639
1867	77	28,376	709,514	3,380	3,754,672	62	20,394,918	335,606	99	21,535,297	389,621	118	5,830	990	1,874	1,385	91,336	34	16	566
1868	84	32,506	805,830	3,509	3,485,315	62	21,503,942	500,324	101	22,628,604	371,368	136	6,068	1,182	1,870	1,430	97,884	47	13	526
1869	110	37,494	978,619	4,036	4,701,485	63	21,630,909	423,984	108	24,420,873	534,123	149	6,561	1,385	1,967	1,722	151,844	53	17	486
1870	123	41,738	1,047,147	4,410	4,203,743	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881	147	6,418	1,437	2,134	1,867	154,353	82	10	573
1871	134	45,819	1,117,761	4,849	4,278,197	63	23,268,410	406,101	108	26,897,668	522,033	154	6,054	1,591	2,210	2,050	165,276	93	19	511
1872	141	58,749	1,405,738	5,151	4,076,229	60	23,929,035	391,936	110	29,105,169	541,817	163	5,779	1,612	2,295	1,936	160,743	88	14	430
1873	151	57,547	1,408,618	5,155	5,248,365	60	25,391,990	410,508	110	31,415,663	529,426	157	5,699	1,651	2,284	1,731	226,254	98	21	450
1874	157	64,014	1,617,301	5,929	6,019,904	60	27,324,605	449,574	110	32,890,838	535,440	161	5,220	1,948	2,455	1,721	238,592	118	24	437
1875	162	65,837	1,469,849	6,035	6,542,569	59	28,123,803	462,323	108	37,637,258	638,962	157	5,098	2,089	2,467	1,897	245,958	93	29	427

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865. Hence the increase in the amounts in these columns from that year.

(Signed) HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER, Government Statist.

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DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1875.

Population at end of 1875.

1. The census of Victoria has latterly been taken only once in 10 years, but an estimate of the population is made up at the end of each quarter in the department of the Government Statist by taking the differences between the numbers recorded as having been born and having died, and between those who arrived in the Colony and departed therefrom by sea. No account is or can be taken of the arrivals and departures overland, and therefore the estimate is always, to a certain extent, imperfect. At the end of 1875 the population calculated in this manner was as follows:—

Estimated Population, 31st December 1875.

Males	447,148
Females	376,124
Total	823,272

Increase of population, 1865 to 1875.

2. The following figures show the increase of population in the year under review and in each year of the previous decenniad. It will be observed that the increase was less in 1875 than in any of those years except 1867, and that in this case the difference in favour of the year under review was only 246.

VICTORIA.

Increase of Population.

1865	19,752	1871	25,846
1866	15,887	1872	18,282
1867	14,589	1873	19,765
1868	23,043	1874	17,945
1869	25,176	1875	14,835
1870	26,809		

Males and females.

3. The proportions of the sexes in the populations, viz., 84 females to 100 males, or 119 males to 100 females, have not varied in the last three years.

Immigration and emigration, 1875.

4. The persons of either sex who arrived in and departed from the Colony by sea during the year under review were as follows:—

Immigration and Emigration, 1875.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Arrivals	32,744	23,326	9,418
Departures	29,342	20,457	8,885
Immigration in excess	3,402	2,869	533

Excess of arrivals over departures.

5. The difference between the arrivals and the departures, in favour of the former, was greater by 35 than it was in 1874. It was less, however, than in any other year of the previous decenniad except 1873, 1872, and 1867. The following figures show the differences in the 11 years:—

Excess of Arrivals over Departures, 1865–1875.

1865	5,684	1871	8,382
1866	4,549	1872	1,752
1867	2,100	1873	3,166
1868	7,253	1874	3,367
1869	11,152	1875	3,402
1870	11,467		

Countries wherefrom and whereto.

6. The countries the immigrants came from and those the emigrants went to are given in the following table:—

Immigration and Emigration 1875. *Classification as to Countries wherefrom and whereto.*

	All Countries.	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Ports.
Arrivals	32,744	10,736	4,002	7,086	4,397	5,363	1,160
Departures	29,342	11,642	4,735	4,306	4,312	3,244	1,103
Immigration in excess.	3,402	—	—	2,780	85	2,119	57
Emigration in excess	—	906	733	—	—	—	—

Marriages.

7. The marriages in 1875 numbered 4,985, or 60 more than in 1874, and 11 more than in 1873. An inspection of the column "marriages" in the statistical summary forwarded herewith will show that more marriages were celebrated in the year under review than in any other year since the first settlement of Port Phillip.

Marriage rate.

8. As compared with the inhabitants of the Colony the marriage rate has been decreasing for years past, a circumstance which no doubt finds its explanation mainly in the fact that in proportion to the whole population the number of persons at marriageable ages is smaller now than it was formerly. The following are the marriage rates in the last 11 years:—

Annual Marriage Rate, 1865–1875.

	Marriages per 1,000 persons living.		Marriages per 1,000 persons living.
1865	7·29	1872	6·30
1866	6·71	1873	6·37
1867	6·91	1874	6·17
1868	6·99	1875	6·12
1869	6·79		
1870	6·67	Mean of 11 years	6·61
1871	6·35		

Ages of persons married.

9. In the case of all but 16 of the 4,985 marriages which took place, the ages of both bridegroom and bride were specified. The following table shows the age of husbands and wives in combination:—

Ages of Persons Married.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																	Total Husbands.
	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	Unspecified.	
16 to 17 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
18 to 19 „	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
19 to 20 „	—	—	4	3	12	4	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
20 to 21 „	—	1	3	6	17	19	13	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
21 to 25 „	—	3	16	89	142	193	170	592	109	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,333
25 to 30 „	—	5	23	67	107	150	183	603	290	50	7	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,493
30 to 35 „	2	—	9	22	34	60	61	261	221	109	31	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	823
35 to 40 „	—	1	4	5	14	21	26	127	142	82	64	25	2	1	1	—	—	1	516
40 to 45 „	—	1	—	2	3	11	9	43	64	54	58	33	18	4	—	—	—	—	300
45 to 50 „	—	—	—	1	3	3	6	13	34	28	35	32	20	3	—	1	—	—	179
50 to 55 „	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	12	6	15	18	26	14	11	5	2	—	—	113
55 to 60 „	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	4	6	10	9	6	8	2	—	—	54
60 to 65 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	4	4	4	3	—	—	24
65 to 70 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
70 years and upwards.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	15
Total wives	2	12	60	198	337	463	480	1,677	876	359	228	148	73	29	18	9	2	14	4,985

Relative ages of husbands and wives.

10. An examination of the above table will show that in 1,149 instances, or 23 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were of the same age; in 337 instances, or 7 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband, and in 3,483 instances, or 70 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

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Marriages of minors.

11. In 125 instances the bridegrooms, and in 1,552 instances the brides, had not attained the full age of 21 years. In 99 cases both parties to the marriage were minors.

Signing with marks.

12. Of the bridegrooms, 273, or 5½ per cent., and of the brides 470, or 9½ per cent., signed the marriage register with marks instead of in writing. In the 11 years prior to the year under review 7½ per cent. of the bridegrooms, and 15 per cent. of the brides, signed with marks.

Births.

13. The births registered in 1875 numbered 26,720, or 80 less than those registered in 1874, and 1,380 less than those registered in 1873. The number of births in the last-named year was the largest ever recorded in the Colony in one year. The births in the year under review were exceeded not only in the two years named, but in 1872, 1871, 1870, and 1868.

Birth rate.

14. The birth rate, like the marriage rate, has been decreasing for years past, and was lower in the year under review than it was in any one of the previous 10 years. The following are the birth rates in the last 11 years:—

Annual Birth Rate, 1865–1875.

	Births per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		Births per 1,000 of the Mean Population.
1865	42·04	1872	35·95
1866	39·44	1873	36·01
1867	39·41	1874	33·56
1868	40·59	1875	32·78
1869	37·36		
1870	38·25	Mean for 11 years	37·26
1871	37·07		

Sexes of infants born.

15. Of the total number of children born during the year, 13,683 were boys and 13,037 were girls. These numbers furnish a proportion of 104·2 boys to 100 girls. In the 11 years prior to 1875 the average in Victoria was 104·1 boys to 100 girls.

Twins and triplets.

16. The deliveries at which twins were born during 1875 numbered 165, and in 1 case 3 children were produced at a birth. The confinements which took place numbered 26,553, and in 1 in 160 of these more than 1 child was born.

Illegitimate births.

17. The births registered as illegitimate numbered 779, or 1 in every 34. In the previous year 1 child in every 28 born was illegitimate, as also was 1 in every 34½ during the 10 years ended with 1874.

Deaths.

18. Deaths in 1875 amounted to 15,287. This is much the largest number ever recorded in the Colony in one year, and exceeded by upwards of 3,000 the number in 1874, which up to that period had, with one exception (1866), been the year in which the greatest mortality had taken place.

Excess of births over deaths.

19. In the year under review the births exceeded the deaths by 11,433, or 75 per cent. This is the smallest per-centage on record. In the previous year, which was one of high mortality, the proportion was 119 per cent., and in 11 years prior to 1874 it averaged 146 per cent.

Deaths of males and females.

20. The males and females who died during the year numbered 8,563 and 6,724 respectively. These numbers furnish a proportion of 79 females to 100 males. Females in the total population are in the proportion of 84 to every 100 males, but it invariably happens that more males and fewer females die than their respective numbers in the population would have given reason to expect.

Death rate.

21. The death rate in the year under review was higher than it was in any year of the previous 10, except 1866. The following are the figures for the 11 years :—

Annual Death Rate, 1865–1875.

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 living.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1865	17·61	16·13	16·97
1866	19·68	18·98	19·37
1867	18·25	17·81	18·06
1868	15·77	14·03	15·00
1869	16·19	14·10	15·25
1870	15·66	13·48	14·68
1871	14·43	12·20	13·43
1872	15·18	13·10	14·23
1873	15·45	13·88	14·74
1874	16·11	14·34	15·30
1875	19·35	18·06	18·76
Mean for 11 years	16·66	15·02	15·92

Ages at death.

22. More than half the males who died during the year were under 10 years of age, and more than half the females were under 5 years of age. The following are the numbers of either sex who died at various periods of age, and the proportion of those at each age to that of all ages :—

Ages at Death, 1875.

Ages.	Deaths, 1875.					
	Numbers.			Proportions per cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	3,835	3,444	7,279	44·78	51·22	47·62
5 years to 10 years	534	532	1,066	6·24	7·91	6·97
10 „ 15 „	222	201	423	2·59	2·99	2·77
15 „ 25 „	363	415	778	4·24	6·17	5·09
25 „ 35 „	436	517	953	5·09	7·69	6·23
35 „ 45 „	813	532	1,345	9·49	7·91	8·80
45 „ 55 „	874	418	1,292	10·21	6·22	8·45
55 „ 65 „	726	271	997	8·48	4·03	6·52
65 „ 75 „	494	235	729	5·77	3·49	4·77
75 and upwards	266	159	425	3·11	2·37	2·78
Total	8,563	6,724	15,287	100·00	100·00	100·00

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Infantile mortality.

23. The best means of ascertaining the fitness of a country for rearing children in is by comparing the mortality of children dying before they complete their first year with the number of births. The following are the results of such a comparison extending over the 11 years ended with 1875. It will be observed that the infantile mortality during the year under notice was above the average :—

Mortality of Infants, 1865–1875.

	Deaths of Infants over 1 Year to 100 Births.		Deaths of Infants over 1 Year to 100 Births.
1865	13·6	1872	12·2
1866	15·3	1873	11·3
1867	13·8	1874	12·5
1868	11·2	1875	14·3
1869	12·6		
1870	11·8	Mean for 11 years	12·7
1871	11·3		

Causes of death.

24. An epidemic of measles prevailed during the first six months of the year under review, and an epidemic of scarlatina in the last two, and the effect of these diseases is marked by a great increase in the mortality. It will be observed by the following table, in which the causes of death are arranged in the order of their fatality during 1875, that measles stands first on the list, whereas during a period of 21½ years it stood twenty-sixth, and scarlatina stands fourth ; its ordinary place being fourteenth.

Causes of Death in order of Fatality. (21 *Years*, 1853–1874, *and Year* 1875).

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in order of Fatality, 1875.	Number of Deaths.	
21½ Years, 1853–1874.	Year 1875.		21½ Years, 1853–1874.	Year 1875.
26	1	Measles	2,287	1,541
3	2	Phthisis	15,386	1,027
4	3	Diarrhœa	13,499	1,002
14	4	Scarlatina	5,079	985
1	5	Accidents	16,576	803
2	6	Atrophy and debility	15,489	762
7	7	Pneumonia	8,041	590
12	8	Bronchitis	5,699	574
9	9	Diseases of the organs of circulation, not classed	7,276	558
5	10	Dysentery	11,084	509
6	11	Typhoid fever, &c.	8,714	445
8	12	Convulsions	7,897	423
13	13	Diseases of the nervous system, not classed	5,188	316
22	14	Cancer	2,596	308
18	15	Apoplexy	3,371	303
16	16	Premature birth	3,586	280
24	17	Old age	2,415	255

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in order of Fatality, 1875.	Number of Deaths.	
21½ Years, 1853–1874.	Year 1875.		21½ Years, 1873–1854.	Year 1875.
33	18	Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	1,385	245
15	19	Enteritis	3,931	242
10	20	Diphtheria	6,362	239
25	21	Childbirth and metria	2,378	237
23	22	Diseases of the digestive organs, not classed	2,475	233
20	23	Cephalitis	3,221	172
31	24	Paralysis	1,551	167
19	25	Hydrocephalus	3,353	154
27	26	Gastritis	1,795	148
21	27	Croup	2,750	135
34	28	Want of breast-milk	1,374	124
11	29	Teething	6,278	118
43	30	Rheumatism	838	105
28	31	Tabes mesenterica	1,789	102
29	32	Hepatitis	1,731	96
49	33	Erysipelas	688	95
39	34	Pleurisy	1,009	93
35	35	Suicide	1,187	91
46	36	Scrofula	742	83
37	37	Peritonitis	1,151	81
38	38	Aneurism	1,069	80
30	39	Dropsy	1,711	79
32	40	Alcoholism	1,423	76
59	41	Nephria	432	74
48	42	Diseases of the urinary organs, not classed	704	63
41	43	Diseases of the stomach, not classed	956	62
42	44	Malformations	894	61
45	44	Epilepsy	762	61
52	44	Jaundice, gall-stone	587	61
36	45	Diseases of the respiratory system, not classed	1,152	60
17	46	Whooping cough	3,498	58
40	47	Cholera	959	57
57	48	Pericarditis	490	47
58	48	Asthma	468	47
68	48	Hydatids	278	47
56	49	Ileus	505	45
55	50	Venereal diseases	516	42
44	51	Thrush	788	40
53	52	Tubercular diseases, not classed	553	36
47	53	Influenza, coryza, catarrh	712	34
50	54	Laryngitis	632	33
70	55	Tumour	263	30
65	56	Measmatic diseases, not classed	296	29
67	57	Hernia	283	27
69	58	Diseases of the organs of generation, not classed	275	25
72	58	Skin disease	239	25
51	59	Remittent fever	613	23
66	59	Ulceration of intestines	288	23
62	60	Ascites	338	21
61	61	Diseases of the locomotive system, not classed	378	20
63	61	Privation	324	20
73	61	Nephritis	229	20
81	62	Gout	90	18
60	63	Murder and manslaughter	382	13
80	63	Arthritis	102	13
77	64	Diabetes	151	12

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in order of Fatality, 1875.	Number of Deaths.	
21½ Years, 1853–1874.	Year 1875.		21½ Years, 1853–1874.	Year 1875.
54	65	Quinsy	527	11
64	66	Mortification	319	10
75	66	Cystitis	175	10
87	67	Paramenia	53	9
71	67	Insanity	240	9
74	68	Puerpura and scurvy	228	8
78	69	Intussusception	131	7
90	70	Noma	48	6
79	71	Ulcer	128	5
86	72	Execution	63	4
85	72	Stone, gravel	65	4
84	72	Spleen disease	67	4
89	73	Stricture of the intestines	50	3
92	73	Ischuria	43	3
94	73	Chicken-pox	35	3
100	73	Parasitic diseases, not classed	13	3
96	73	Fistula	31	3
82	74	Ovarian dropsy	81	2
88	74	Worms	52	2
93	74	Phlegmon, whitlow	40	2
95	74	Chorea	31	2
98	74	Ostitis, periostitis	21	2
103	75	Polypus	6	1
97	75	Dietic diseases, not classed	22	1
83	75	Ague	72	1
76	—	Diathetic diseases, not classed	165	—
91	—	Carbuncle, boil	47	—
99	—	Small-pox	21	—
101	—	Pancreas disease	12	—
102	—	Developmental diseases of children, not classed	11	—
104	—	Glanders	2	—
105	—	Developmental diseases of adults, not classed	1	—
		Deaths from specified causes	206,311	15,248
		Deaths from unspecified causes	1,493	39
		Deaths from all causes	207,804	15,287

Revenue and expenditure, 1874–5.

25. The general revenue and general expenditure of Victoria during the year 1874–5 were as follow :—

	£	s.	d.
Net revenue	4,236,423	5	10
Net expenditure	4,318,120	11	7
Expenditure in excess of revenue	81,697	5	9
Balance from 1873–4 brought forward	170,491	9	9
Balance to carry forward to 1875–6	88,794	4	0

Large revenue and expenditure, 1874–5.

26. The revenue and expenditure of the year under notice were the largest amounts ever received and expended in Victoria

during one year.* In one other year only did the revenue come up to four millions sterling, viz., in 1873–4 (4,106,790*l.*), and in two other years only did the expenditure reach that amount, viz., in 1854 (4,185,708*l.*), and in 1873–4 (4,177,338*l.*).†

27. The revenue raised and amount expended per head of the population during the last four years were as follow :— Revenue and expenditure per head during the last four years.

	Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871–2	4 19 7	4 17 7
1872–3	4 14 7½	4 11 0
1873–4	5 4 0½	5 5 10
1874–5	5 5 0½	5 7 0½

28. The following are the heads of revenue in Victoria for the last two financial years, and the amounts received under each head :— Heads of revenue.

Heads of Revenue, 1873–4 and 1874–5.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts received.	
	1873–4.	1874–5.
	£	£
Customs	1,761,099	1,628,235
Excise	32,869	32,475
Ports and harbours	20,654	19,935
Licenses (business)	10,135	10,714
Duties on estates of deceased persons	72,086	32,526
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	553,816	767,030
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	196,114	174,194
Railways	851,425	921,714
Water supply	103,493	88,556
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply)	1,641	6,834
Post and telegraphs	186,637	198,326
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	110,930	116,832
Rents (ordinary)	1,393	749
Reimbursements, recoups, &c.	95,269	107,867
Interest and exchange	84,077	75,025
Miscellaneous receipts	20,652	55,411
Total	4,106,790	4,236,423

* Figures showing the revenue and expenditure of each year since the first settlement of the Colony will be found in the statistical summary of Victoria which precedes this digest.

† The amounts in 1874–5 were exceeded in the year 1875–6, in which, according to approximate figures recently obtained, the revenue amounted to not less than 4,325,000*l.* and the expenditure to not less than 4,572,000*l.*

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Heads of expenditure.

29. The following are the amounts expended in the last two financial years :—

Heads of Expenditure, 1873–4 *and* 1874–5.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts expended.	
	1873–4.	1874–5.
	£	£
Legislature	56,614	56,552
Civil establishment	95,994	105,681
Judicial and legal	177,369	172,975
Public instruction, science, &c.	537,759	596,102
Charitable institutions, medical, &c.	272,290	273,537
Mining	33,009	30,653
Police	194,329	198,312
Gaols and penal establishments	61,787	60,469
Mint	21,667	20,000
Crown lands and survey	118,329	140,246
Railways	405,319	437,931
Water supply	15,708	24,240
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply	601,076	669,740
Customs	93,840	57,364
Harbours and lights	24,638	35,035
Defences	56,629	53,507
Post and telegraphs	309,112	357,890
Retiring allowances and pensions	31,508	34,694
Redemption of loans	35,100	35,000
Interest	726,142	742,008
Civil list*	76,570	68,984
Aborigines	7,055	6,209
Placed to railway loan and construction account†	200,000	100,000
Miscellaneous services	25,494	40,992
Total	4,177,338	4,318,121

Taxation.

30. The amounts of which the revenue is made up may be divided into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation, and those raised otherwise. Of the former class are the receipts from customs and excise duties, from wharfage rates, from ports and harbour dues, from tolls, from business licenses, and from duties on estates of deceased persons. Of the latter class are the amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, water supply, and other public works, from post and telegraph offices, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the labour of prisoners, from the interest on the public account, &c.

* Including Governor's salary, salaries of ministers, Executive Council, and public worship.

† This account was created under the Land Act, 1869 (33 Vict., No. 360, sects. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of 200,000*l.* proceeding from the alienation of Crown land should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the repurchase of debentures, or the further construction of railways. The total amount which had been paid to this fund up to the 30th June 1875 was 1,000,000*l.*, of which 910,369*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* had been expended, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund amounting to 89,630*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue for the financial year under review based upon this principle:—

Revenue of Victoria, 1874–5.

	£	s.	d.
Amount raised by taxation	1,724,821	18	6
„ „ otherwise	2,511,601	7	4
Total	4,236,423	5	10

Taxation per head.

31. The following are the amounts raised by taxation per head of the mean population during the last four years:—

Taxation per Head.

	£	s.	d.
1871–2	2	3	0
1872–3	2	6	4
1873–4	2	8	$0\frac{3}{4}$
1874–5	2	2	9

Local revenue and expenditure.

32. In connexion with general revenue taxation and expenditure of the Colony, the local or municipal revenue, taxation, and expenditure should also be considered. The following table gives a statement of the total revenue and total expenditure of the general and municipal governments* during the year under review:—

General and Local Revenue and Expenditure, 1874–5.

Revenue.	Amount received. £	s.	d.
General Government	4,236,423	5	10
Municipal government	683,001	14	3
Total	4,919,425	0	1

Expenditure.	Amount expended. £	s.	d.
General Government	4,318,120	11	7
Municipal government	572,242	14	7
Total	4,890,363	6	2

General and local revenue per head.

33. It thus appears that the sums raised and expended in Victoria for general and local purposes amount to little less than five millions sterling. In proportion to each individual in the population, the total amount raised in 1875 under the two systems of government was 6*l.* 1*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$, and the total amount expended was 6*l.* 1*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

* For the purposes of this table, the amount paid by Government to local bodies has been deducted from the municipal government revenue, and from the municipal government expenditure. For the entire revenue and expenditure of municipal bodies, see table following para. 51, *post*.

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General and local taxation.

34. The amount of taxation under the general and local government is given in the following table:—

General and Local Taxation, 1874–5.

General Government Taxation.	Amount received. £	s.	d.
Custom duties	1,527,439	10	7
Wharfage rates	100,795	6	10
Ports and harbours	19,935	7	6
Spirits distilled in Victoria	32,474	15	8
Licenses (not territorial)	10,714	4	9
Duties on estates of deceased persons	32,526	1	1
Toll receipts	936	12	1
Total	1,724,821	18	6
Municipal Government Taxation.			
Rates	364,337	19	7
Toll receipts	69,106	9	1
Licenses	107,071	8	9
Registration of dogs and goats	10,293	5	4
Market dues	27,982	1	0
Total	578,791	3	9
Total general and local taxation	2,303,613	2	3

General and local taxation per head.

35. The general and local taxation together amount to close upon 2⅓ millions sterling; the exact sum divided by the numbers of the population gives a proportion of 2*l.* 17*s.* 1¼*d.* to each individual.

Public debt.

36. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June 1875 to 13,992,582*l.* 12*s.* This consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Debentures	12,993,220	0	0
Stock	999,362	12	0
Total	13,992,582	12	0

Rates of interest.

37. The rates of interest payable on the various amounts are as follow:—

Rates of Interest.	Amount. £	s.	d.
6 per cent.	9,073,320	0	0
5 per cent.	2,419,900	0	0
4 per cent.	2,499,362	12	0
Total	13,992,582	12	0

Indebtedness per head.

38 On the 30th June 1875, the estimated population of Victoria was 813,588, if the public debt at the same period

(13,992,582*l.* 12*s.*) be divided by this number, the result will show an average of indebtedness on behalf of every man, woman, and child in the Colony amounting to 17*l.* 3*s.* 11¾*d.*

Interest on loans.

39. The following was the amount of interest payable on Victorian loans and of expenses connected therewith during the financial year under notice. The whole represents a charge of 19*s.* 1*d.* per head of the population.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Interest on loans, 1874–5 - -	765,368	14	0
Expenses connected with loans, 1874–5	4,409	12	1
	769,778	6	1

Expenditure on public works.

40. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, not less than thirty millions sterling have been expended by the Government on public works. This amount includes the expenditure on railways, which dates from 1858; that on Melbourne water supply, which dates from 1853; that on country water supply, which dates from 1865; and that on roads and bridges and on other public works, both of which are given from 1851. The following are the total amounts expended under each of these heads:—

Expenditure on Public Works, 1851–1875.

	£
Victorian railways, 1858 to 1874–5 - - -	13,240,656
Roads and bridges, 1851 to 1874–5 - - -	6,773,817
Melbourne water supply (Yan Yean), 1853 to 1874–5 -	1,318,423
Other water works, 1865 to 1874–5 - - -	1,427,504
Other public works, 1851 to 1874–5 - - -	7,244,663
Total - - -	30,005,063

Pensioners and pensions.

41. The number of persons entitled to receive pensions from the Victorian Government in 1874–5 was 139, and the amount chargeable upon the revenue of the Colony on account of such pensions was 26,277*l.*

Land forces.

42. The following table shows the strength and establishment of the land forces of Victoria at the end of 1875:—

Land Forces—Strength and Establishment.

Corps.	Strength.				Establishment.	Supernumeraries not maintained by Government.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and file.	Total.		
Paid artillery -	2	5	130	137	169	—
Volunteers, cavalry -	31	24	196	251	210	50
„ artillery -	60	88	1,299	1,447	1,575	57
„ engineers	5	7	102	114	150	—
„ torpedo, &c.	4	—	21	25	30	—
„ rifles -	65	97	1,552	1,714	2,050	2
Staff, bands, &c. -	64	38	100	202	—	—
Total - -	231	259	3,400	3,890	4,184	109

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Naval forces.

43. The naval forces consist of the *Cerberus* ironclad turret ship of 225 feet long and 2,107 tons register, and the *Nelson* wooden line-of-battle ship of 220 feet long and 2,736 tons register; also of a naval reserve, the men of which receive a small fee as a retainer. The following table shows the strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1875 :—

Naval Forces—Strength and Establishment.

—	Strength.				Wanted to complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Seamen.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V.S. *Cerberus* -	6	36	40	82	—	82
„ *Nelson* -	5	32	—	37	—	37
Naval reserve - -	9	216	—	225	4	229
Total - -	20	284	40	344	4	348

Military and naval expenditure.

44. In 1874–5 the military expenditure amounted to 36,373*l.* and the naval expenditure to 17,134*l.* The total expenditure on defences was thus 53,507*l.*

Municipalities, 1875.

45. The following table shows the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, their estimated area and population, the number of dwellings they contained, and the number of ratepayers during the year under review :—

Municipalities—Number, Area, Population, Ratepayers, and Dwellings, 1875.

Municipal Districts.	Number of Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.
Cities, towns, and boroughs - -	59	231,699	395,005	89,107	88,026
Shires - -	108	47,745,120	387,473	88,014	86,443
Total - -	167	47,976,819	782,478	177,121	174,469

Area, population, and houses in municipalities.

46. Whilst the area contained in municipalities of both descriptions is equal to over five-sixths of the area of the Colony, their population is equal to 24 twenty-fifths of its inhabitants. The houses they contained exceeded by 15,988 the total number enumerated at the last census (2nd April 1871) in the whole of Victoria.

Amounts of ratings in municipalities.

47. The different amounts at which municipalities were rated in 1874 and 1875 are set down in the following table :—

Ratings in Municipalities, 1874 *and* 1875.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		Number of Shires.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
s. d.				
0 6	—	—	2	1
0 8½	—	1	—	—
0 9	2	1	2	5
0 10	—	—	1	2
1 0	22	29	98	94
1 3	7	4	3	—
1 4	3	3	1	1
1 6	17	11	3	3
1 9	3	4	—	—
1 10	2	1	—	—
2 0	4	4	—	1
Not stated -	—	1	—	1
Total -	60	59	110	108

48. The following table gives the number of properties in boroughs and in shires during the last two years, arranged in different groups according to their valuations. It will be noticed that in both kinds of municipalities an increase has taken place in the numbers in each group, also that boroughs contained 3,841 more properties, and shires contained 4,757 more properties, resulting in a total of 8,598 more properties, in 1875 than in 1874. Classification of properties rated, 1874 and 1875.

Classification of Properties rated, 1874 *and* 1875.

—	Number of Properties.					
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.		Total.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Under 50*l.* - -	91,320	94,769	75,852	79,425	167,172	174,194
50*l.* to 100*l.* - -	7,981	8,253	7,537	8,326	15,518	16,579
100*l.* to 200*l.* - -	2,964	3,040	2,398	2,671	5,362	5,711
200*l.* to 300*l.* - -	764	782	552	568	1,316	1,350
300*l.* to 400*l.* - -	289	301	268	279	557	580
400*l.* to 500*l.* - -	153	160	117	128	270	288
500*l.* and upwards -	235	242	612	696	847	938
Total - -	103,706	107,547	87,336	92,093	191,042	199,640

49. The next table gives the estimated total value or value in fee simple of rateable property in boroughs and shires during 1874 and 1875, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. All the lines show Classification of total value of property.

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increase. The increase in shires, however, was much larger than that in boroughs, for whilst the value of property in the former in 1875 exceeded that in 1874 by 4,746,420*l.* the excess in the latter was only 799,198*l.*

Classification of Total Value of Rateable Property, 1874 *and* 1875.

Rateable Values.	Estimated Total Value of Rateable Property			
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
	£	£	£	£
Under 50*l.* - -	12,620,396	13,425,920	12,352,195	14,001,922
50*l.* to 100*l.* - -	5,201,090	5,236,868	4,778,797	5,774,169
100*l.* to 200*l.* - -	3,717,516	3,710,671	3,128,595	3,545,945
200*l.* and upwards -	5,785,603	5,750,344	12,631,251	14,315,222
Total - -	27,324,605	28,123,803	32,890,838	37,637,258

Classification of annual value of property.

50. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the following table. Increase is shown in each line, as in the former table. The total increase in boroughs was 42,899*l.*, that in shires was 409,937*l.*

Classification of Annual Value of Rateable Property, 1874 *and* 1875.

Rateable Values.	Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property			
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
	£	£	£	£
Under 50*l.* - -	1,352,679	1,384,125	1,220,327	1,320,284
50*l.* to 100*l.* - -	537,885	539,887	492,313	544,464
100*l.* to 200*l.* - -	381,885	382,546	315,056	334,358
200*l.* and upwards -	584,033	592,823	1,111,299	1,349,826
Total - -	2,856,482	2,899,381	3,138,995	3,548,932

Revenue and expenditure of municipalities.

51. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of boroughs and shires during 1875 :—

Municipalities, 1875—*Revenue and Expenditure.** VICTORIA.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Revenue:			
From Government	76,064	342,219	418,283
„ rates	197,055	167,283	364,338
„ tolls	28,859	40,248	69,107
„ licenses	68,275	38,796	107,071
„ registration of dogs and goats	5,392	4,901	10,293
„ market dues	27,688	294	27,982
„ deposits on contracts	9,343	22,912	32,255
„ other sources	49,647	22,309	71,956
Total	462,323	638,962	1,101,285
Expenditure:			
Public works	233,550	379,719	613,269
Salaries, &c.	40,517	55,115	95,632
Deposits returned	9,861	22,537	32,398
Other expenditure	173,169	76,058	249,227
Total	457,097	533,429	990,526

52. The gold received at the Royal Mint, Melbourne, in 1875 amounted to 489,732 ounces, valued at 1,947,712*l.* Of this gold, 3,553 ounces, valued at 13,857*l.*, was issued as bullion, and the remainder was coined into 1,888,000 sovereigns. The Mint receipts amounted to 7,928*l.* Royal Mint, 1875.

53. Since the first opening of the Mint in 1872, 1,237,657 ounces of gold have been received thereat, but this was not all produced in Victoria. The following figures show the quantities from different countries. Countries producing gold sent to Mint.

Gold received at the Royal Mint, Melbourne, 1872 to 1875, produced in—

	Ounces.
Victoria	884,853
New South Wales	1,211
Queensland	1,141
South Australia	24,455
New Zealand	310,056
Tasmania	12,341
Natal	446
Unknown	3,154
Total	1,237,657

54. In 1875 there were 12 banks of issue in Victoria, and these had 271 branches or agencies within the Colony. The rate of interest allowed by these banks on moneys deposited for 12 months ranged during the year from 5 to 6 per cent. Banks, and rate of interest on deposits.

* See also paragraphs 32 to 35, *ante.*

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Rates of exchange, 1875.

55. The average rates of exchange during the 12 months for bank bills drawn on the places named were as follow :—

London - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. premium at $60^{d}/_{8}$.
British India -	5 per cent. premium, 2*s.* per rupee.
New South Wales -	2*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* per cent. premium.

Mortgages and releases.

56. The number and amount of mortgages on land, live stock, and wool, and the number and amount of releases therefrom, effected during 1875 were as follow :—

Mortgages and Releases, 1875.

	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Land - - -	4,619	3,686,510	2,846	2,284,740
Live stock - -	785	536,765	64	288,436
Wool - - -	631	319,294	1	450
Total - -	6,035	4,542,569	2,911	2,573,626

Bills of sale.

57. The bills of sale filed during the year numbered 3,182, securing an amount of 788,339*l.* The bills of sale satisfied numbered 189, releasing an amount of 85,477*l.*

Building societies.

58. Sixty-one building societies were in existence in 1875, the members of which numbered 23,617. The aggregate income of these societies during the year was 966,230*l.*, and the working expenditure amounted to 26,555*l.* Sums amounting in all to 728,172*l.* were advanced to members in the year, and moneys amounting to 439,288*l.* were received on deposit.

Capital and Profits.

	£
Amount of capital stock paid up - -	8,517,966*
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared - - - - -	$11\frac{11}{160}$ per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared - -	518,375
Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend - - -	2,587,905

Savings banks.

59. Savings banks in Victoria are of two kinds, post office and ordinary. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances during the year under review :—

* Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

Savings Banks, 1875.

—	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Depositors' Balances.	
			Total Amount.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office savings banks -	151	39,246	577,381	14 14 2
Ordinary savings banks -	11	26,591	892,468	33 11 3
Total - -	162	65,837	1,469,849	22 6 6

Queensland - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium.
South Australia - 4*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.* per cent. premium.
Tasmania - - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.
New Zealand - $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.

Rates of discount.

60. The following were the average rates per cent. per annum of discount on local bills :—

Under 65 days' currency - - 7 per cent.
From 65 to 95 days' currency - 8 „
Above 95 days' currency - - 9 to 10 per cent.

Assets, liabilities, &c.

61. The banks are required by their respective charters to furnish sworn statements of their assets, liabilities, capital, and profits quarterly. The following figures show the average of the four statements furnished during 1875 :—

Liabilities.

	£
Notes in circulation - - -	1,362,167
Bills in circulation - - -	73,965
Balances due to other banks -	223,903
Deposits not bearing interest -	4,613,867
Deposits bearing interest - -	8,739,998
	£15,013,900

Assets.

	£
Coined gold and silver, and other coined metals - - - - -	2,449,560
Gold and silver in bullion and bars -	411,561
Landed property - - - -	727,662
Notes and bills of other banks - -	188,496
Balances due from other banks - -	353,382
All debts due to the banks* - -	17,016,011
	£21,146,672

* Including notes, bills of exchange, and all other stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due from one bank to another.

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Offences reported to police.

62. The number of offences reported to the Victorian police in the year 1875 was 29,891. In respect to 25,247 of these offences arrests were made, but in the case of the remaining 4,644 no one had been apprehended up to the end of March 1876.

Classification of offences.

63. The offences referred to may be classified as follows:—

Against the person	2,347
Against property	7,693
Drunkenness	11,454
Lunacy	571
Other offences	7,826
Total	29,891

Cases dealt with by magistrates.

64. In addition to the above, 17,480 offenders were brought before magistrates by summons. The total number of cases dealt with by those officers (exclusive of civil cases) was 42,727. These cases were disposed of in the following manner:—

Cases dismissed	14,921
Summarily convicted	27,062
Committed for trial	744
Total	42,727

Causes of arrest.

65. The following were the offences for which arrests were made during the year 1875 only:—

Causes of Arrest, 1875.

Offence.	1875.
Murder and attempts at murder	15
Manslaughter	16
Wounding or poisoning with intent to do bodily harm	43
Assaults	1,693
Rape and indecent assaults on females	38
Unnatural offences, and assaults with intent to commit the same	11
Other offences against the person	136
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	212
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	205
Other offences against property	3,410
Forgery and offences against the currency	110
Drunkenness	11,454
Other offences against good order	5,828
Offences relating to carrying out laws	426
Smuggling, and other offences against the revenue	89
Offences against public welfare	1,561
Total	25,247

66. The following were the punishments inflicted by magistrates in the cases of summary conviction which took place during the year:— Summary convictions.

Fine	10,669
Imprisonment with or without option of paying a fine	15,410*
Imprisonment with whipping	2
Bound over	307
Sent to reformatory	86
Sent to industrial school	482
Otherwise dealt with	106
Total	27,062

67. The following table shows the result of the commitments for trial which took place during the year, the offences also being shown. It is to be remarked that attempts to commit murder are separately stated, but attempts to commit other offences are included in the numbers placed opposite the name of the offence:— Commitments for trial.

Result of Commitments for Trial, 1875.

Offences.	Judgment		No Prosecution.	Awaiting Trial at end of the Year.	Total.
	For the Crown.	For the Prisoner.			
Murder	4	3	1	1	9
Manslaughter	3	8	2	1	14
Attempt at murder	1	—	—	—	1
Concealment of birth	1	1	—	1	3
Rape†	4	3	2	2	11
Indecent assaults on females‡	4	1	—	1	6
Unnatural crimes, &c.§	5	—	—	3	8
Other offences against the person	62	21	2	17	102
Robbery with violence	19	3	—	4	26
Other offences against property	301	120	49	55	525
Miscellaneous offences	23	10	3	3	39
Total	427	170	59	88	744

68. Four criminals were executed in 1875; two of these were natives of England, and two were Chinese. In the case of one of the former, the offence was wounding with intent to murder, and in the other three cases murder. Executions have taken place in Criminals executed, 1875.

* It is estimated that in four-fifths of these cases the option was given of paying a fine. In 6,713 cases the fine was actually paid.

† Including carnal knowledge of girls under 10 years of age.

‡ Including carnal knowledge (with consent) of girls between 10 and 12 years of age.

§ Including indecent assaults on males.

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each year since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales except 1874. In the 11 years ended with 1875 the total number of executions was 38.

Gaols and prisoners.

69. The places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols are both houses of correction and debtors' prisons, the penal establishments are houses of correction only. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

Gaols and prisoners, 1875.

70. The following are the statistics of the three descriptions of institutions during the year under review:—

Gaols and Penal Establishments, 1875.

	Number of Institutions.	Number of Prisoners		Number of Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.
		Confined during the Year.*	At end of the Year.		
Gaols	9	8,764	943	3,050	21
Police gaols	10	1,196	33	57	1
Penal establishments	3	1,400	695	506	10
Total	22	11,360	1,671	3,613	32

Males and females in prisons.

71. Of the prisoners in gaols at the end of the year, 632 were males, and 311 were females. Of the prisoners in police gaols, 26 were males and 7 were females. No females are received into the penal establishments.

Imports and exports, 1875.

72. The total value of the imports in 1875 was 16,685,874*l.*, and that of the exports 14,766,974*l.* The excess of imports over exports was thus 1,918,900*l.*, and the total value of external trade was 31,452,848*l.*

Imports and exports, 1874 and 1875, compared.

73. The imports were less in value by 268,111*l.* than those in 1874. The exports were less by 674,135*l.* than those in that year.

Years in which imports and exports, 1875, have been exceeded.

74. A glance at the statistical summary which precedes this digest will show that the imports in 1875 have been exceeded in value by those in 1854 and 1874 only, but that the exports in 1875 were exceeded in value by those in 1856, 1857, 1868, 1873, and 1874.

Imports and exports per head.

75. The imports per head in the year under review were, with the exception of those in the six years 1868 to 1872, less than they were in any of the other years since Victoria has been an independent Colony. The exports per head were less in 1875 than in any other year since 1851, except 1870. The following

* To make up the numbers in this column, a prisoner is reckoned afresh each time he is transferred from one gaol or penal establishment to another.

are the values of imports and exports per head of living population in the 11 years ended with 1875:—

	Imports per Head.	Exports per Head.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865	21 10 2	21 6 8
1866	23 5 11	20 6 7
1867	17 19 4	19 11 8
1868	19 16 11	23 4 8
1869	19 19 2	19 6 5
1870	17 10 11	17 11 4
1871	16 14 2	19 14 2
1872	17 19 10	18 4 7
1873	21 3 9	19 12 2
1874	21 4 7	19 6 8
1875	20 9 6	18 2 4

Trade with various countries.

76. The value of the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom, the neighbouring Colonies, other British possessions, the United States, and other foreign countries, and the per-centage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:—

Imports and Exports from and to different Countries.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	£		£	
The United Kingdom	7,809,285	46·82	6,980,983	47·27
New South Wales	4,209,820	25·23	1,551,608	10·51
Queensland	106,146	·63	95,115	7·12
South Australia	231,521	1·39	481,650	·64
Western Australia	4,756	·03	59,360	3·26
Tasmania	275,118	1·65	386,589	2·62
New Zealand	1,062,238	6·36	1,051,341	·40
Other British Possessions	1,060,089	6·95	4,007,043	27·14
The United States	353,141	2·11	103,041	·70
Other Foreign States	1,473,760	8·83	50,244	·34
Total	16,685,874	100·00	14,766,974	100·00

Imports and exports of certain articles.

77. The following are the values of 20 of the principal articles imported, and of certain articles, 18 in number, exported in the year under review:—

Imports of principal Articles, 1875.	£
Apparel and slops	345,342
Bags and sacks	172,404
Beer and cider	173,774
Boots and shoes	202,532
Coals	263,267
Cottons	575,134
Gold (exclusive of specie)	869,419

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	£
Grain (including rice)	616,582
Haberdashery and drapery	361,796
Iron and steel	733,000
Live stock	1,145,751
Oil	234,435
Silks	231,775
Specie	143,965
Spirits	375,339
Sugar and molasses	1,040,410
Tea	749,368
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	235,709
Wool	2,310,477
Woollens	898,073

Exports of certain Articles, 1875.

Apparel and slops	173,080
Black sand (tin ore)	5,022
Bones and bonedust	14,000
Boots and shoes	76,047
Drapery	160,249
Flour and biscuit	35,593
Gold (exclusive of specie)	3,177,905
Grain	75,585
Hides, skins, and pelts	50,454
Horns and hoofs	3,153
Leather	248,503
Provisions (preserved and salted)	140,622
Specie	1,486,678
Sugar	322,619
Tallow	203,243
Tea	248,224
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	199,224
Wool	6,096,958

Customs revenue, 1875.

78. The Customs revenue in 1875 showed a falling off, as compared with that in 1874, to the extent of 84,003*l.* The following are the figures:—

Customs Revenue, 1874 *and* 1875.

Head of Receipt.	Year ended 31st December	
	1874.	1875.
	£	£
Import duties	1,779,288	1,691,584
Duties on spirits distilled in Victoria	32,833	32,726
Ports and harbours	19,954	22,171
Fees	6,321	7,068
Fines and forfeitures	168	1,511
Miscellaneous	9,648	9,149
Total	1,848,212	1,764,209

79. The following are the numbers of Colonial, British, and foreign vessels entered and cleared in the Colony during the year under notice, together with their tonnage and crews :—

Nationality of vessels.

Nationality of Vessels entered and cleared.

Nationality.	Vessels entered.			Vessels cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial - -	1,781	483,880	25,679	1,869	505,691	26,442
British - -	296	297,127	11,708	268	274,245	10,859
Foreign - -	94	59,379	1,294	86	53,563	1,153
Total -	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454

Tonnage of vessels.

80. The tonnage of vessels was higher in the year under notice than in any other year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, but the number of vessels was exceeded slightly in 1869 and 1873, and was exactiy equalled in 1871.

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

81. In 1875 only about 3 per cent. of the vessels, and less than 1 per cent. of the tonnage inwards, arrived in ballast. In the same year 33 per cent. of the vessels, and 28 per cent. of the tonnage outwards, left in ballast.

Vessels built.

82. The only vessels built in Victoria are a few small craft. In the year under notice 24 such were launched, nine of which were steamers, and 15 were sailing vessels, viz., one barge, eight cutters, and six schooners. The aggregate tonnage of the steamers was 1,406, or an average of 156 tons to each vessel; that of the sailing vessels was 356, or an average of about 24 to each. In the 10 years prior to the year under notice, 23 steamers and 51 sailing vessels were built, the tonnage of the former being 1,668, that of the latter being 3,801.

Vessels on the register.

83. The vessels on the register at the end of 1875 numbered 458, viz., 61 steamers and 397 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 12,656 tons, and carried 865 men, and the latter measured 61,228 tons, and carried 2,564 men.

Postal returns.

84. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the Colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years. A satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items.

Postage, 1874 *and* 1875.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Numbers despatched and received of			
		Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1874 -	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	1,269,822	23,875,628
1875 -	855	17,134,101	7,552,912	1,528,493	26,215,506
Increase -	53	1,395,213	685,994	258,671	2,339,878

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Money orders.

85. About a fourth of the post offices are also money order offices. At each of these offices money orders are issued in favour of any other money order office in Victoria, and in favour of Great Britain, and the other Australasian Colonies, and money orders issued at such places are also paid at each Victorian office. An increase took place in 1875 in the number of offices, in the number of orders issued, and the number and amount of orders paid; but a slight falling off occurred in the amount remitted by means of the money orders issued. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years:—

Money Orders, 1874 *and* 1875.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
			£		£
1874 -	216	119,542	374,076	116,418	379,748
1875 -	224	121,094	373,436	121,924	393,383
Increase -	8	1,552	—	5,506	13,635
Decrease -	—	—	640	—	—

Electric telegraphs.

86. The telegraph lines in Victoria extend over upwards of 2,600 miles, and the wires measure more than 4,500 miles. They are connected with the lines of New South Wales, and by means of them with Queensland and New Zealand. They are also connected with the lines of South Australia, and by means of them with the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, and Europe. They are likewise connected with a submarine cable to Tasmania. As compared with 1874, an increase took place in the number of stations, the length of lines, the number of paid telegrams, and the amount received; but a decrease in the number of unpaid telegrams. The following are the results of the year under notice and the previous one:—

Electric Telegraph, 1874 *and* 1875.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of miles of		Number of Telegrams			Amount Received.
		Line (poles).	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	
							£
1874 -	148	2,467	4,293	579,795	121,285	701,080	42,825
1875 -	164	2,629	4,510	623,514	109,355	732,869	46,995
Increase -	16	162	217	43,719	—	31,789	4,170
Decrease -	—	—	—	—	11,930	—	—

Railways, length, gauges, &c.

87. The number of miles of railway open at the end of 1875 was 616½, of which 599½—viz., 163·3 miles of double and 436·2 miles of single line—belonged to the State, and 17—viz., 9¾ miles of double and 7¼ miles of single line—belonged to the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company. Negociations have for some time past been in progress with the object of the purchase of the interests of this company by the Government. All the lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 ft. 3 in., which is also the national gauge of South Australia, but not of New South Wales, in which colony a 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge has been adopted.

Railways in course of construction.

88. Further lines of railway, of a proposed total length of 357½ miles, were in course of construction by the State at the end of 1875.

Railways, miles open and travelled, 1874 and 1875.

89. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number of miles travelled on Government and private lines during the last two years. As regards the Government lines it must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year.

Railways.—Miles open and travelled, 1874 *and* 1875.

Year.*	Government Lines.		Private Lines.		Total.	
	Extent open.	Distance travelled.	Extent open.	Distance travelled.	Extent open.	Distance travelled.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1874 -	440½	1,667,124	17	442,103	457½	2,109,227
1875 -	586	2,051,710	17	451,128	603	2,502,838
Increase -	145½	384,586	—	9,025	145½	393,611

Wages.

90. The rates of wages in Melbourne are quoted as follow for the year 1875 :—

Wages in Melbourne, 1875.

Description of Labour.	1875.
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.	
Farm labourers - - - per week, with rations	12*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.*
Ploughmen - - - - „ „ -	20*s.* to 25*s.*
Reapers - - - - per acre „ -	12*s.* to 15*s.*
Mowers - - - - „ „ -	3*s.* to 5*s.*
Threshers - - - - per bushel „ -	5*d.* to 7*d.*
PASTORAL LABOUR.	
Shepherds - - - - per annum, with rations	35*l.* to 52*l.*
Stockkeepers - - - - „ „ -	40*l.* to 65*l.*
Hutkeepers - - - - „ „ -	24*l.* to 40*l.*
Generally useful men on stations - per week „ -	15*s.* to 20*s.*
Sheepwashers - - - - „ „ -	15*s.* to 25*s.*
Shearers - - - - per 100 sheep sheared, with rations.	11*s.* to 15*s.*

* The results for Government lines are brought down to the 30th June, and for private lines to the 31st December of the years named.

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Description of Labour.	1875.
Artizan Labour.	
Masons - per day, without rations	11*s.* to 12*s.*
Plasterers - " " "	10*s.*
Bricklayers - " " "	10*s.*
Carpenters - " " "	10*s.*
Blacksmiths " " "	10*s.* to 13*s.*
Servants—Males and Married Couples.	
Married couples, without family - per annum, with board and lodging	60*l.* to 80*l.*
Married couples, with family - " " "	40*l.* to 50*l.*
Men cooks, on farms and stations - " " "	40*l.* to 52*l.*
Grooms - " " "	45*l.* to 60*l.*
Gardeners - per week " "	20*s.* to 40*s.*
Servants—Females.	
Cooks - per annum, with board and lodging	35*l.* to 60*l.*
Laundresses " " "	30*l.* to 40*l.*
General servants " " "	26*l.* to 35*l.*
Housemaids " " "	25*l.* to 35*l.*
Nursemaids " " "	20*l.* to 35*l.*
Miscellaneous Labour.	
General labourers - per day, without rations	6*s.* to 7*s.*
Stone-breakers - per cubic yard, without rations	2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Seamen - per month, with rations	5*l.* to 6*l.*
Miners - per week, without rations	2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*

Prices.

91. The following may be quoted as the average prices of the chief articles of consumption in Melbourne during 1875:—

Articles.	1875.	Articles.	1875.
Agricultural Produce.		**Dairy Produce.**	
Wheat - per bushl.	4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.*	Butter—	
Barley "	3*s.* 2*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*	Colonial, retail per lb.	10*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*
Oats "	3*s.* to 5*s.* 3*d.*	Imported salt, wholesale "	10*d.* to 1*s.*
Maize "	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*	Cheese—	
Bran "	1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*	Colonial, retail "	10*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*
Hay - per ton	3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*	Imported, wholesale "	1*s.* 4*d.*
Flour, first quality "	10*l.* 5*s.* to 13*l.* 15*s.*	Milk - per quart	4*d.* to 6*d.*
Bread - per 4 lb. loaf	6*d.* to 7*d.*	**Farm Yard Produce.**	
Grazing Produce.		Geese - per couple	8*s.* to 13*s.*
Horses—		Ducks "	5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*
Draught - each	12*l.* to 40*l.*	Fowls "	5*s.* to 7*s.*
Saddle and harness "	5*l.* to 45*l.*	Rabbits "	1*s.* to 4*s.*
Cattle—		Pigeons "	1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*
Fat "	6*l.* 10*s.* to 15*l.* 5*s.*	Turkeys - each	6*s.* to 15*s.*
Milch cows "	4*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.*	Sucking pigs "	12*s.* to 15*s.*
Sheep, fat "	5*s.* to 25*s.*	Bacon - per lb.	1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*
Lambs, fat "	3*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*	Ham "	1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*
Butchers' meat—		Eggs - per doz.	10*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*
Beef, retail - per lb.	3*d.* to 9*d.*	**Garden Produce.**	
Mutton " "	1½*d.* to 5*d.*	Potatoes—	
Veal " "	3*d.* to 6*d.*	Wholesale - per ton	3*l.* to 10*l.*
Pork " "	7*d.* to 10*d.*	Retail - per lb.	½*d.* to 1*d.*
Lamb " - per qrtr.	1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*		

Articles.		1875.
Onions, dried	per cwt.	6*s.* to 12*s.*
Carrots	per doz. bunches	6*d.* to 9*d.*
Turnips	„	4*d.* to 1*s.*
Radishes	„	4*d.* to 6*d.*
Cabbages	per doz.	4*d.* to 4*s.*
Cauliflowers	„	1*s.* to 4*s.*
Lettuces	„	3*d.* to 9*d.*
Green peas	per lb.	1*d.* to 4*d.*
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
Tea (duty paid)	per lb.	7*d.* to 3*s.*
Coffee (in bond)	per lb.	10*d.* to 1*s.* 2½*d.*
Sugar (duty paid)	per ton	20*l.* to 36*l.* 10*s.*
Rice	per ton	18*l.* to 27*l.* 10*s.*
Tobacco (in bond)	per lb.	9*d.* to 3*s.*
Soap—		
Colonial	per ton	20*l.* to 30*l.*
Candles—		
Tallow	per lb.	4*d.* to 5*d.*
Sperm	„	8¼*d.* to 11¼*d.*

Articles.		1875.
Salt	per ton	3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*
Coals	„	22*s.* to 35*s.*
Firewood	„	12*s.* to 13*s.*
WINES, SPIRITS, &c.		
Ale (duty paid)	per hhd.	6*l.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*
„	per doz.	7*s.* to 11*s.*
Porter „	per hhd.	5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
„ „	per doz.	7*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.*
Brandy (in bond)	per gall.	3*s.* 3*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*
Rum „	„	3*s.* 1*d.* to 4*s.* 4½*d.*
Whiskey „	„	4*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*
Hollands „	„	2*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.*
Port wine (in bond)	per pipe	16*l.* to 104*l.*
Port wine (duty paid)	per doz.	24*s.* to 60*s.*
Sherry (in bond)	per butt	18*l.* to 130*l.*
„ (duty paid)	per doz.	21*s.* to 80*s.*
Claret	„	10*s.* 9*d.* to 80*s.*
Champagne	„	26*s.* 9*d.* to 100*s.*

92. The price of gold varies in different districts according to its purity. In the last quarter of 1875 the lowest price quoted (3*l.* per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but some gold in the same district was stated to have realised as much as 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ounce. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from 3*l.* 17*s.* to 4*l.* 3*s.*; the lowest average was in the Gippsland district, in which the prices ranged from 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* Price of gold.

93. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect the same as those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

94. The number of churches, chapels, and other buildings used for public worship, the persons they were calculated to hold and usually attending, and the approximate number of services performed in the last two years were as follow:— Churches and chapels.

Churches, &c.

Year.	Buildings used for Public Worship.			Number of Services performed.
	Number.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Persons usually attending.	
1874	2,455	403,126	285,601	199,166
1875	2,467	407,102	286,517	204,811
Increase	12	3,976	916	5,645

95. The buildings used for church purposes by the different religious sects, and the accommodation they afforded, were as follow in the year under review:— Church buildings, 1875.

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Church Buildings, 1875.

Religious Denomination.	Buildings used for Public Worship.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.
Church of England	409	64,505
Roman Catholics	347	87,125
Presbyterians	599	73,385
Wesleyans	816	132,114
Independents	112	16,898
Baptists	74	14,655
Evangelical Lutherans	41	5,000
Welsh Calvinists	4	550
Church of Christ	35	7,100
Other Christians	20	3,510
Jews	7	1,410
Other sects	3	850
Total	2,467	407,102

Sabbath schools, 1875.

96. The following is the number of Sunday or Sabbath schools connected with the same denominations, also the number of teachers and scholars:—

Sabbath Schools, 1875.

Religious Denomination.	Sabbath Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
Church of England	271	2,153	19,620
Roman Catholics	205	1,212	24,048
Presbyterians	315	2,327	26,376
Wesleyans	478	4,977	33,936
Independents	54	640	4,706
Baptists	56	515	4,642
Evangelical Lutherans	13	45	470
Welsh Calvinists	2	14	103
Church of Christ	16	148	1,155
Other Christians	9	37	353
Jews	6	16	329
Other sects	3	26	166
Total	1,428	12,110	115,904

University students attending lectures.

97. The students attending lectures at the Melbourne University during 1875 numbered 199, of whom all but 4 were matriculated. Of these students, 56 attended lectures in arts, 60 in laws, 28 in engineering, and 55 in medicine.

University matriculated students.

98. From the first opening of the university to the end of the year under notice, 923 persons matriculated. Of these, 93 matriculated within the year under notice.

University graduates.

99. The number of graduates during 1875 was 34, of which 29 took direct and 5 ad eundem degrees. The graduates since the first opening of the university have been as follow:—

Melbourne University. Graduates, 1855–1875.

Degrees.	Direct.	Ad eundem.	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	102	49	151
Master of Arts	61	64	125
Bachelor of Medicine	26	6	32
Doctor of Medicine	11	57	68
Bachelor of Laws	38	5	43
Doctor of Laws	1	10	11
Total	239	191	430

Public schools.

100. The number of schools receiving aid from the State, the number of teachers employed, and the number of scholars on the roll and usually attending were as follow during the year 1875:—

State Schools, 1874 *and* 1875.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	In average Attendance.
1874	1,111	3,715	216,144	104,375
1875	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495
Increase	219	111	3,389	—
Decrease	—	—	—	2,880

Reasons of diminished attendance.

101. The diminished attendance of scholars is probably owing to the epidemics of measles and scarlatina which prevailed in 1875, in consequence of which many of the schools were closed at various periods during the year. The following are the returns of private schools during the same two years:—

Private schools.

Private Schools, 1874 *and* 1875.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.
1874	610	1,509	22,448
1875	572	1,461	24,416
Increase	—	—	1,968
Decrease	38	48	—

Public and private schools.

102. The public and private schools together numbered 1,892 in 1875, the instructors in the two classes of schools numbered 5,287, and the scholars, if the State school children on the rolls be taken, numbered 244,949, and if the average attendance be taken numbered 125,911.

Colleges and grammar schools.

103. Five of the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. Two of these are connected with the Church of England, one with the Presbyterian, one with the Wesleyan Methodist, and

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one with the Roman Catholic Church. Sums amounting in all to 32,500*l.* were granted by the State to these institutions in former years in aid of building, but no present assistance is given them by Government, The masters or professors in 1875 numbered 50, and the scholars 1,009, of whom 239 were boarders.

Melbourne Public Library.

104. The Melbourne Public Library was erected at a cost of 110,000*l.* Up to the end of the year under review it had received aid from Government to the extent of 232,000*l.*, and donations of books, maps, &c. from private individuals valued at 11,000*l.* It contained 87,580 volumes in 1875, and was visited during that year by 239,617 persons. No charge is made for admission.

Mechanics' institutes, &c.

105. Free libraries or mechanics' institutes exist in all towns of any importance in the Colony. Such institutions to the number of 138 sent in returns for 1875. They possessed in the aggregate 185,008 volumes. Only 72 of them kept records of the number of visits paid, and these to those institutions numbered 1,163,208 during the year.

Technological Museum.

106. The Technological Museum is in the same building as the Melbourne Public Library, and is open to the public daily. Class lectures are held in connexion with this institution, those on chemistry being attended during the year by 16 students, those on mining and mineralogy by 10 students, and those on telegraphy by 29 students, of whom all but 5 were females.

National Gallery.

107. The National Gallery is also in the Melbourne Public Library building. It contains 73 oil paintings, 159 statues, &c., and 5,687 water-colour drawings, engravings, and photographs; the school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in 1875 by 7 males and 34 females, and the school of design by 45 males and 107 females.

National Museum.

108. The National Museum is attached to the Melbourne University. It contains minerals, stuffed birds and animals, and other objects of curiosity, and was visited in 1875 by 99,390 persons.

Charitable institutions, accommodation, &c.

109. The following are the principal charitable institutions existing in Victoria, together with the amount of accommodation they afford, and the number of inmates and deaths during the year under review:—

Charitable Institutions, 1875.—*Accommodation and Relief.*

Name of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Wards or Rooms.		Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates during the Year.	Number of Deaths in the Year.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.			
Hospitals -	32	230	2,246,963	1,987	14,477	1,485
Benevolent asylums - -	6	153	1,061,975	1,555	11,912	266
Orphan asylums -	7	68	708,590	1,152	1,262	24
Total -	45	451	4,017,528	4,694	27,651	1,775

110. In the hospitals, 1 death occurred during the year to every 10 inmates, in the benevolent asylums, 1 death to every 45 inmates, and in the orphan asylums, 1 death to every 53 inmates. Deaths in charitable institutions.

111. The following are the receipts and expenditure of the same institutions:— Charitable institutions, receipts and expenditure.

Charitable Institutions, 1875.—*Receipts and Expenditure.*

Name of Institution.	Receipts			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
Hospitals - -	60,307	39,095	99,402	106,682
Benevolent asylumns -	25,000	14,285	39,285	41,200
Orphan asylums - -	12,661	7,084	19,745	19,137
Total - -	97,968	60,464	158,432	167,019

112. Sixty-one per cent. of the receipts of hospitals, 64 per cent. of the receipts of benevolent asylums, and 64 per cent. of the receipts of orphan asylums, were derived from Government grants. Government aid to charitable institutions.

113. The Victorian School for the Blind makes up 100 beds; 102 persons passed through this institution in the year. The receipts amounted to 3,315*l.*, of which 925*l.* was granted by Government. Blind Asylum.

114. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum makes up 66 beds, 18 of which are double. The institution accommodated 84 inmates during the year, and received in all 3,670*l.*, of which Government granted 1,736*l.* Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

115. The persons who passed through the Eye and Ear Hospital in 1875 numbered 171. The receipts amounted to 1,117*l.*, of which 200*l.* was from Government. This institution makes up 39 beds. Eye and Ear Hospital.

116. The Retreat for Inebriates received during the year 1,620*l.*, of which 500*l.* was from Government. 42 persons passed through this institution during the year. Inebriate Retreat.

117. The other charitable institutions which furnished returns for 1875 were 3 homœopathic and 2 allopathic free dispensaries, 34 ladies' benevolent societies, and 4 refuges for fallen women. Free dispensaries.

118. The land alienated from the Crown in fee simple during the year 1875 amounted to 418,561 acres. Of this extent 83,397 acres or about a fifth, was disposed of by auction; the remainder, amounting to 335,164 acres, was in the first instance selected under the deferred payment system.* No Crown lands were granted without purchase during the year. Crown lands sold, 1875.

* For an account of the changes which have taken place in the mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria, *see* "Victorian Year Book, 1874," paragraphs 366 to 370.

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Crown lands sold, 1836 to 1875.

119. The total area sold up to the end of the year was 10,347,949 acres, the area granted without purchase was 3,245 acres, the total extent alienated in fee simple was thus 10,351,194 acres.

Crown lands selected.

120. The selected lands, of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year, amounted to 6,498,749 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 500,000 acres had been forfeited to the Crown for non-fulfilment of conditions. The remainder, representing the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 5,998,749 acres.

Public estate, 1875.

121. The following table shows the condition of the public estate of Victoria at the end of 1875 :—

Public Estate of Victoria on 31st December 1875.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee simple	10,351,194
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	5,998,749
Roads in connexion with the above	842,502
Land included in towns, &c.	239,207
Reserves in connexion with pastoral occupation, about	350,000
Auriferous lands, about	1,150,000
State forests not included in unavailable mountain ranges	215,100
Timber reserves	363,015
Mallee Scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c., about	23,000,000
Area available for selection at end of 1875	13,936,953
Total area of Victoria	56,446,720

Land available for selection.

122. It thus appears that the total extent of land suitable for occupation within the limits of Victoria is 33,446,720 acres, and of this area nearly 14,000,000 of acres, or 42 per cent., were still available for selection at the end of 1875.

Amount realised on land sales, 1875.

123. The total amounts realised for Crown lands sold during the year was 630,054*l.* or at the rate of 1*l.* 10*s.* 1¼*d.* per acre. The land sold by auction fetched 291,231*l.*, or at the rate of 3*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* per acre, and the land sold otherwise than at auction realised 338,823*l.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.* per acre.

Amount realised, 1836 to 1875.

124. The amount realised for the sale of Crown lands from the first settlement of the Colony to the end of the year under review was 17,416,200*l.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per acre.

Squatting runs, number and area.

125. The squatting runs in 1875 numbered 865, or one more than in 1874. The area embraced in runs amounted in 1875 to 22,967,639 acres, or 1,262,489 acres more than in 1874.

Squatting runs, average area.

126. The average size of runs was 28,044 acres in 1874, and 26,552 acres in 1875.

Rent of runs.

127. In 1874 the rent paid for runs amounted to 125,938*l.*, or at the rate of 1·247*d.* per acre. In 1875 it amounted to 139,304*l.*, or at the rate of 1·456*d.* per acre.

Land occupied, enclosed, and cultivated.

128. The following is a statement of the number of holdings, and of the extent of land occupied, enclosed, and cultivated in the year under review and the previous one. An increase is observed in all the items.

Holdings and Land Enclosed and Cultivated,* 1875 *to* 1876.

Year ended 31st March	Number of Holdings larger than One Acre.	Acres occupied.	Acres enclosed.	Acres under Tillage.
1875 - -	38,468	12,264,576	11,281,142	1,011,776
1876 - -	40,852	13,084,233	12,105,197	1,126,831
Increase -	2,384	819,657	824,055	115,055

Land under principal crops.

129. The next table shows the extent of land under the principal crops in the same two years. It will be observed that a falling off took place in the land under wheat, but an increase in that under each of the other crops.

Land under Principal Crops, 1875 *and* 1876.

Year ended 31st March	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1875 - -	332,936	114,921	29,505	35,183	119,031	254,329
1876 - -	321,401	124,100	31,568	36,901	155,274	308,405
Increase -	—	9,179	2,063	1,718	36,243	54,076
Decrease -	11,535	—	—	—	—	—

Produce of principal crops.

130. Notwithstanding the diminished acreage under wheat, as shown in the last table, the superior productiveness of the season resulted in an increased number of bushels of wheat being raised as well as an increase in the yield of each of the other principal crops.

Gross Produce of Principal Crops, 1875 *and* 1876.

Year ended 31st March	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1875 - -	4,850,165	2,121,612	619,896	124,310	157,261
1876 - -	4,978,914	2,719,795	700,665	124,377	206,613
Increase -	128,749	598,183	80,769	67	49,352

* The holdings and land referred to are exclusive of Crown lands held under squatting licenses.

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Average produce.

131. The average produce of the various crops has been much greater in some years than in others. The most favourable year of the last 11 years for cereals and for hay was 1867, in which the acreable yield of wheat was 22¼ bushels, that of oats and of barley was 30 bushels, and that of hay was 1¾ tons. The best year for potatoes was 1875, when the yield was on the average 3·53 tons to the acre. The least favourable year for cereals was 1871, when wheat averaged only 10 bushels, oats 15 bushels, and barley 12¼ bushels to the acre. The worst year for hay was 1866, when the yield was barely a ton to the acre; and the worst year for potatoes was 1869, when the yield was not more than 2⅕ tons to the acre. The following are the averages of those crops during each of the last 10 years :—

Average Produce of Principal Crops, 1866–1876.

Year ended 31st March	Average Produce per Acre of				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1866 - -	19·70	22·17	22·29	2·65	·98
1867 - -	22·25	30·01	30·18	2·74	1·74
1868 - -	15·72	18·61	20·32	3·29	1·30
1869 - -	16·28	19·65	15·23	2·21	1·09
1870 - -	19·75	25·98	24·55	3·09	1·60
1871 - -	10·10	14·98	12·26	3·27	1·13
1872 - -	13·45	18·76	20·00	3·22	1·40
1873 - -	16·51	19·55	20·86	3·45	1·32
1874 - -	13·58	15·69	19·84	2·86	1·27
1875 - -	14·57	18·46	21·01	3·53	1·32
1876 - -	15·49	21·92	22·20	3·37	1·33
Average of 11 years	16·13	20·53	20·79	3·06	1·32

Average produce mean of 11 years.

132. The acreable yield of all the cereals in the year under review exceeded that in the former year. The yield of wheat, however, was scarcely up to the average of the 11 years, but the yield of both oats and barley was in excess of that average. The yield of potatoes was not up to the average of the former year, but was above that of the 11 years. The average yield of hay exceeded by a fraction that of the former year, and that of the whole period of 11 years.

Proportion of land under each crop.

133. The following are the proportions which the land under each of the principal crops has borne to the total land under cultivation in the last two years. It will be observed that in proportion to the total cultivation, hay and green forage covered a larger area, and each of the other crops a smaller area in the latter year than in the former.

Proportion of Land under each Crop, 1875 *and* 1876.

Name of Crop.	1874–5.	1875–6.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat	32·90	28·52
Oats	11·36	11·01
Barley	2·92	2·80
Potatoes	3·48	3·27
Hay	11·76	13·78
Green forage	25·14	27·37
Other tillage	12·44	13·25
Total	100·00	100·00

Minor crops.

134. Other crops less important than those already named are grown to a certain extent in Victoria. Some of these are raised in gardens and on lots smaller than those which the collectors are called upon to visit, and therefore the full extent to which they are cultivated does not appear. These embrace maize, rye and bere, mangel-wurzel, pease and beans, millet, hops, opium, poppies, grasses of different kinds for seed, osiers for basket-making, mulberries for feeding silk-worms, tobacco, &c. The total area returned under such crops was 29,207 acres in 1875–6.

Vines.

135. Not included in these are vines, which covered 4,937 acres in 1874–5, and 5,081 acres in 1875–6. The wine produced amounted to 577,493 gallons in the former, and to 755,000 gallons in the latter year.

Gardens and orchards.

136. Gardens and orchards covered 17,400 acres in 1874–5, and 17,761 acres in 1875–6.

Classification of holdings as to size.

137. The following table shows the number of holdings of various sizes, and the extent of occupied and cultivated land embraced therein, according to the returns of the year under notice. It must be borne in mind that this table, in common with all others based upon the agricultural statistics, does not contain any account of holdings which are not over an acre in extent, nor of any land which does not appear to be in *bonâ fide* occupation with someone living on or near the ground, nor of any which is occupied for other purposes than agriculture, or the keeping of live stock, nor of any Crown lands held under pastoral licenses. It should, moreover, be remarked that each distinct occupation is considered to constitute a holding without reference to its proprietorship, also that each of several holdings in different localities occupied or owned by one person is necessarily reckoned as a distinct holding.

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Classification of Holdings as to size, 1875–6.

Size of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of sold or selected Land in Occupation.	Extent of Land under Tillage.
		Acres.	Acres.
1 acre to 4 acres -	1,511	4,413	2,488
5 acres 14 „ -	3,419	30,101	13,492
15 „ 29 „ -	3,825	78,986	24,747
30 „ 49 „ -	3,279	125,921	34,608
50 „ 99 „ -	5,981	431,090	96,445
100 „ 199 „ -	7,774	1,095,653	204,276
200 „ 320 „ -	10,437	2,955,535	340,467
321 „ 400 „ -	1,165	412,402	64,192
401 „ 500 „ -	860	387,895	57,889
501 „ 600 „ -	527	291,184	39,624
601 „ 700 „ -	441	284,586	27,860
701 „ 800 „ -	225	169,166	18,734
801 „ 900 „ -	163	139,377	13,962
901 „ 1,000 „ -	154	147,065	16,808
1,001 „ 1,500 „ -	328	397,611	27,738
1,500 „ 2,000 „ -	156	271,726	17,026
2,001 „ 3,000 „ -	155	384,489	23,922
3,001 „ 4,000 „ -	79	278,190	7,497
4,001 „ 5,000 „ -	54	246,543	7,514
5,000 „ 7,500 „ -	73	442,039	20,964
7,500 „ 10,000 „ -	49	428,524	9,526
10,001 „ 15,000 „ -	79	992,145	15,995
15,000 „ 20,000 „ -	42	741,454	6,322
20,001 „ 30,000 „ -	48	1,193,006	27,734
30,001 „ 40,000 „ -	18	608,042	5,533
40,001 „ and upwards -	10	547,090	1,468
Total - -	40,852	13,084,233	1,126,831

Average size of holdings.

138. The average size of holdings was 319 acres in 1874–5 and 320 acres in 1875–6. In 1869–70 the average size of holdings was 293 acres, and since then there has been a gradual increase from year to year.

Area occupied per head.

139. The average area in occupation to each person in the Colony was 12·4 acres in 1869–70. Since then there has been an increase each year, the average to each person in 1875–6 being 15·9 acres.

Area cultivated per holder.

140. The average area cultivated by each occupier was 27·6 acres in 1875–6, as against 26·3 acres in 1874–5.

Area cultivated per head of the population.

141. The area cultivated to each person in the Colony was 1·37 acres in the year under review, and 1·25 acres in the previous year.

Occupied land cultivated.

142. In 1874–5 $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and in 1875–6 $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., of the occupied land was in cultivation.

Hands employed on farms, &c.

143. An increase, according to the returns, took place in the number of persons employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits in 1875–6 as compared with 1874–5. The following are the

figures of the two years. The proprietor or manager of the farm or station is included amongst the hands employed:—

*Hands employed on Farms and Stations,** 1875 *and* 1876.

Year ended 31st March	Hands Employed on Farms.			Hands Employed on Stations.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875 - - -	56,520	25,231	81,751	4,638	1,275	5,913
1876 - - -	61,273	27,446	88,719	4,669	1,339	6,008
Increase - -	4,753	2,215	6,968	31	64	95

144. The following is an estimate of the live stock on land not attached to or held in connexion with squatting stations and on squatting stations during the last two years. A large increase upon the numbers of each discription of stock will be observed in the total figures, and upon those kept on land not attached to stations, but a slight falling off in those upon stations. The live stock on farms is returned by the collectors of agricultural statistics, who are instructed to supplement the information they obtain at the holdings they visit, with estimates of the stock running on commons, or that kept by persons having allotments of less than an acre in extent of that stalled and stabled in towns and villages and of that belonging to wood-carters traversing their districts. For some of the larger towns the collectors have been unable to furnish estimates, and for these the census figures have been taken. The return of stock on stations has been compiled, as far as possible, from estimates furnished by the squatters in reply to inquiries made by the Government Statist. In a considerable number of instances, however, these inquiries have not been responded to, and in these cases it has been necessary to supply the particulars from the returns of former years. Every endeavour is made to give as true a statement as possible of the numbers of all the stock in the Colony, but it is necessary to point out that portion of the information is derived from estimates which can only be verified at a general census. Live stock.

* The word "farm," as used in connexion with the agricultura statistics, implies a holding of which no portion is subject to a squatting license. The word "station" implies a holding of which portion is subject to a squatting license. "Farms" consist of alienated land only. "Stations" consist either of Crown lands only or of Crown and alienated lands occupied in the same holdings.

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*Live Stock on Farms, &c., and on Stations** 1874–5 *and* 1875–6.

ON FARMS AND LAND UNCONNECTED WITH STATIONS.

Year ended 31st March	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
1875 -	161,398	228,593	571,526	800,119	5,694,391	133,747
876 -	177,679	242,694	653,926	896,620	6,426,698	136,844
Increase -	16,281	14,101	82,400	96,501	732,307	3,097
			ON STATIONS.			
1875 -	18,856	12,544	145,995	158,539	5,526,645	4,194
1876 -	18,505	12,443	145,535	157,978	5,322,834	3,921
Decrease -	351	101	460	561	203,811	273
			TOTAL LIVE STOCK.			
1875 -	180,254	241,137	717,521	968,658	11,221,036	137,941
1876 -	196,184	255,137	799,461	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765
Increase -	15,930	14,000	81,940	95,940	528,496	2,824

Steam engines on farms and stations.

145. The extent to which steam machinery is used in agricultural and pastoral pursuits has varied but slightly in the last two years, as will be seen by the following figures:—

*Steam Engines on Farms and Stations,** 1875 *and* 1876.

Year ended 31st March	Steam Engines.					
	On Farms.		On Stations.		Total.	
	Number.	Horse Power.	Number.	Horse Power.	Number.	Horse Power.
1875 -	262	2,051	22	216	284	2,267
1876 -	253	2,081	23	201	276	2,282
Increase -	—	30	1	—	—	15
Decrease -	9	—	—	15	8	—

* A definition of the terms "farm" and "station," as used in connexion with these returns, has already been given in the footnote to the table following paragraph 143, *ante*. It may, however, be necessary still further to explain that these designations refer not to the size of the holding, but simply to the tenure under which it is held. All holdings are set down as farms except those subject to a pastoral license. Holdings of which any portion is subject to a pastoral license are set down as stations. When the last portion of a run has been purchased, or selected by the occupier or others, and the pastoral license is consequently thereafter no longer in existence, the holding which previously had been a "station" thenceforth becomes a "farm," and this notwithstanding that the area of the holding may not at all or only very slightly have been reduced. In the more settled districts a gradual process of removal of holdings from the list of stations to that of farms has for some time since been going on. *See* note on previous page.

146. A slight falling off appears in the value of agricultural implements and machines on stations, but an increase in the value of those on farms. The following are the figures:— Agricultural implements, &c.

*Agricultural Implements, &c. on Farms and Stations,** 1875 *and* 1876.

Year ended 31st March.	Value of Implements and Machinery		
	On Farms.	On Stations.	Total.
	£	£	£
1875 - - -	1,486,558	80,751	1,567,309
1876 - - -	1,623,697	80,467	1,704,164
Increase - - -	137,139	—	136,855
Decrease - - -	—	284	—

147. The improvements on farms and stations, of which a statement of the value is given in the following table, include buildings of all descriptions, fencing, dips, wells, dams, &c., but not the cost of clearing or cropping land. As in most of the other returns, an increase appears in the figures relating to farms, and a falling off in those relating to stations:— Improvements on farms and stations.

*Improvements on Farms and Stations,** 1875 *and* 1876.

Year ended 31st March.	Value of Improvement.		
	On Farms.	On Stations.	Totals.
	£	£	£
1875 - - -	10,410,609	1,920,516	12,331,125
1876 - - -	11,987,818	1,889,866	13,877,684
Increase - - -	1,577,209	—	1,546,559
Decrease - - -	—	30,650	—

148. The manufactories, works, &c. existing in Victoria are classified as follow for the year under review, and for the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads. The establishments noted are all of an extensive character. Every boot-maker's, tailor's, dressmaker's, carpenter's, cooper's, blacksmith's, baker's, or confectioner's shop may, in a certain sense, be called List of manufactories, 1866, 1871, and 1876.

* For definition of the terms "farm" and "station," *see* footnotes to tables following paragraphs 143 and 144, *ante*.

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a manufactory, but no attempt has been made to enumerate such places:—

Manufactories, Works, &c., 1866, 1871, *and* 1876.

Description of Machinery.	Number of Establishments.		
	1865–6.	1870–1.	1875–6.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.			
Account book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	—	10	16
Printing establishments	9	17	34
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.			
Organ building establishments	1	1	1
Pianoforte manufactories	4	4	9
PRINTS, PICTURES, &C.			
Picture-frame makers	—	—	6
CARVING, FIGURES, &C.			
Carving and gilding establishments	—	—	2
India-rubber stamp manufactories	—	—	3
Modelling (architectural and figure) works	—	—	2
Statuary works	—	—	1
Turnery works	—	—	7
Wood carving and ornamental works	—	—	1
Wooden pipe manufactories	—	—	2
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.			
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists	—	—	—
Trade-mark makers	—	—	4
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.			
Philosophical instrument manufactories	—	—	3
Spectacles manufactories	—	—	1
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.			
Surgical instrument, truss manufactories	—	—	4
ARMS, AMMUNITION, &C.			
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c. manufactories	—	—	6
Fuze manufactories	—	1	1
Gun makers	—	—	3
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.			
Agricultural implement manufactories	16	42	47
Bellows manufactories	—	—	1
Cutlery, machine tool manufactories	—	1	9
Engine, machine manufactories	14	18	52
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.			
Coach, waggon, &c. manufactories	1	2	105
Perambulator manufactories	—	—	2
Saddle harness manufactories	—	—	19
Saddletree, &c. manufactories	—	—	4
Saddlers' ironmongery and coach-spring manufactories	—	—	2
Whip manufactories	—	3	5

Description of Machinery.	Number of Establishments.		
	1865–6.	1870–1.	1875–6.
SHIPS AND BOATS.			
Ship, boat builders	14	15	17
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c. manufactories	—	—	1
Floating docks	5	6	1
Graving docks			3
Patent slips			5
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, &C.			
Lime works	29	36	29
Cement (patent) manufactories	—	—	—
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories	—	—	1
Roof-covering composition manufactories	—	—	1
FURNITURE.			
Bedding and upholstery manufactories	—	7	6
Cabinet works, including billiard table makers	2	2	20
Earth-closet manufactories	—	3	3
Iron safe manufactories	—	2	2
Looking glass manufactories	—	2	3
CHEMICALS.			
Chemical works	6	3	5
Dye works	6	10	17
Essential oil manufactories	—	2	4
Ink, blacking, blue, washing powder, &c. manufactories	2	3	8
Japanners	—	—	1
Match (vesta) manufactories	—	—	1
Paint, varnish manufactories	—	1	1
Photographic apparatus manufactories	—	—	1
Salt works	1	4	7
Tar-distilling, asphalte works	—	1	2
TEXTILE FABRICS.			
Woollen mills	—	2	6
DRESS.			
Boot manufactories	—	17	46
Clothing factories	13	35	47
Fur manufactories	—	—	4
Hat, cap manufactories	4	10	15
Oilskin, waterproof clothing manufactories	—	—	4
Umbrella and parasol manufactories	—	—	7
FIBROUS MATERIALS.			
Bag and sack manufactories	3	—	—
Jute factories	—	—	1
Oilcloth manufactories	—	—	—
Rope, twine works	3	12	10
ANIMAL FOOD.			
Cheese factories	—	—	17
Meat-curing establishments	1	14	17
Oyster culture	1	—	—

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Description of Machinery.	Number of Establishments.		
	1865–6.	1870–1.	1875–6.
VEGETABLE FOOD.			
Biscuit manufactories	8	8	7
Confectionery works	—	4	8
Flour mills	118	147	157
Jam manufactories	—	2	7
Macaroni works	—	—	1
Maizena, oatmeal, starch manufactories	1	2	3
Rice mills	—	2	1
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.			
Aërated waters, ginger beer, liqueur, &c. works	63	112	124
Breweries	80	116	103
Coffee, chocolate, spice works	5	10	11
Chicory mills	—	—	2
Distilleries	2	5	5
Malthouses	8	16	16
Sauce, pickle manufactories	—	—	3
Sugar refineries	1	1	1
Tobacco, cigar, snuff manufactories	9	9	19
Vinegar works	—	—	6
ANIMAL MATTERS.			
Boiling-down establishments	3	24	22
Bone-cutting mills	—	—	1
Bone manure manufactories	14	17	16
Brush manufactories	1	2	4
Catgut manufactories	—	—	1
Curled hair manufactories	1	—	2
Fancy dyed wool mat and rug manufactories	—	—	1
Fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments	22	36	52
Flock manufactories	2	2	4
Glue, oil manufactories	—	5	10
Manure (poudrette) manufactories	—	—	1
Morocco fancy leather manufactories	—	—	1
Parchment and skin manufactories	—	1	—
Portmanteau, trunk manufactories	—	—	8
Soap, candle, tallow works	21	29	43
Tanneries	43	56	91
VEGETABLE MATTERS.			
Bark mills	—	—	4
Basket-making works	1	—	6
Blind (window) manufactories	—	—	9
Broom manufactories	—	1	2
Chaff-cutting, corn-cutting works	68	157	185
Cooperage works	3	4	15
Fancy box manufactories	—	1	3
Firewood sawing mills	—	—	2
Hat-box manufactories	—	—	1
Ladders and steps joineries	—	—	1
Moulding, framing, turning, and saw mills	86	127	165
Packing-case manufactories	1	—	—
Paper manufactories	—	1	2
Paper-bag manufactories	—	—	8
COAL.			
Gas works	7	11	15

Description of Machinery.	Number of Establishments.		
	1865–6.	1870–1.	1875–6.
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.			
Artificial stone manufactories	—	1	—
Brickyards and potteries	151	301	241
Filter manufactories	—	—	2
Glass manufactories, works	1	4	5
Marble and monument works	—	1	19
Stone-breaking works	2	2	4
Stone-sawing, polishing works	—		7
WATER.			
Ice manufactories	1	1	1
Waterworks	3	6	5
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.			
Assaying works	—	—	1
Electro-plating and gilding works	—	—	4
Goldsmiths and jewellers (manufacturing)	—	—	15
Lapidaries	—	—	1
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.			
Antimony smelting works	—	1	5
Bell foundries	—	—	1
Iron and tin works	—	11	45
Iron, brass, and copper foundries	40	58	76
Lead works	2	2	2
Tin-smelting works	—	—	1
Type foundries	—	1	—
Wire-working establishments	—	—	5
Total	903	1,584	2,246

149. Further particulars of these manufactories are given in the following summary for the same three periods. A large increase will be observed at each period in all the items.

Manufactories, general summary, 1866, 1871, and 1876.

Summary of Manufactories, Works, &c., 1866, 1871, *and* 1876.

Year ended 31st March	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam.	Horse Power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1866	903	364	5,346	10,059	2,269,696
1871	1,584	647	8,921	17,758	4,522,695
1876	2,246	901	12,326	29,892	7,845,461

150. The stone quarries in operation in the year under notice and the previous one were returned as follow:—

Stone quarries.

VICTORIA.

Stone Quarries, 1875 and 1876.

Year ended 31st March	Number of Quarries.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.				Steam Engines in use.	
		Blue Stone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sand-stone.	Granite.	Number.	Horse Power.
1875 -	172	344,617	1,290	12,660	3,900	5	56
1876 -	160	332,593	894	11,203	2,645	6	44
Increase -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Decrease -	12	12,024	396	1,457	1,255	—	12

Year ended 31st March	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1875 - -	1,009	81,338	16,704	14,588	3,302
1876 - -	587	57,276	13,343	16,318	1,659
Increase -	—	—	—	1,730	—
Decrease -	422	24,062	3,361	—	1,643

Gold raised, 1875.

151. The quantity of exported gold entered as being the produce of Victoria, added to the quantity of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint, have usually been considered as expressing fairly the whole quantity of gold raised in Victoria in any year. These quantities for the year 1875 were as follow :—

Gold raised in 1875.	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Gold exported entered as Victorian -	709,934	18	0
Victorian gold received at the Mint -	385,852	3	10
Total -	1,095,787	1	10

Gold raised, 1874 and 1875.

152. This quantity of gold, and its value at 4*l.* per oz., is compared with the quantity and value of gold raised in the previous year, as follows :—

Quantity and Value of Gold, 1874 and 1875.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value at 4*l.* per oz.
	ozs.	£
1874 - - - -	1,155,972	4,623,888
1875 - - - -	1,095,787	4,383,148
Decrease - -	60,185	240,740

* Forty-nine of the stone quarries in 1874–5, and 51 in 1875–6, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land was made.

Gold raised from first discovery.

153. From the period of the first discovery of gold in Victoria to the end of the year under review it is estimated that 45,509,964¼ ounces of gold were raised, representing at 4*l.* per ounce a value of 182,039,857*l.*

Miners, 1871 to 1875.

154. The miners have been falling off in numbers for years past. This will be seen by the following figures, which show the numbers at work on the 31st December of each of the last five years :—

Number of Miners, 1871–5.

1871	58,279
1872	52,965
1873	50,595
1874	45,151
1875	41,717

Value of gold per miner.

155. It is estimated that a considerable increase has taken place in the last two years in the quantity of gold raised in proportion to the number of hands employed in getting it. The following are the figures for those and the three previous years :—

Value of Gold per Miner,* 1871–5.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1871	93	6	0·62
1872	93	17	1·47
1873	93	16	2·62
1874	99	8	3·07
1875	104	4	4·02

Steam engines used in mining.

156. The number of steam engines employed in gold mining fell off from 1,141 in 1874 to 1,101 in 1875. 69 per cent. of the engines were used in the furtherance of quartz mining in the former, and 70 per cent. in the latter year. The remainder were employed in alluvial mining.

Mining machines.

157. The number of mining machines of all descriptions fell off from 5,220 in 1874 to 5,098 in 1875, and the value of such machines fell off from 2,078,936*l.* in 1874 to 2,033,629*l.* in 1875.

Minerals, other than gold raised.

158. The following are the estimated values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1875. Of these productions the values raised in 1875 were estimated to amount to 35,452*l.*

Metals and Minerals other than Gold, 1871–5.

	£
Silver	14,617
Tin	333,870
Copper	8,331

* These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. As a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives.

Victoria.

	£
Antimony	104,865
Lead	4,700
Iron	2,101
Coal	8,233
Lignite	2,172
Kaolin	7,444
Flagging	37,961
Slates	940
Magnesite	12
Diamonds	107
Sapphires, &c.	575
Total	£525,928

Patents.

159. The patents for inventions applied for in Victoria during 1875 numbered 154, as against 147 in the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 2,181.

Copyrights.

160. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into force in December 1869. Since then the number of objects in respect to which copyrights have been registered has been 1,687, classified as follows:—

Copyrights, 1870–5.

Part I. Designs	157
Part II. Literary, dramatic, and musical productions	578
Part III. Paintings, drawings, sculpture, engravings, and photographs	952
Total	1,687

Waterworks.

161. The waterworks in Victoria, part of which are completed and part in progress, are estimated to cost in the aggregate 2,583,665*l*. It is calculated that the storage capacity for water of the reservoirs connected with these works will amount in all to 12,052,819,225 gallons.

(Signed) Henry Heylyn Hayter,
Government Statist of Victoria.

Office of the Government Statist, Melbourne,
September 27, 1876.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 9.

Governor CAIRNS, C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Brisbane,
MY LORD, June 16, 1876.

YOUR Lordship will not have forgotten the incidental allusions to the aborigines of Queensland, and to such means as had been or might be adopted of improving their condition, that were made in my Despatches of the 16th April and 30th August 1875.

2. The Colonial Secretary did not reply in writing to the minute of which notice is taken in the earlier Despatch; but, during his absence from the Colony, the Treasurer, as the acting head of the administration, considered it necessary to give the subject his careful attention, and to appoint, through the Minister for Lands, three experienced and trustworthy gentlemen, whose reports should assist the Government in deciding whether Mr. Bridgeman's services in the Mackay District were proving useful; whether, that is, the money vote (500*l.*) had been judiciously expended in the attempt, under his superintendence, to settle down and so far partially civilize, a number of native blacks.

3. I enclose with this Despatch a copy of Messrs. Ranson, McLean, and Long's Report, and one also of a long letter from Mr. Bridgeman himself; and I think I may venture to anticipate the substance of your Lordship's opinion, namely, that upon the showing of both documents a good work is being done.

4. The Legislature will vote, I feel sure, a further sum of 500*l.* to be expended for the same purpose during the ensuing year; and towards the attainment of beneficial results continuously in regard to the treatment of the aborigines throughout Queensland, I have obtained from my advisers their ready consent to the appointment of a permanent Commission, gazetted as a Royal Commission, of which every member is specially qualified for the duty of aiding the Government in bringing about a better state of things. I enclose a copy of the official record of the appointment of this Commission.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. W. CAIRNS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

QUEENSLAND.

Enclosure No. 1.

SIR, Mackay, May 4, 1876.

IN accordance with your request to inspect the aboriginal reserve in this district under the superintendence of Mr. Bridgeman, and report thereon, we now have the honour to inform you that we have visited the settlements which Mr. Bridgeman has formed on the reserve, and herewith forward you our report of work done, and our opinion as to utility and future prospects of the same.

No. 1 Camp. "Gooneenberry," situated on Sandy Creek, about six miles from its mouth, and established 12 months.

From 40 to 80 aboriginals occupy this camp, which consists of one grass paddock securely fenced, one five-acre cultivation paddock, partly fenced, completely stumped, and planted with sweet potatoes, &c.; and a homestead consisting of store and kitchen with iron roof, six slab humpies with thatched roofs, three and a half acres of garden abundantly stocked with vegetables, and every kind of tropical fruit tree likely to thrive in this latitude. There was a good supply of stores here, enough to last two months.

No. 2 Camp. "Carrobaya," situated about four miles below first camp, and near the mouth of Sandy Creek, established about six months.

From 20 to 40 aboriginals occupy this camp, which consists of one acre under cultivation with corn, bananas, and sweet potatoes, more land in preparation, one bricked well, and several humpies in course of erection.

No. 1A Camp. Settlement of about two acres, started and planted with bananas, &c., but deserted for No. 2 Camp on account of scarcity of water during dry season of 1875.

No. 3 Camp. "Jullaboi," situated on the coast at the mouth of Scrubby Creek, and about four miles from first settlement, and easily accessible from Mackay by boat.

From 40 to 80 aboriginals occupy this camp, which may be considered the principal settlement, as Mr. Bridgeman generally resides here, making it a depôt for stores and produce, which he conveys in and out of port by means of his boat.

The improvements consist of one substantial slab dwelling house, with iron roof and brick floor; six thatched humpies, and a three and a half acre cultivation paddock, securely fenced and well stocked with sweet potatoes, corn, bananas, pumpkins, and other vegetables, including a small plantation of castor-oil plants, which Mr. Bridgeman is anxious to extend.

Besides the above-mentioned improvements, Mr. Bridgeman has purchased a horse and cart for the use of the settlement, and all necessary cooking utensils, spades, and other tools, besides a fine large sieve.

We consider the results, as far as the money expended (600*l.*) by the Government, to be satisfactory; all the aboriginals

acknowledging the advantages they have received, and expressing their anxiety to be protected and assisted for a few years more until they become self-supporting.

To our knowledge, many of the aborigines are employed on sugar plantations in the district during the crushing season, thereby paying their own way; and were it not for Mr. Bridgeman's supervision, they would never be induced to remain, and would become a nuisance to the inhabitants of the district generally.

From the facts we have gathered, we consider the present success is entirely due to the untiring energy of Mr. Bridgeman, who in this matter has displayed a thorough knowledge of the aboriginal character, and great aptitude in taking advantage of it for their good.

And should the Government be able to secure Mr. Bridgeman's future services in his present capacity of Black Protector, we should feel fully justified in recommending them to continue their efforts in favour of the amelioration and elevation of aborigines in this district; but in less experienced hands we should consider the success of the undertaking more than doubtful.

(Signed) CHARLES C. RANSON.
C. W. MACLEAN.
EDWARD M. LONG.

The Hon. Secretary for Lands,
Brisbane.

Enclosure No. 2.

DEAR SIR, Gooneenberry, May 4, 1876.

I AM in receipt of your favour of April 8th, as also a telegram of the 20th, informing me that a Board had been appointed to enquire into the working of the settlement for aborigines under my charge. I sent you a telegram asking if my visiting Brisbane would be any use. I may say, in reference to this matter, that I do not wish to leave the district at present, unless some important object is to be gained by my doing so; if, however, an interview with your Board would enable you to come with greater certainty to a conclusion in reference to the future object and scope of the operations here amongst the blacks, I could arrange to leave for the short time that would be necessary without any great inconvenience.

The three gentlemen nominated to report to the Government as advised, have visited the settlement, and I assume their report will be forwarded to the Lands Office at once.

They rode round the reserve, took a considerable amount of trouble, conversing with the blacks at the different camps, &c.; and it is scarcely necessary to remark that I gave them all the assistance and information in my power.

I am sorry to notice that you think the Legislature will not pass such a measure to deal with the aborigines as I have pro-

QUEENSLAND. posed; it is not of so much consequence here, but I fear, without something of the kind, it will be almost impossible to make homes for these people in some other districts, where they have been accustomed to beg and steal about the townships and settlements.

You may possibly have noticed that it is only intended to operate in any district after proclamation to that effect, so that it would not apply in localities where it might be considered unnecessary or unsuitable.

I may notice that if the more intelligent of the blacks on these settlements had their way, they would desire very stringent rules for their own regulation; they are constantly requesting me to take the law in my own hands in a very summary fashion in cases where individuals transgress the general rules laid down for their guidance.

In reference to your remarks, "My own idea has always "been that our settlements should be managed more with the "view of giving comparative comfort and a refuge to the blacks "in the several districts, than with the primary object of getting "a great amount of work out of them, &c., &c.," I have considered that it is impossible to keep a number of blacks in one place without their having artificial means of subsistence—I mean otherwise than their habitual ones—by hunting, digging up natural roots, &c., therefore my aim has been to prepare and cultivate land, plant bananas, and other things suitable for food, so that when further steps are taken to teach and civilize the blacks, they can be supported without entire dependence on purchased supplies, in the meanwhile doing what I can towards the chief end in view.

In reference to work, although I have made a supply of clothes and food conditional on the performance of a certain amount of work, I have never made the work irksome, too severe, or the hours too long. I always tell them if any day their hands are sore, or they are tired, they can say so and go hunting for food; but that if they go to work they must keep at it and not shirk. If I see an individual doing so, I tell him to go home to his hut or camp, which usually has the effect of making him turn to with a will.

There are a few of the older men who will not and many who cannot work, but as a rule the greater number have no objection whatever to being employed eight or nine hours a day; and the women are very good for the lighter kinds of field work. The greater number of the men prefer the regular meals in the settlement to a subsistence in their old way; such being the case, and being relieved of the labour of running down game, it is reasonable to expect them to give an equivalent for their keep in labour, otherwise they would have nothing to do but sleeping and planning mischief. It is my practice, when in regular employment, to encourage them to go on short hunting expeditions from Saturday afternoon until Sunday night or Monday morning, it relieves monotony, and avoids the expense of keep during the time in question, often, however, they do not care to go.

In reference to the children, I rather neglected them at first, caring more for individuals from whom I could get work; I am now, however, giving them more of my attention. At this camp ("Gooneenberry") I have a man (black) in charge who answers the purpose admirably; any simple work, such as digging, planting potatoes, &c., is done just as well in my absence as otherwise. I may say the same of "Carrobaya;" but at "Yullaboy," where I usually now reside, and at which camp are the only blacks who have given me much trouble, I cannot get one to do the superintendence; two or three have tried and given it up. As I have before mentioned, however, bringing any tribe of blacks into a certain amount of order is, in my opinion, merely a matter of time and money. My experience, during the time I have been engaged in my present occupation, leads me to the conclusion that, with proper management and the necessary funds, it is quite possible to induce these aborigines to look on such settlements as these as their homes, and to do a moderate amount of work in return for their keep and protection, and to give up thieving and spearing cattle as a practice; although it has to be remembered that there are black sheep in all communities, and it is consequently quite impossible for me to say that there will never be any depredations committed here by blacks. In so far I have performed quite as much as I expected, the only difficulty is the cost, and I believe with proper arrangements this affair can be made less expensive by degrees, until, in a few years, it may be almost entirely self-supporting.

To do so, however, I should recommend the expenditure of a portion of any future grant in the purchase of cattle.

Your Board gave me leave to expend a portion of the current vote in this way, but being apprehensive of running short of funds, in consequence of the number of preliminary expenses, I did not avail myself of the liberty.

Next it will be necessary to engage in the production of some exportable commodity, as, although I can easily grow more potatoes, fruit, or corn than is required on the reserve, the sale of such commodities is notoriously precarious. With this view I have planted a small area with the castor-oil plant at one of the places, which I propose to extend when I have sufficient seed for the purpose.

When strange blacks from a distance, who are not usually located on this reserve, visit any of the settlements, they do not come up at once and make themselves at home, but make a fire and sit down at a distance; some from the place will then usually go to them, and after a conversation, perhaps, ask them, or one or two of them, to come to the huts; they will then do so, but only as visitors. There is generally a little rivalry between the superintendents of the various camps to get such strangers, especially if they are able-bodied, to work for them; each place likes to make as much show as possible, and the inhabitants think it a good plan to impress outsiders into their service.

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I have just now commenced a fourth camp for blacks belonging more inland; it is on the reserve, and about three and a half miles from this place. Several of the young men who reside here have gone there for a time to assist in clearing and fencing an area of two or three acres that I have marked out. I have told the blacks that will reside there that I will give them rations to do the work of clearing and planting as much as they can do in a month, and that then they must work on a plantation, or go inland until their things have grown, when they can come back and settle permanently.

I believe, if this affair is carried out, it will develop into a great number of small settlements all over the reserve, two or three families living together on an acre or two of cultivation, and although, under such circumstances, I have no doubt but that there will be occasional quarrels and feuds, I believe, as a rule, they will continually visit one another and combine for hunting and fishing expeditions, and assist one another in work.

It seems to me the best plan will then be to make a kind of central farm, with a store and school, where a white superintendent would reside; that although each family could have its own home, where they could grow potatoes, &c., they would be required to do a certain amount of work on the farm, the proceeds of which would go to the general fund, and that there the children could attend for education.

I am quite aware that most persons would look on a proposition involving so much system as absurd, and say that the blacks will have died out before it could be brought into operation; but my experience so far leads me to believe that if the necessary measures are taken, and the necessary funds available, such a scheme as I have mentioned might be in operation within two or three years.

I believe I may say that there is a slight moral improvement in those blacks who reside more constantly on the reserve, but I cannot say that it is general as yet.

In one respect there is a marked advance: at first quarrels and fights between individuals were very frequent, now such occurrences are exceptional.

I have written the foregoing as bearing on the extract quoted from your letter, and also to advise your Board on particulars and prospects in connexion with my work here that would probably not be included in a report by persons visiting this reserve, as the gentlemen lately appointed by the Government did, and who would of necessity confine their information to matters more practical and apparent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. F. BRIDGEMAN.

W. L. G. Drew, Esq.

Enclosure No. 3.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane,
May 26, 1876.

His Excellency the Governor directs the subjoined Commission, issued to the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and investigating the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of Queensland, to be published for general information.

(Signed) A. MACALISTER.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.,

To the Right Reverend Matthew Blagden Hale, Bishop of Brisbane, Augustus Charles Gregory, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, William Leworthy Goode Drew, Charles James Graham, and William Landsborough, all of Brisbane, in the Colony of Queensland, Esquires.

Whereas it hath been represented to the Governor of our Colony of Queensland, in Council, that it is expedient and desirable to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into and investigating the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of our said Colony, and for other the purposes herein-after mentioned: And whereas the Governor of our said Colony, in Council, has been pleased to appoint you as Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid: Now know ye, that we, reposing special trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion, and ability, do, by these presents, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our Colony aforesaid, constitute and appoint you the said Matthew Blagden Hale, Augustus Charles Gregory, William Leworthy Goode Drew, Charles James Graham, and William Landsborough, or any three of you, to be our Commissioners to inquire into and investigate the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of our said Colony, and to report from time to time to our Governor aforesaid upon the best means to be adopted by legislative enactment or otherwise for improving the condition of the said aboriginal inhabitants. And we do also by these presents give and grant to you, or any three of you, at any meeting or meetings, full power and authority to call before you such persons as you may judge necessary by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises. And we do further command and enjoin you that you do take down the examination of the several witnesses that may appear before you, and reduce the same into writing, and such evidence, together with a full and faithful report upon the several matters above referred to, as you and each of you shall think fit from time to time to transmit to the office of our Colonial Secretary of our said Colony.

In testimony whereof we have caused this our Commission to be sealed with the seal of our said Colony.

QUEENSLAND.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved William Wellington Cairns, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies, at Government House, Brisbane, this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and in the 39th year of our reign.

(Signed) W. W. CAIRNS.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. Macalister.

Entered on record by me in the Register of Patents, No. 5, page 35, this 26th day of May, A.D. 1876.

(Signed) H. H. MASSIE,
For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar.

No. 10.

Government House, Brisbane,
MY LORD, September 15, 1876.

WITH further reference to the subject of my Despatch, No. 23, of the 24th March last, I have the honour to transmit the sixteenth annual report of the Registrar-General of Queensland, headed "Vital Statistics, 1875," which brings the official information collected by his department in regard to the births, deaths, and marriages, and the population, up to the close of the year.

2 copies.

This paper, interesting and encouraging as its contents undoubtedly are, does not profess to convey the *general* information looked for by readers of Colonial Office Blue Book Reports; but the Registrar-General, Mr. Jordan, being now engaged upon other important work, I am doubtful whether a complete summary of the condition of the Colony, during the first year of my government, can be prepared in time for publication in the early part of 1877; and I would therefore suggest to your Lordship that at least some extracts from his annual report, might advantageously appear in the next issue of the papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. W. CAIRNS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c., &c., &c.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1875.—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command.

Registrar-General's Office, Brisbane,
SIR, August 3, 1876.

A PRELIMINARY statement showing the number of births, deaths, and marriages, taken from the registers of this department, having been already laid by command before Parliament,

I have now the honour of submitting completed vital statistics for the year 1875, as contained in the appended Tables 1 to 15, with the Sixteenth Annual Report, containing an abstract of the principal figures, with a view of presenting the information generally interesting to the public in a brief and convenient form.

These statistics would have been published at an earlier period but for the fact that the vital statistics for 1874 were behind, and had first to be prepared. These, with my accompanying report, were published in the early part of the present year.

In accordance with the recommendation made to the Government, as stated in the last report, authority has been given to make the registry districts to correspond with the census districts throughout the Colony. This has been a work of no little labour, but the change now thus effected will prove highly beneficial in facilitating the business of the registry branch of the department, and furnishing in the future the means of an easy comparison between the number of births and deaths registered, and the actual population of each district as determined by the census.

A comparison between the returns in the several registry districts for the past and previous years will be rendered somewhat difficult by the changes thus made, but for the future this will be entirely obviated by the new arrangement.

The divisions of the country which formed the census districts of 1871 have been adopted as the basis of the readjustment. In localities where settlement had considerably extended during the last five years it has been necessary to form some new districts, and the neighbouring ones have consequently needed alteration; but the rule has been to make no changes not absolutely required in the old census divisions; and wherever any change was unavoidable, the new and altered districts have in each case been made identical with the police districts, as one step towards making these also to correspond with the census districts and registry districts. All but three of the old registry districts have been somewhat altered either in name or in their boundaries. The number is increased from 40 to 52. A description of them will be found in Appendix B., No. 1.

The registry districts as now constituted were proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*, published on the 20th February 1876. They are grouped according to their geographical position, and divided into north, central, and south. A return of these, with the names of the district registrars, will be found in Appendix B., No. 2.

Appendix C. contains Meteorological Observer's report, with compendious tables attached, showing observations made in the metropolis and other places in the Colony, of temperature, rainfall, and other particulars. These are minute and ample, and will no doubt prove interesting and valuable.

In a report published by the conference of the statists of the several Australian Colonies held some little time since, among other things determined it was deemed desirable that a Meteorological Observer's report should be published in connexion with the vital statistics of each Colony. This practice, which had

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In reading the tables it should be borne in mind that the mean population is taken as the basis of the calculations in the tables unless otherwise indicated. The estimated mean population for the year is 172,402.

Table I., in Appendix A., contains a synopsis that will be found useful for a comparison of the vital statistics from a period prior to that of the separation of the Colony from New South Wales, extending over a period of 20 years, from 1856 to 1875 inclusive.

Table II. shows the estimated population on the 31st December 1874 and 1875; the number of births, deaths, and marriages registered in Queensland in 1875; and the estimated mean population for the latter year.

Table III. exhibits the number of births registered in each quarter of the year under review, in each of the registry districts throughout the Colony.

In number IV. table will be seen the number of marriages registered in each of the several districts, distinguishing between those effected under the *Registration and Justices Marrying Act*, and such as were celebrated with the rites of each separate religious denomination in the Colony.

The nationalities of husbands and wives registered as married in Queensland is given in table number V.

Table VI. shows the various ages of husbands and wives married in 1875.

Table VII. gives the number of deaths registered in each quarter of the year in each of the registry districts.

The number of deaths of children under one year, under two years, and under five years, is given in Table VIII.

The nationality of all whose deaths are registered in the year, both males and females, in each registry district, is contained in table number IX.

The occupations of all persons registered as having died during the year is shown in table number X.

Causes of deaths occurring in each separate month of the year are given in table number XI.; as also causes of deaths of males and females at different periods of life, as registered, the diseases being particularised under certain recognised classes and orders.

The causes of deaths, as registered, of males at the different periods of life; the causes of deaths of females in the same manner; and the causes of deaths of males and females together, and in the same way, in the several registry districts, are shown in tables numbered XII., XIII., and XIV. respectively.

The order of fatality in the diseases or circumstances issuing in death is shown in table number XV.

Population.

The estimated population at the end of the year is 181,288, consisting of 111,272 males and 70,016 females. The increase for the year numbers 17,771.

The estimates of population given from year to year are arrived at by taking the population as ascertained by previous census returns, adding to them 2½ per cent. to allow for some omissions certain to occur in a sparsely populated country with a very large area, and then adding each year the excess of births over deaths, and of immigration over emigration by sea, taking it for granted that the interchange over the border is about reciprocal. Hitherto it had been shown by the results of each census that this was a safe presumption, and the estimates of population in each year during the last quinquennium are accordingly based on the supposition that those coming and going across the border to and from New South Wales had equalised each other in each year. It will be manifest, however, when the final results of taking the census of 1876 are published with the report, that some disturbance of this equal adjustment has occurred since the year 1871, and that there must have been a balance against us in the immigration and emigration over land during the last five years, which will have to be adjusted when the vital statistics for the year 1876 are published.

The increase from excess of births over deaths and of immigration over emigration by sea in the year under review is at the rate of 10·87 per cent. The rate of increase of the former year was 11·47 per cent., which was a higher rate than had obtained before since the year 1865.

While it is satisfactory to find that population is steadily on the increase from both the sources referred to, it is to be regretted that the increase from births over deaths does not compare favourably in the past year with that of 1874.

The following table shows the total increase of population during the four quarters of the year:—

A.—Showing INCREASE in POPULATION in 1875 by excess of BIRTHS over DEATHS, and IMMIGRATION over EMIGRATION in each Quarter of the Year.

—	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Natural Increase.	Total Increase by Immigration over Emigration.
FIRST QUARTER.					
Estimated population on the 1st January	97,360	65,657	163,017	—	—
Increase by excess of births over deaths during the quarter	192	433	625	625	—
Increase by excess of immigration over emigration by sea during the quarter	2,123	520	2,643		2,643
Population on the 31st March	100,175	66,610	166,785	—	—
Increase of population during the quarter	2,315	953	3,268	—	—
SECOND QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st April	100,175	66,610	166,785	—	—
Increase by excess of births over deaths during the quarter	176	409	585	585	—
Increase by excess of immigration over emigration by sea during the quarter	7,094	617	7,711		7,711
Population on the 30th June	107,445	67,636	175,081	—	—
Increase of population during the quarter	7,270	1,026	8,296	—	—

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	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Natural Increase.	Total Increase by Immigration over Emigration.
THIRD QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st July - - -	107,445	67,636	175,081	—	—
Increase by excess of births over deaths during the quarter.	276	575	851	851	—
Increase by excess of immigration over emigration by sea during the quarter - -	2,690	857	3,547	- -	3,547
Population on the 30th September	110,411	69,068	179,479	—	—
Increase of population during the quarter	2,966	1,432	4,398	—	—
FOURTH QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st October - - -	110,411	69,068	179,479	—	—
Increase by excess of births over deaths during the quarter - - - - -	117	424	541	541	—
Increase by excess of immigration over emigration by sea during the quarter - -	744	524	1,268	- -	1,268
Population on the 31st December 1875	111,272	70,016	181,288	—	—
Increase of population during the quarter	861	948	1,809	—	—
Increase of population during the year -	13,412	4,359	17,771	2,602	15,169

It will be seen that the whole natural increase, excess of births over deaths, in the year amounts only to 2,602, being at the rate of 1·58 per cent. The natural increase in 1874 was 3,589, or 2·44 per cent.; but while the natural increase is less, that from immigration is higher than in the previous year, showing 15,169 in 1875, in the ratio of 9·28 per cent., as against 13,238 in the former year, in the ratio of 8·74.

The excess of increase in immigration has been from the coloured races only; the arrivals of Europeans showing 3,710 less than in 1874, those of Chinese and South Sea Islanders 8,935 more.

The lower rate of natural increase has resulted both from a smaller proportion of births, and, unhappily, also from a considerably increased rate of mortality.

The largest increase from excess of births over deaths is in the September quarter, and this preponderance is found to obtain almost invariably, the December quarter almost as regularly showing the smallest increase.

Proportion of the Sexes.

The total increase of 17,771 consists of 13,412 males and 4,359 females, of which 12,651 males and 2,518 females belong to increase from excess of immigration, and 761 males and 1,841 females to natural increase, excess of births over deaths.

The ratio of total increase of males during the year is 13·7, as against 12·28 per cent. in 1874, that of females is 6·63 as against 10·28 in 1874. The rate of increase on the whole population is, males 8·21, females 2·66 per cent.

The considerable increase of males as compared to females is chiefly due to the increased number of South Sea Islanders brought in during the year, and to the inundation of Chinese caused by

the attraction of our Northern gold fields. The disproportion of the sexes in the community is thus considerably swelled.

Although the rate of total increase of females is small, being only 2·66 on the whole population, the ratio of the natural increase of females compared in the same way during the year has been unusually large, being 1·12 per cent. on the whole increase, that of males forming only 0·47 per cent. on the whole increase.

To make the proportion of increase from each source the more plain the following figures may be of service:—

	Natural Increase, or excess of births over deaths in 1875.		Ratio of Increase over whole population of 1874.	
Males	- 761		0·47	
Females	- 1,841		1·12	
		2,602		1·59
	Increase from excess of Immigration over Emigration.			
Males	- 12,651		7·74	
Females	- 2,518		1·54	
		15,169		9·28
		17,771		

The number of births of males and females in the Colony being pretty nearly equal, it follows that as we have a considerable preponderance of males in the population, supposing the mortality to be proportionately about equal, the deaths of males being numerically greater than of females, the excess of births over deaths of females will be greater than of males; or in other words, nearly the same number of males and females are born in the Colony, but, as many more males die, the excess of births over deaths will be smaller in males than in females, and the disparity will be in proportion to the difference in the proportion of the sexes. The great difference observable during the past year in this particular will be seen by comparing the following figures for 1874 with those already given for 1875. This is almost wholly accounted for by the increase in the disproportion of the sexes which has been effected during the year by the arrival of so many Chinese and Polynesians, composed as they are almost entirely of the male sex:—

	Natural Increase, or excess of births over deaths in 1874.		Ratio of Increase over whole population of 1873.	
Males	- 1,503		1·02	
Females	- 2,086		1·42	
		3,589		2·44
	Increase from excess of Immigration over Emigration.			
Males	- 9,203		6·27	
Females	- 4,035		2·75	
		13,238		9·02
		16,827		

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It will be seen that the excess of males in natural increase, births over deaths, in 1874 is only about a fourth lower than that of females, and that the excess from immigration of males is only a little more than double, as against more than five times that of females in the previous year.

The mean population being estimated for the year at 172,402, composed of 104,566 males and 67,836 females, is in the proportion of 64·87 females to 100 males of mean population, as against 67·67 to 100 in 1874.

The following table shows the proportion of females to a hundred males in each year from 1861 to 1875 inclusive, taken from the synoptical table on which the calculation is based on total, not on mean population.

B.—Showing the PROPORTION of FEMALES to 100 MALES.—Return for 15 years, 1861 to 1875.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to every 100 Males.
1861	20,811	13,556	65·09
1862	27,186	17,891	62·14
1863	37,579	24,061	64·03
1864	45,516	28,520	62·66
1865	53,316	34,488	64·69
1866	57,307	38,894	67·87
1867	59,836	40,013	66·87
1868	65,843	41,584	63·12
1869	66,571	43,326	65·09
1870	69,629	45,938	66·29
1871	74,622	50,524	67·70
1872	79,618	53,935	67·74
1873	87,154	59,536	68·31
1874	97,860	65,657	67·09
1875	111,272	70,016	62·92

In the decennium ending 1874, the average proportion of females to 100 males in England and Wales was 105·36, in Victoria 79·60, in New South Wales 80·76, in South Australia 93·61, in Queensland 66·23. It would seem very desirable that the disproportion between the sexes should be as speedily as possible lessened by the introduction of a larger number of females in our immigration from Europe.

The subjoined table exhibits the increase by excess of immigration taking place by sea; also increase from excess of births over deaths, males and females, during 15 years, from 1861 to 1875 inclusive; showing also centesimal ratio of such increase to total population, and the proportion of females to males in total increase.

C.—Showing Excess of Births over Deaths and of Immigration over Emigration.—Return for 15 Years, 1860 to 1875.

Year.	Population on the 31st December.	Excess of Births over Deaths.				Year.	Excess of Immigration over Emigration.				Total increase to Population to 31st December.	Centesimal ratio to total Population to 31st December.	Proportion of Females to Males in total increase.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Centesimal ratio to Population to 31st December.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Centesimal ratio to Population to 31st December.			
1861	34,367	383	541	924	3·29	1861			No returns.				
1862	45,077	387	518	905	2·63	1862	5,988	3,817	9,805	28·53	10,710	31·16	68·00
1863	61,640	296	650	946	2·09	1863	8,534	5,155	13,689	30·37	*16,563	36·74	65·74
1864	74,036	572	865	1,437	2·33	1864	7,365	3,594	10,959	17·77	12,396	20·01	56·18
1865	87,804	807	992	1,799	2·43	1865	6,993	4,976	11,969	16·17	13,768	18·60	76·51
1866	96,201	692	1,073	1,765	2·01	1866	3,299	3,333	6,632	7·55	8,397	9·56	110·37
1867	99,849	1,187	1,544	2,731	2·84	1867	1,342 Less decrease in Females. 425 917	—	917	0·95	3,648	3·79	44·24
1868	107,427	1,102	1,559	2,661	2·66	1868	4,135	152	4,287	4·29	†7,578	7·59	32·67
1869	109,897	1,263	1,630	2,893	2·69	1869	—	—	‡	—	2,470	2·29	—
1870	115,567	1,495	1,765	3,260	2·96	1870	1,563	847	2,410	2·19	5,670	5·16	85·41
1871	125,146	1,484	1,936	3,420	2·96	1871	2,230	1,129	3,359	2·88	§9,579	8·20	82·53
1872	133,553	1,382	1,947	3,329	2·66	1872	3,614	1,464	5,078	4·05	8,407	6·71	68·27
1873	146,690	1,574	1,896	3,470	2·60	1873	5,963	3,704	9,667	7·24	13,137	9·84	74·30
1874	163,517	1,503	2,086	3,589	2·44	1874	9,203	4,035	13,238	9·02	16,327	11·47	57·17
1875	181,288	761	1,841	2,602	1·59	1875	12,651	2,518	15,169	9·28	17,771	10·87	32·50

* In addition to the increase by births over deaths, and immigration over emigration, the census taken 1st January 1864 showed a further addition of 1,928, being the difference between the estimated population and that ascertained by census.
† In this year also the census taken added 630 to the estimated population.
‡ In this year there was an excess of departures of 423.
§ In this year also the census taken added 2,800 to the estimated population.

The marriages, births, and deaths registered during the year are as follows :—

Marriages - - -	1,487
Births - - -	6,706
Deaths - - -	4,104

In every thousand of the estimated mean population there have been 17·25 persons married, 38·89 births, and 23·80 deaths. The marriage rate of the year has been less than that of the mean marriage rate of the ten previous years, which was 18·78; the birth rate has been less than the mean of that decenniad, which was 42·94; the death rate has far exceeded the mean of that of the period named, which was 17·69.

The following table exhibits the number of marriages, births, and deaths for ten years, showing also ratio per thousand of each to mean population, also excess of births over deaths in each year numerical and centesimal, and the number of males to every hundred females who have been born and have died in each year.

QUEENSLAND. D.—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.—Return for 10 Years.

Year.	Persons Married.	Births.			Deaths.			Per 1,000 of Mean Population, Number of			Excess of Births over Number of Deaths.		Males to every 100 Females.	
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	Number.	Per cent.	Born.	Died.
1866	2,136	2,138	1,989	4,127	1,446	916	2,362	23·20	44·85	25·67	1,765	74·8	107·5	157·9
1867	1,870	2,275	2,201	4,476	1,088	657	1,745	19·08	45·66	17·80	2,731	156·5	103·4	165·6
1868	1,726	2,267	2,193	4,460	1,165	634	1,799	16·64	43·03	17·36	2,661	147·9	103·4	183·7
1869	1,806	2,412	2,242	4,654	1,149	612	1,761	16·62	42·83	16·21	2,893	164·3	107·6	187·7
1870	1,758	2,555	2,350	4,905	1,060	585	1,645	15·58	43·51	14·59	3,260	198·1	108·7	181·2
1871	1,940	2,676	2,529	5,205	1,192	593	1,785	16·12	43·25	14·83	3,420	191·6	105·9	201·0
1872	2,250	2,620	2,645	5,265	1,238	698	1,936	17·38	40·70	14·97	3,329	171·9	99·0	177·3
1873	2,708	2,945	2,775	5,720	1,371	879	2,250	19·32	40·82	16·06	3,470	154·2	106·1	156·0
1874	2,680	3,280	3,103	6,383	1,777	1,017	2,794	17·27	41·15	18·01	3,589	128·4	105·7	174·7
1875	2,974	3,419	3,287	6,706	2,658	1,446	4,104	17·25	38·89	23·80	2,602	63·4	104·0	183·8
Total for 10 Years	21,848	26,587	25,314	51,901	14,144	8,037	22,181	—	—	—	29,720	—	—	—

Mean of ten years—Marriage rate, 17·84; birth rate, 42·47; death rate, 17·93.

Note.—The mean marriage rate for the ten years ending in 1874 was 18·78; the mean birth rate 42·94; the mean death rate 17·69.

Marriages.

A large proportion of marriages is regarded as an evidence of general prosperity, and if this were unfailing in its application, Queensland might be pronounced the most prosperous of all the British dependencies in this part of the world, the proportion of marriages to the mean population for the last ten years having considerably exceeded that in either of the other Australian colonies.

The fair amount of prosperity which has prevailed during the year now under consideration has been faithfully reflected by the number of persons married; these number 2,974, and are in excess of the number of persons married in the previous year by 294.

Marriage Rate.—The rate for the year of 17·25 persons married to each thousand of the mean population is very nearly the same as that of the previous year, which was 17·27 per thousand. From the increased disproportion of the sexes, induced as before shown, it might have been anticipated that the marriage rate would have been correspondingly low, and that it has been very nearly equal to that of the former year is the more satisfactory. It should be remarked that the average rate for the ten preceding years of 18·78 per thousand was swelled by the very high rates from some causes more or less difficult to determine which were reached during the earlier periods of our history. What may be considered the normal ratio will probably be somewhere near that which has obtained in the past year of 1875.

It might, perhaps, seem at the first blush somewhat difficult to assign a sufficient reason for the fact remarked upon by the author of the Victorian Year Book, that the marriage rate in the Australian Colonies generally is lower than in England and Wales. Taking into account that in newly-settled countries there must be a comparatively small number of persons in the decline of life, and a large proportion of the community marriageable, the reverse of this might be naturally looked for; but the fact has its simple solution in the circumstance that there is a deficiency in the proportion of females, otherwise we could very speedily make a better exhibition. It is more remarkable that, as shown by the same author, there is a lower marriage rate in Victoria than in the other Colonies of Australia. For this there is no very obvious solution, but it is satisfactory to observe that Queensland is an exception to the rule, having a higher marriage rate than that of England and Wales, and much higher than that of the other Australian Colonies, notwithstanding that the disproportion of the sexes is greater here than in any of the other places alluded to. While in England and Wales during the last decenniad there were as many as 105·36 females to 100 males, the proportion in Queensland was only 66·23 of the former to 100 of the latter. The comparison in the same way with the other Colonies is highly favourable to us in this respect. It is only to be regretted that the general prosperity thus indicated cannot immediately be made more palpable among us by the presence of a greater number of marriageable females.

The following table shows marriage rates and the proportion of the sexes in the principal Australian Colonies and in England and Wales, and will be seen to bear out the comparison thus made.

E.—COMPARATIVE TABLE showing POPULATION to the end of the Year, NUMBER of MALES and FEMALES, MEAN POPULATION; NUMBER of MALES and FEMALES, PROPORTION of FEMALES to 100 MALES; NUMBER of MARRIAGES, MARRIAGES per 1,000, Persons Married per 1,000 in ENGLAND and WALES, VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Country.	Estimated Population at end of the Year.			Estimated Mean Population.			Proportion of Females to each 100 Males of the Mean Population.	Number of Marriages Registered during the Year.	Number to every 1,000 of the mean Population.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Marriages.	Persons Married.
1866	England and Wales	—	—	—	10,427,146	10,982,538	21,409,684	105·33	187,776	8·75	17·50
	Victoria - -	365,317	278,595	643,912	361,416	273,859	635,275	75·77	4,253	6·69	13·38
	New South Wales -	239,820	191,592	431,412	233,508	187,892	421,400	80·46	3,462	8·22	16·48
	South Australia -	88,272	80,881	169,153	84,479	78,400	162,879	92·80	1,299	7·98	15·96
	Queensland -	57,307	38,894	96,201	55,812	36,691	92,003	66·34	1,068	11·60	23·20
1867	England and Wales	—	—	—	10,557,066	11,120,459	21,677,525	105·34	179,154	8·25	16·50
	Victoria - -	372,239	287,648	659,887	368,778	283,122	651,899	76·77	4,490	6·88	13·76
	New South Wales -	248,512	199,108	447,620	244,166	195,350	439,516	80·00	3,426	7·79	15·58
	South Australia -	89,991	82,869	172,860	89,132	80,875	171,007	91·86	1,379	8·06	16·12
	Queensland -	59,836	40,013	99,849	58,572	39,453	98,025	67·36	935	9·54	19·08

Year.	Country.	Estimated Population at end of the Year.			Estimated Mean Population.			Proportion of Females to each 100 Males of the Mean Population.	Number of Marriages Registered during the Year.	Number to every 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Marriages.	Persons Married.
1868	England and Wales	—	—	—	10,688,600	11,260,113	21,948,713	105·35	176,962	8·05	16·10
	Victoria - -	384,859	299,457	684,316	378,549	293,553	672,102	77·55	4,692	6·98	13·96
	New South Wales -	260,414	206,351	466,765	254,463	202,729	457,192	79·67	3,736	8·17	16·34
	South Australia -	91,847	84,951	176,298	90,669	85,910	174,579	92·54	1,286	7·37	14·74
	Queensland -	65,843	41,584	107,427	62,839	40,799	103,638	64·93	863	8·32	16·64
1869	England and Wales	—	—	—	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	105·36	176,970	7·95	15·90
	Victoria - -	398,849	312,029	710,878	391,854	305,743	697,597	78·02	4,735	6·79	13·58
	New South Wales -	271,005	214,351	485,356	265,709	210,351	476,060	79·17	3,799	7·98	15·96
	South Australia -	93,860	87,286	181,146	92,604	86,118	178,722	93·00	1,211	6·78	13·56
	Queensland -	66,571	43,326	109,897	66,207	42,455	108,662	64·12	903	8·31	16·62
1870	England and Wales	—	—	—	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	105·37	181,655	8·05	16·10
	Victoria - -	397,956	326,769	724,725	398,402	319,399	717,801	80·17	4,732	6·59	13·18
	New South Wales -	280,350	222,511	502,861	275,678	218,431	494,109	79·23	3,848	7·79	15·58
	South Australia -	94,928	88,869	183,797	94,394	88,078	182,472	93·31	1,260	6·91	13·82
	Queensland -	69,629	45,938	115,567	68,100	44,632	112,732	65·54	879	7·79	15·58
1871	England and Wales*	—	—	22,712,266	11,093,123	11,689,689	22,782,812	105·38	190,112	8·35	16·70
	Victoria - -	412,009	340,436	752,445	405,382	334,140	739,522	82·42	4,693	6·35	12·70
	New South Wales -	284,151	235,031	519,182	282,250	228,771	511,021	81·05	3,953	7·73	15·46
	South Australia -	96,915	90,936	187,851	95,922	89,902	185,824	93·72	1,250	6·73	13·56
	Queensland -	74,622	50,524	125,146	72,125	48,231	120,356	66·87	970	8·06	16·12
1872	England and Wales	—	—	—	11,231,339	11,836,496	23,067,835	105·39	—	—	—
	Victoria - -	419,903	350,824	770,727	415,956	345,630	761,586	83·09	4,791	6·29	12·58
	New South Wales -	295,680	243,510	539,190	290,416	239,270	529,186	82·39	3,925	7·42	14·84
	South Australia -	98,481	93,742	192,223	97,698	92,339	190,037	94·51	1,361	7·16	14·32
	Queensland -	79,618	53,935	133,553	77,120	52,230	129,350	67·73	1,125	8·69	17·38
1873	England and Wales	—	—	—	11,371,273	11,985,141	23,356,414	105·40	—	—	—
	Victoria - -	430,042	360,450	790,492	424,972	355,637	780,609	83·68	4,974	6·37	12·74
	New South Wales -	307,329	252,946	560,275	301,504	248,228	549,732	82·33	4,384	7·98	15·96
	South Australia -	101,540	96,535	198,075	100,010	95,139	195,149	95·13	1,562	8·00	16·60
	Queensland -	87,154	59,536	146,690	83,386	56,736	140,122	68·04	1,354	9·66	19·32
1874	England and Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Victoria - -	439,159	369,278	808,437	434,600	364,864	799,464	83·95	4,925	6·16	12·32
	New South Wales -	321,447	262,831	584,278	314,388	257,889	572,277	82·03	4,343	7·59	15·18
	South Australia -	104,870	99,753	204,623	103,205	98,144	201,349	95·09	1,611	8·00	16·00
	Queensland -	97,860	65,657	163,517	92,507	62,597	155,104	67·67	1,337	8·63	17·27
1875	England and Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Victoria - -	447,148	376,124	823,272	443,154	372,701	815,855	84·10	4,985	6·11	12·22
	New South Wales -	334,461	272,191	606,652	327,954	267,511	595,465	81·57	4,605	7·73	15·46
	South Australia -	107,944	102,498	210,442	106,407	101,126	207,533	95·04	1,663	8·01	16·02
	Queensland -	111,272	70,016	181,288	104,566	67,836	172,402	64·87	1,487	8·63	17·25

* Census taken 2nd April 1871.

NOTE.—No data as to the population of England and Wales at the end of each year, excepting census year; the figures given above have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England, who bases his calculations on the population as estimated to the 30th June. The mean population of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland has been arrived at by adding together the numbers at the beginning and end of the year respectively, and dividing the sum.

Forms of Marriage.—Attention is directed by the Registrar-General in England to marriages effected under the forms of the Established Church, showing that these have diminished in number from 92 per cent., in the five years ending 1845, to 77 per cent. in the quinquennium 1866–70, and to 76 per cent. in 1871; and

that this is attributable to the steadily increasing number of marriages effected without any religious rites, as now permitted by British law, in the offices of the registrars; the rate of such marriages having been 10·0 per cent. in 1873, as against 2·3 in the five years ending 1845. An increase of such marriages is observable in Queensland, excepting only in the year 1874, when the number was a little lower than in the former year. The following table shows the number and centesimal rate of these marriages during the years 1871–5 :—

The number of marriages celebrated by each religious denomination, as well as in the registry offices, with increase or decrease in the year 1875, over that of the previous year, are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

F.—COMPARATIVE TABLE showing NUMBER of MARRIAGES by each DENOMINATION for the Years 1874 and 1875, and the NUMERICAL and CENTESIMAL INCREASE or DECREASE as to each.

Denomination.	Marriages in 1874.	Marriages in 1875.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† in 1875.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in 1875.
Church of England	300	360	*60	*20·00
Church of Rome	257	313	*56	*21·79
Presbyterians and United Presbyterians	235	214	†21	†8·94
Wesleyan	96	92	†4	†4·17
Primitive Methodist	84	95	*11	*13·10
United Methodist Free Church	4	—	†4	†100·00
Congregational	56	84	*28	*50·00
Baptist	26	31	*5	*19·23
Particular Baptist	5	7	*2	*40·00
Lutheran	118	92	†26	†22·03
Burnett Protestant Church	1	17	*16	*1600·00
Hebrew Church	—	1	*1	—
German Independent Church	—	—	—	—
Bible Christians	6	4	†2	†33·33
Registration and Justices Marrying Acts	152	177	*25	*16·45
	1,340	1,487	*147	*10·97

Ages at Marriage.—Table VI., Appendix A, shows the ages at which persons have been married during the year. Read vertically, the table shows the number of wives at each age and the ages of their husbands when married; thus, as seen in the table, of 73 wives aged 17, two married husbands aged 40, and one married a husband aged 34, &c. Read horizontally, the table shows the number of husbands at each age with the ages of their wives when married; thus, of 6 husbands of the age of 52, one married a wife aged 18, one married a wife aged 22, &c.

Among the males the lowest age at marriage was 18, the greatest number were married at 25, the number diminishing with some fluctuations to the age of 60 years, and then, after some blanks in the intervening ages, one marriage is seen to have taken place at the venerable age of 74 years.

QUEENSLAND.

Among the females there are 4 marriages at 14 years of age, the lowest age recorded at marriage. The largest number of marriages, 230, are recorded as having taken place at the age of 21 years; the number then suddenly drops to 124 at 22 years, and at 56 years of age one is married to a husband aged 48 years.

Minors.—Of males there were 31 only married under the age of 21 years, while there were as many as 483 females married as minors. The rate of such marriages was, males 2·08, females 32·4 in a hundred.

The question of the tendency to later or earlier marriage among the population is one to which considerable importance is attached in old countries, and it is not without interest and significance in the rapidly progressing Colonies of Australia. In England and Wales, of every hundred men married in 1873, 8·2 were not of full age, and of every hundred women 22·4 were under 21 years of age. The ratio has nearly doubled in the last 30 years. As a general rule it is found that the number of minors who marry is lowest in those counties, in the old country, where skilled labour is least in demand.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—Under this head it has been the general custom in other places to record the number and proportion of persons registered as married under the rites of the several religious denominations who have made their marks instead of signing their names in the marriage registers, and for some reasons this might be desirable, but as this plan appears somewhat invidious, it is thought sufficient simply to show the proportion without denominational distinction.

In England much importance has been attached to the signing by mark or otherwise as a means of judging of the condition of the masses in reference to their possession or otherwise of the benefits of rudimentary education.

The question of education for the people has been effectually served in Great Britain by the use of the facts for a length of time dwelt upon by the Registrar-General of England bearing on this subject, as revealed by the marriage registers. It was shown that in 1841 no less than 41 per cent. of persons whose marriages were registered during the year in England and Wales were incapable of signing their own names. Great improvement has since been effected, education being now in a much more advanced state among the people generally; but in 1870 it is recorded on the same authority that as many as 20 per cent. of men and 27 per cent. of women were found signing by mark, and as late as 1873 18·8 per cent. of the men and 25·4 per cent. of the women married were found apparently unable to sign their own names in the marriage registers.

Perhaps nothing could be more immediately useful in showing the great superiority in educational advantages possessed by the million in the Australian Colonies, than a comparison between such a state of things and that which is happily found to exist here, where primary education has been long established on a most liberal footing, and is now made free and compulsory. Still, with the large accessions we are constantly receiving to our

numbers by immigration, it is important to observe the progress of the community at large in this most important particular, and the marriage certificates afford a means in this way of ascertaining with tolerable accuracy what proportion of the people in each year are yet destitute of the advantages of elementary education.

The following table shows the number of persons, males and females, married during the year in the Colony, who signed the registers by mark, and the proportion of such persons to each 100 married.

G.—Showing NUMBER of PERSONS, MALES and FEMALES, who signed MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE by Mark, and the Proportion per cent. to the TOTAL NUMBER of MARRIAGES.

Number of Marriages celebrated in 1874.	Number of Persons who signed Marriage Certificate by Mark.		Proportion to each 100 Married in the Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Mean.
1,487	135	267	9·08	17·96	13·52
	402				

It will be seen that 13·52 in a hundred signed by mark, or 9·08 in a hundred men, and 17·96 in a hundred women.

Births.

The number of Births registered during the year under review is 6,706. This is an increase of 323 over the number recorded in the former year, which was 6,383. This increase, however, is less than that of the two previous years. In 1874 the increase was 663 over that of the former year. The increase in 1873 was 445 over that of 1872.

The Birth rate in the past year has been 38·89 per thousand of the estimated mean population. This is a lower rate than has been recorded since 1857, when the rate was 38·52 per thousand; but it still compares favourably with that obtaining in England and Wales, in the Southern Australian Colonies, and in other countries of which the means of comparison are at hand. The returns contained in Australasian statistics of 1874, by the Government Statist of Victoria, gives the rates of increase per thousand of the mean population in the principal Australasian Colonies as follows:—

Victoria - - -	33·56
New South Wales - -	38·75
South Australia - -	38·72
Western Australia - -	33·71
Tasmania - - -	29·72

The average birth rate in the decenniad ending 1874, in Queensland, was 42·94.

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With an equalisation of the sexes approaching to that existing generally in the older countries, the birth rate in Queensland would be very high, giving assurance of a large and rapid increase of this paramount source of wealth. It is presumed there can be little difference of opinion that an increase of population from natural causes will far outweigh in value any addition derivable directly from immigration, even leaving the cost of the latter entirely out of the question.

The last report on vital statistics recently received from the Registrar-General of England and Wales for 1873, shows the birth rate to be 35·5 per 1,000 of the mean population, and in making this comparison it should be borne in mind that there the proportion of the sexes is nearly equal, the number of females being a little in excess. In Victoria, where the proportion of females in 1874 was 83·95 to 100 males, the birth rate was 33·56 in the same year. In New South Wales, with a proportion of 82·03 of females to 100 males, the birth rate per 1,000, as given in General Australasian Statistics, is 38·75. With a proportion of only 64·87 females to 100 males in Queensland, the rate of increase of 38·89 per 1,000 must therefore be considered satisfactory. The lower birth rate during the year is attributable chiefly, no doubt, to an increased proportion of males in the population, resulting from the influx of Chinese caused by the attraction of our gold fields in the Palmer and Cook Districts.

It may be interesting to compare the proportion of births in the various centres of settlement in the Colony, and this will be seen in the following table giving number of births, males and females, in the several registry districts, a comparison between the years 1874 and 1875, and the proportion of births of the two sexes in the latter year.

II.—Births.—1874 and 1875.

Registry District.	1874.			1875.			Total Increase* or Decrease† in the latter year.	Total Increase* or Decrease† per cent. in the latter year.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1874.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1875.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Banana	9	3	12	6	5	11	†1	†8·33	33·33	83·33
Bowen	39	28	67	38	32	70	*3	*4·48	71·79	84·21
Brisbane	850	748	1,598	988	858	1,846	*248	*15·52	88·00	86·84
Cape River	3	1	4	1	2	3	†1	†25·00	33·33	200·00
Cardwell	18	16	29	7	9	16	†13	†44·83	128·07	128·57
Clermont	70	87	106	83	75	158	†8	†5·82	110·13	90·36
Condamine	13	9	22	8	11	19	†3	†13·63	69·23	137·50
Cooktown	7	7	14	20	32	52	*38	*271·42	100·00	160·00
Dalby	74	70	144	84	92	176	*32	*22·22	94·59	109·52
Dalrymple	—	1	1	—	—	—	†1			
Gayndah	66	79	145	54	57	111	†34	†23·45	119·70	105·55
Gilbert River	12	10	22	10	11	21	†1	†4·54	83·33	110·00
Gladstone	51	51	82	25	32	57	†25	†30·49	100·00	128·00
Goodna	53	45	98	34	45	79	†19	†19·39	84·91	132·35
Goondiwindi	18	9	27	10	12	22	†5	†18·52	50·00	120·00
Gympie	169	118	287	142	131	273	†14	†4·88	69·82	92·25
Ipswich	388	384	772	352	350	702	†70	†9·06	98·97	99·43
Leyburn	17	11	28	12	21	33	*5	*17·86	64·70	175·00
Logan	83	68	151	95	74	169	*18	*11·92	81·93	77·90
Mackay	59	65	124	82	77	159	*35	*28·23	110·17	93·90
Maryborough	274	260	534	305	310	615	*81	*15·17	91·24	101·64
Mitchell	8	10	18	11	16	26	*8	*44·44	125·00	130·30
Nanango	4	7	11	7	8	15	*4	*36·36	175·00	114·28
Normanby	1	3	4	2	2	4	—	—	300·00	100·00

Registry District.	1874. Males.	1874. Females.	1874. Persons.	1875. Males.	1875. Females.	1875. Persons.	Total Increase* or Decrease† in the latter year.	Total Increase* or Decrease† per cent. in the latter year.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1874.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1875.
Palmer	5	1	6	2	4	6	—	—	20·00	200·00
Paroo	1	1	2	2	1	3	*1	*50·00	100·00	50·00
Ravenswood	66	75	141	76	83	159	*18	*12·77	113·64	109·21
Rockhampton	296	289	585	278	263	541	†44	†7·52	97·64	94·60
Roma	52	57	109	43	43	86	†23	†21·10	109·61	100·00
Somerset	—	—	—	—	3	3	*3	—	—	—
Springsure	15	32	47	20	22	42	†5	†10·64	213·33	110·00
Stanthorpe	87	78	165	72	67	139	†26	†15·75	89·66	93·05
St. George	20	10	30	19	19	38	*8	*26·66	50·00	100·00
St. Lawrence	14	18	32	19	19	38	*6	*18·75	128·57	100·00
Surat	11	7	18	8	12	20	*2	*11·11	63·63	150·00
Taroom	4	11	15	7	5	12	†3	†20·00	275·00	71·43
Toowoomba	234	235	469	269	261	530	*61	*13·01	100·42	97·05
Townsville	49	45	94	62	48	110	*16	†17·02	91·84	77·42
Warrego, North	11	7	18	4	13	17	†1	*5·55	63·63	325·00
Warrego, South	1	1	2	2	8	10	*8	*400·00	100·00	400·00
Warwick	134	156	290	160	155	315	*25	*8·62	116·57	96·88
Total	3,280	3,103	6,383	3,419	3,287	6,706	*620	5·06	94·60	96·14
Less decrease in some districts							297			
Net increase in 1875							*323	5·09		

It will be observed that there was a decrease in the following districts:—Banana, Cape River, Cardwell, Clermont, Condamine, Dalrymple, Gayndah, Gilbert River, Gladstone, Goodna, Goondiwindi, Gympie, Ipswich, Rockhampton, Roma, Springsure, Stanthorpe, Taroom, Warrego North. In two of the districts the births numbered the same as in 1874. In all the remainder of the districts there was an increase, and in several of them the increase was large.

I.—BIRTHS.—Increase and Decrease in each Registry District in 1875.

Registry District.	Increase.	Registry District.	Decrease.
Bowen	3	Banana	1
Brisbane	248	Cape River	1
Cooktown	38	Cardwell	13
Dalby	32	Clermont	8
Leyburn	5	Condamine	3
Logan	18	Dalrymple	1
Mackay	35	Gayndah	34
Maryborough	81	Gilbert River	1
Mitchell	8	Gladstone	25
Nanango	4	Goodna	19
Paroo	1	Goondiwindi	5
Ravenswood	18	Gympie	14
Somerset	3	Ipswich	70
St. George	8	Rockhampton	44
St. Lawrence	6	Roma	23
Surat	2	Springsure	5
Toowoomba	61	Stanthorpe	26
Townsville	16	Taroom	3
Warrego, South	8	Warrego North	1
Warwick	25		
	620		297
Less decrease in some districts	297		
Net increase in 1875	323		

QUEENSLAND.

During the year under review, the registers in Queensland have not, as in one or two previous years, exhibited any exception to the almost universal rule of a higher number of births of males than of females. In Europe, generally, the proportion has been found to be 106 males to 100 females. The proportions in the Colony during the year 1875 have been 3,419 males to 3,287 females, or 104 males to 100 females.

The proportion per cent. of males born in the year to the whole estimated mean number of males living in the Colony was 3·26. Of females, the proportion born to estimated mean number of females living was 4·84.

Twin Births.—There have been 122 twins born during the past year, 68 males and 54 females. This year has exceeded the previous one in the bestowal of its rare favours in this respect by 8, the number of twins born during the former year being 114.

Triplet Births.—There has been one case of triplets, all females, this being an exact imitation of what had been accomplished in this manner in the year 1874.

Illegitimate Births.—The births of this description, appearing as such in the register, number 230, being in the proportion of 3·42 per cent. of the whole number of births registered in the year. In the Brisbane District these show a centesimal rate of 1·23 on the whole number, and in all the other districts taken together of 2·19 to all the births registered. The proportion of births out of wedlock in 1874 was 2·75. The rate in the United Kingdom in 1873 was 5·2, and the average rate for the previous 10 years was 5·9.

Deaths.

In the last report it was intimated that this part of our vital statistics for the year 1875 would prove more unsatisfactory than that of 1874, and bear a less favourable comparison with it than that had borne with the former year. Unhappily, the fear then expressed has been very fully confirmed as the process of tabulating the death returns has proceeded, and it is unsatisfactory now to have to report a higher rate of mortality for 1875 than had been previously known, excepting only the two years of 1863 and 1866. As many as 4,104 deaths are recorded in the registers for the year under review; this number being 1,310 in excess of deaths in 1874; the increase of the number of deaths over that of the previous year having been 544. The proportion of deaths of males and females as recorded is 2,658 males, and 1,446 females. As the births registered are 6,706, there is an excess of births over deaths of 2,602, in the ratio of 63·4 per cent.

Death Rate.—It is observable that the number of deaths as compared to population has been much higher, and that the number of births has been lower, in the past year than for several years previously. The death rate during the year has been in the proportion of 23·8 per thousand.

This is a higher rate than has been known in the Colony since 1866, when it reached 25·6 per thousand. It compares unfavourably even with the mortality in England and Wales, which for a considerable number of years has averaged 22·4 per thousand. The average rate for the ten years in Victoria has been 15·5, in New South Wales 15·0, and in Queensland for the decenniad ending 1874, 17·6 per thousand.

The number of deaths, males and females, and the death rate per thousand of mean population in Queensland, is seen by the following table :—

J.—Showing the DEATHS and the PROPORTION to MEAN POPULATION in each Year.—Return for Ten Years, 1866–1875.

Year.	Population.						Deaths.							Proportion of Total Numbers to Mean Population.
	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.			Number and Proportion.				Total Number.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Per 1,000.	Females.	Per 1,000.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1866 -	57,307	38,894	96,201	55,312	36,691	92,003	1,446	15·72	916	9·96	1,446	916	2,362	25·67
1867 -	59,836	40,013	99,849	68,572	39,453	98,025	1,088	11·10	657	6·70	1,088	657	1,745	17·80
1868 -	65,843	41,584	107,427	62,839	40,799	103,638	1,165	11·24	634	6·12	1,165	634	1,799	17·36
1869 -	66,571	43,326	109,897	66,207	42,455	108,662	1,149	10·57	612	5·63	1,149	612	1,761	16·21
1870 -	69,629	45,938	115,567	68,100	44,632	112,732	1,060	9·40	585	5·19	1,060	585	1,645	14·59
1871 -	74,622	50,524	125,146	72,125	48,231	120,356	1,192	9·90	593	4·93	1,192	593	1,785	14·83
1872 -	79,618	53,935	133,553	77,120	52,230	129,350	1,238	9·57	698	5·39	1,238	698	1,936	14·96
1873 -	87,154	59,536	146,690	83,386	56,736	140,922	1,371	9·78	879	6·27	1,371	879	2,250	16·06
1874 -	97,860	65,657	163,517	92,507	62,596	155,103	1,777	11·45	1,017	6·56	1,777	1,017	2,794	18·01
1875 -	111,272	70,016	181,288	104,566	67,836	172,402	2,658	15·42	1,446	8·39	2,658	1,446	4,104	23·81

In looking at the greatly increased mortality for the year, it may be some satisfaction to reflect that some general causes have existed, not only in the Australian Colonies generally, but almost the world over, rendering the past season one of exceptional unhealthiness; but a comparison between the mortality in Queensland and the other Australian Colonies during the year is not very reassuring in this direction. The death rate in New South Wales, the only Colony from which the vital statistics have as yet been received, exhibits an increased death rate, but not in nearly the proportion shown in our own returns; and a comparison between the mortality between the town and country districts in this Colony during the year under review, shows very plainly that the increased unhealthiness of the Colony is attributable to a state of things suffered to exist in the more important centres of population rather than to any generally prevailing causes.

As the general condition of the healthfulness or otherwise in any locality is, perhaps, in almost all cases faithfully reflected by the mortality of young children, it may be well to consider this in connexion with—

QUEENSLAND.

Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of children under one year, and the total deaths of children under five years, in 1874 and in 1875 in each of the registry districts, both town and country, are seen in the following table, which also shows the proportion of deaths under five years to the total deaths in the districts, and the per-centage of deaths of children under one year to the total *births*, which latter comparison affords, in fact, the test of what is properly called infantile mortality.

K.—DEATHS under ONE YEAR, and PER-CENTAGE to TOTAL BIRTHS in the DISTRICT, and DEATHS under FIVE YEARS, with PER-CENTAGE to TOTAL DEATHS in the DISTRICTS, Years 1874 and 1875.

Registry District.	1874.		1875.		Total Increase* or Decrease† in the Deaths of Children under One Year.	Total Increase* or Decrease† in the Deaths of Children under Five Years.	Per-centage of Deaths of Children under Five Years to Total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage of Deaths of Children under One Year to Total Births in the District.
	Under One Year.	Total under Five Years.	Under One Year.	Total under Five Years.				
Banana - -	—	—	1	1	* 1	1	33·33	9·09
Bowen - -	6	8	4	7	† 2	† 1	29·17	5·71
Brisbane - -	262	415	340	712	*78	*297	56·10	18·41
Cape River -	—	—	2	2	* 2	* 2	66·66	66·66
Cardwell - -	5	7	3	6	† 2	† 1	24·00	18·75
Clermont - -	11	16	21	22	*10	* 6	53·66	13·29
Condamine -	—	—	1	2	* 1	* 2	28·57	5·26
Cooktown -	3	9	17	27	*14	*18	11·84	32·69
Dalby - -	16	21	18	27	* 2	* 6	50·00	10·23
Dalrymple -	1	1	1	1	—	—	100·00	—
Gayndah - -	13	18	11	18	† 2	—	51·43	9·91
Gilberton - -	8	8	1	2	† 7	† 6	16·66	4·76
Gladstone - -	6	11	5	5	† 1	† 6	33·33	8·77
Goodna - -	8	12	13	18	* 5	* 6	40·90	16·45
Goondiwindi -	1	1	1	2	—	* 1	15·39	4·54
Gympie - -	22	39	33	55	*11	*16	57·29	12·09
Ipswich - -	77	115	80	172	* 3	*57	56·03	11·38
Leyburn - -	2	5	1	1	† 1	† 4	12·50	3·03
Logan - -	20	30	23	31	* 3	* 1	54·38	13·61
Mackay - -	20	29	24	34	* 4	* 5	19·77	15·09
Maryborough -	84	136	114	191	*30	*55	37·09	18·54
Mitchell - -	1	2	3	4	* 2	* 2	17·39	11·54
Nanango - -	—	—	1	1	* 1	* 1	25·00	6·66
Norman - -	—	—	2	2	* 2	* 2	18·18	50·00
Palmer - -	1	2	1	1	—	† 1	0·66	16·66
Paroo - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ravenswood -	10	16	23	25	*13	* 9	56·82	14·46
Rockhampton -	74	116	101	161	*27	*45	47·08	18·67
Roma - -	6	8	15	20	* 9	*12	46·51	17·44
Somerset - -	—	—	2	2	* 2	* 2	12·50	66·66
Springsure -	3	3	4	6	* 1	* 3	20·69	9·52
Stanthorpe -	17	29	17	24	—	† 5	64·86	12·23
St. George -	2	5	1	2	† 1	† 3	11·11	2·63
St. Lawrence -	3	3	3	4	—	* 1	23·53	7·89
Surat - -	2	3	1	1	† 1	† 2	100·00	5·00
Taroom - -	2	2	1	1	† 1	† 1	25·00	8·33
Toowoomba -	45	75	79	134	*34	*59	58·26	14·90
Townsvile -	17	22	24	35	* 7	*13	49·30	21·82
North Warrego	2	2	1	1	† 1	† 1	6·66	5·88
South Warego -	—	—	1	1	* 1	* 1	20·00	10·00
Warwick -	26	36	31	63	* 5	*27	56·25	9·84
Total -	776	1,205	1,025	1,824	—	—	—	—

In several of the districts, as it will be seen, the inhabitants are so few that the figures showing per-centages afford no proper means of comparison; but rejecting these, the table plainly shows

that the death-rate of children under five years is lower in the country districts generally than in the towns. The per-centage is the highest in Stanthorpe, which shows 64 · 86 to total deaths of children under five in the district of Stanthorpe. The next in order is Toowoomba, showing 58 · 26; then Gympie, 57 · 29; Warwick comes next, 56 · 25; Brisbane, 56 · 10; Ipswich, 56 · 03; Logan, 54 · 38; Rockhampton shows well by comparison, having only 47 · 08 deaths of children under five years to total deaths in the districts, and Maryborough compares still better, showing only 37 · 9. The average rate for the whole Colony, as seen by table M., is 44 · 44.

In the last annual report attention was called to the erroneous conclusions that may have been formed by a comparison of deaths of children under five with total deaths, in a community containing but a small proportion of persons far advanced in life, as well as to the true test of infantile mortality as laid down by the Registrar-General of England, that is, the deaths of children under one, as compared to the number of births. It is observable that the two last-named places, while showing the lowest number of deaths of children under five years as compared to total deaths, yet show the highest rate of deaths of children under one year to number of births. As tried by the test alluded to, they make the worst exhibition of any of the principal places in the Colony during the year; Maryborough showing 18 · 54, and Rockhampton 18 · 67. Brisbane, although not comparing unfavourably with some of the other centres of population in the Colony in its proportion of deaths of children under five years, as compared to total deaths in the district of Brisbane, yet suffers considerably by comparison when tried by the true test of infantile mortality, showing a higher per-centage of deaths of children under one year to total births than any of the other places, Rockhampton and Maryborough alone excepted, the rate being 18 · 41. Warwick on the other hand, shows most favourably, the rate of deaths under one year to births being only 9 · 84.

It is not satisfactory to contemplate the subject of the gradually increasing unhealthiness of our towns, especially considering the general salubrity of our Queensland climate, upon which we justly prided ourselves during the earlier years of our existence as a separate Colony, when, as applied to its older settlements at least, it was affirmed that "endemic diseases were unknown, and "epidemics were of rare occurrence."

While the death rate of children under five years in the towns has been very high, there is yet no reason to conclude that the climate of the Colony generally is specially unfavourable to children; indeed the reverse of this, rather than otherwise, is apparent by the application of the true test of infantile mortality, namely, the proportion of deaths under one year to the number of births throughout the whole of the Colony. The following table shows this proportion during 10 years:—

QUEENSLAND.

L.—Showing real INFANT MORTALITY.—Return for Ten Years, 1866–1875.

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Average annual No. of Deaths to 100 Births.
16·72	12·91	12·38	11·35	10·72	9·91	10·98	12·25	12·15	15·28	12·46

It is seen by the report of the Registrar-General of England in 1870, that 16 deaths of children under one year occurred to each 100 births in England and Wales; while in 17 of the largest towns the average was 18·3 per cent. In Queensland, as seen by the above table, the per-centage was 15·28 during the past year, while the average for 10 previous years was only 12·57. The general infantile mortality in the Colony is thus seen to be comparatively low.

The following table shows the deaths of children from one month to five years, and the proportion of such deaths in the Brisbane and other districts:—

M.—Showing MORTALITY of CHILDREN from ONE MONTH to FIVE YEARS in the METROPOLITAN and COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1875.

District and Sex.	Total Number of Deaths in 1875.	Deaths of Children under One Year.						Total Deaths under One Year.	Per-centage to Total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage to Total Deaths in the Colony.	Total Deaths under Two Years.	Per-centage to Total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage to Total Deaths in the Colony.	Total Deaths under Five Years.	Per-centage to Total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage to Total Deaths in the Colony.
		Under One Month.	One Month and under Two Months.	Two Months and under Three Months.	Three Months and under Six Months.	Six Months and under Twelve Months.										
Brisbane District:																
Males - -	702	43	20	15	42	64	184	14·50	4·48	283	22·30	6·89	371	29·23	9·04	
Females - -	567	43	15	16	37	45	156	12·29	3·80	235	18·52	5·73	341	26·87	8·31	
Total - -	1,269	86	35	31	79	109	340	26·79	8·28	518	40·82	12·62	712	56·10	17·35	
Country Districts:																
Males - -	1,956	123	32	38	66	112	371	18·09	9·04	489	17·25	11·91	582	20·53	14·18	
Females - -	879	103	36	17	64	94	314	11·07	7·65	447	15·77	10·89	530	18·69	12·91	
Total - -	2,835	226	68	55	130	206	685	24·16	16·69	936	33·02	22·80	1,112	39·22	27·09	
Grand Total -	4,104	312	103	86	209	315	1,025	—	24·97	1,454	—	35·42	1,824	—	44·44	

When considering the healthfulness of the country districts as compared with the towns, it is necessary to bear in mind that the death-roll is swelled in the metropolitan districts by the number who, in cases of dangerous illness, come in from the country for the advantage of hospital accommodation, or to be within reach of the best medical advice; and that this is particularly applicable to Brisbane, to which the greater number of such persons necessarily resort, many of them coming only to die. The number of deaths which have occurred in the general hospital and other public institutions in the city or its vicinity during the past year is shown as follows:—

Brisbane Hospital - - -	112
Benevolent Asylum - - -	13
Diamantina Orphanage - -	30
St. Vincent's Orphanage - -	4
Infants' Asylum - - -	19
Lunatic Reception House - -	4
Lock Hospital - - - -	Nil.
Gaol - - - - -	1
Penal Establishment - - -	3
Total - -	186

Mortality of Polynesians.—The death rate has been very high among the South Sea Islanders. The estimated mean number of this class for the year being 4,441, and 378 deaths among them having been registered, the death rate is 85·11 per 1,000. The general death rate for the year being 23·18, the mortality among Polynesians is seen to be nearly as 4 to 1 of the general mortality, although there are few, if any, young children among them, and on this account, other things being equal, the death rate should be lower than among other races in the Colony. The chief causes of death have been dysentery and measles.

It is intended that a brief report of births and deaths registered in the Brisbane district should be issued monthly, and now that the census and registry districts are made to correspond, and the census returns have determined the population of the city and suburbs, which together form the registry district of Brisbane, the exact proportion of births and deaths to population can be shown. The causes of deaths will also be given in these monthly reports, and a ready means will thus be furnished of observing the prevalence or decline of miasmatic diseases especially, with the general healthfulness or otherwise of the successive periods of the year.

Mortality from preventible causes is a subject which forces itself upon our most serious attention in these Colonies; for, in spite of the natural healthfulness of the Australian climate, our dry atmosphere, and our forests of eucalypti exhaling their prophylactic odours, we have the frequent occurrence of sporadic disease, and the prevalence of epidemics to an extent which threatens to render our boasted healthfulness altogether a thing of the past. The causes of this are not far to seek, in our larger towns especially, where an imperfect system of drainage, and a general neglect of the means of cleanliness, are but too apparent. For this we have certainly no excuse of ignorance, for never than now were the laws of health better understood; but presuming upon the natural salubrity of the climate, and too busily engaged in other ways, there is a general carelessness manifest in the construction of our houses, the formation of our towns, the keeping of our streets, and the general arrangements which are necessary for securing health in closely crowded communities, which seem to call aloud for some legislative action to compel an observance of sanitary laws before the evil grows into a form too monstrous for control. Reverting to the consideration of the subject, as far

as this Colony only is concerned, it is to a certain degree satisfactory that attention has been at length more effectually aroused, and that measures are already set on foot to remedy the evils which have resulted from past negligence. The pressing necessity of our condition here has recently elicited, in connexion with the establishment of a system of drainage for the metropolis, some valuable practical suggestions; and, in addition to the main drainage of the city, it is to be hoped that before long we shall have some such plan brought into operation as that of the celebrated Dutch engineer, Captain Liernur, which is said to have been so complete a success in Amsterdam, and is to be applied in the great Russian capital. The system is the removal by pneumatic drainage of excrementitious matter, then carried off in air-tight vessels, and effectually utilised at once on the surrounding lands. Or, should this be considered too costly, we should certainly have the establishment of deodorising works, or the earth-closet system effectually carried out, alongside of the main drainage for liquid sewage.

It has been well said, in an article in the London *Times*, "that "the only sound basis for the prevention of disease is afforded by "an intimate knowledge of the natural history and modes of "propagation of each single malady." Referring to the fact that typhoid fever is spread abroad chiefly, and probably exclusively, by the discharges from a specific eruption, that is to say, discharges from the intestines, which, in the natural course, find their way into cesspools and sewers, the writer proceeds—"if the "poisonous character of the discharges were in all cases destroyed "by chemical agency before they were cast away, the disease "would speedily, as far as our present knowledge of its nature "enables us to predict, disappear out of the land."

These remarks are suggestive of the right methods of grappling with the death-dealing maladies which are increasing among us; and if, in connexion with an efficient water-supply, main sewerage, subsidiary house drainage, and inoffensive removal or deodorisation of closet contents, we could have all our growing towns brought under the provisions of a wise building Act, securing for the future wide streets planted with shade trees, open spaces at frequent intervals supplied with fountains and well-kept trees and shrubs, with a clause in the Act that would render the destruction of our health-generating gum-trees within a certain distance of our townships a penal offence, severely punishable, we might yet hope to enjoy in Queensland as large a share of health as is generally allotted to mortals in any part of the world.

The following table shows the proportion of marriages, births, and deaths per thousand of living persons which have occurred in the year under review within the municipality of Brisbane, outside the municipality, but within the Registry District of Brisbane; also in all other districts of the Colony collectively, excepting the metropolis, as nearly as can be estimated, and in the whole of the Colony taken together, showing also the excess of births over deaths:—

N.—Number of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registered in 1875.

—	Estimated Population to Dec. 31, 1875.	Within Municipality of Brisbane.			District outside the Municipality of Brisbane.			The whole Brisbane District.			All other Districts in the Colony, except Brisbane.			The whole Colony.		
		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Number registered -	—	1,036	376	753	810	44	516	1,846	420	1,269	4,860	1,067	2,835	6,706	1,487	4,104
Proportion per 1,000 of persons living within municipality	*21,293	48·65	17·66	35·36	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Proportion per 1,000 of persons living within Brisbane District, outside municipality	*20,837	—	—	—	38·87	2·11	24·76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proportion per 1,000 of persons living in whole Brisbane district. - -	*42,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	43·82	9·97	30·12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proportion per 1,000 of persons living within all other districts, except Brisbane -	*139,158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34·92	7·67	20·37	—	—	—
Proportion per 1,000 of persons living within the whole Colony -	*181,288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36·99	8·20	22·64
Excess of births over deaths - -	—		283			294			577			2,025			2,602	

* This is an approximate estimate, as nearly as can be ascertained, to show the proportion of births, marriages, and deaths in the metropolitan and country districts.

QUEENSLAND.

The census taken on the 1st of May 1876 has furnished the means of ascertaining very closely the population of the municipality of Brisbane at the end of 1875, taken apart from the remainder of the registry district of Brisbane, which, up to the end of the year, embraced what has since been formed into three additional country districts. It is thus seen that in Table M. of Vital Statistics of 1874, the population of the municipality of Brisbane, then given as an approximation as near as could be made, was over-estimated, while the numbers outside the municipal bounds were under-stated. This will account for the high rate of mortality shown outside as compared to that within the municipality. The correct number being now ascertained, it will be seen by the above table that the mortality in Brisbane proper has reached during the year the very high rate of 35·36 per thousand of the estimated population to the end of the year.

The registry district of Brisbane being now reduced to an area extending to an average distance of only about three quarters of a mile beyond the municipal bounds, the outside portions of it are properly the suburbs of the city, and for the future the monthly reports will show the mortality of the city of Brisbane and of its suburbs.

The following exhibits the proportion of persons married, and of births and deaths per thousand persons living in the decenniad from 1866 to 1875 inclusive, in the whole Colony, giving also excess of births over deaths in each of those years:—

O.—Showing Proportion of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES per 1,000 Persons living.—Return for Ten Years, 1866–1875.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population	Per 1,000 Persons living.			Excess of Births over Deaths.
		Births.	Deaths.	Persons Married.	
1866	92,003	44·8	25·6	23·2	1,765
1867	98,025	45·7	17·8	19·0	2,731
1868	103,638	43·0	17·3	16·6	2,661
1869	108,662	42·8	16·2	16·6	2,893
1870	112,732	43·5	14·6	15·5	3,260
1871	120,356	43·2	14·8	16·2	3,420
1872	129,350	40·7	15·0	17·3	3,329
1873	140,122	40·8	16·0	19·3	3,470
1874	155,103	41·1	18·0	17·2	3,589
1875	172,402	38·9	23·8	17·2	2,602

Marine Births and Deaths.

The German immigration having ceased, at least for a time, the comparison of mortality in vessels arriving at our several ports is

now between those bringing British, Chinese, and Polynesian immigrants; this will be seen as follows:—

P.—MARINE BIRTHS and DEATHS.

Number of Vessels.		Arrivals.			Births.				Deaths.			
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Rate per cent. Arrivals.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Rate per cent. Arrivals.
	British ships—											
17	Immigrant vessels -	3,170	2,489	5,659	17	28	45	·7952	37	20	57	1·0072
20	Short ships - -	157	55	212	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	·4717
	Total - -	3,327	2,544	5,871	17	28	45	—	38	20	58	—
	Polynesians—											
33	Immigrant vessels -	2,615	67	2,682	—	—	—	—	52	—	52	1·9388
	Ships arriving *viâ* Torres Straits, bringing chiefly Chinese -	—	—	7,686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5,942	2,611	16,239	17	28	45	—	90	20	110	—
	Increase* or decrease† of deaths over births - -								*73	†8	*65	—

The table shows that the death rate on board ships arriving in the Colony, bringing chiefly Europeans, has been 0·99 per cent.; in those from the South Sea Islands, 1·9* per cent. In the vessels arriving viâ Torres Straits, bringing a large number of Chinese, no deaths had been reported.

The passage from Great Britain during the past year has averaged 109½ days; that from the Islands averaged 10 days; while the passage from Hong Kong, at which most of the Chinese embark, occupies about 15 days to Cooktown, where nearly the whole of the Chinese have been landed in the Colony.

The births on board ships direct from Great Britain, bringing chiefly immigrants, have numbered 45; the deaths having been 13 in excess of births.

Registration.

Names on the Registers, and Searches.—By "The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act," 19 Vict., No. 34, and "The Marriage Act," 28 Vict., No. 15, all certificates or certified copies of the entries of marriages, births, or deaths duly registered in the Colony must be signed by the registrars, and have a seal affixed, authorised by the Registrar-General, and such certificates so sealed are to be received in all courts of justice as evidence of the marriages, births, or deaths to which the same relate without any further or other proof of the entry.

* The high rate of mortality in ships bringing Polynesians is accounted for by the prevalence of measles in the South Sea Islands during the year 1875.

QUEENSLAND.

The records of this office, the General Registry Office of Brisbane, exhibit the names of all persons registered as born or married or as having died in all the registry districts. Taking those registered since the period of our separate existence as a Colony, the collective number of names to the end of the year 1875 is 108,321. These are contained in indices, arranged in alphabetical order for convenience of reference.

Every entry, including those received monthly from the country districts, as soon as received at this office, are at once placed in a rough index, under a general alphabetical heading sufficiently convenient for searches, and anyone giving the names of the persons and the year of the event can secure the immediate production of any entry of marriage, birth, or death.

A more strictly alphabetical arrangement is afterwards made in the perfected form of index, which should be kept written up every month. In consequence of the increasing work of the Registry Department these had fallen into arrears, the permanent indices not having been made since the end of 1873.

I have recommended that the English method of printing the indices should be adopted, and, authority having been given for this, they are now in the press, and will shortly be issued, printed in a bold clear type and in a most convenient form for reference, complete from the beginning of the year 1874 to the present time. The advantage of this over the old manuscript form of index will be at once apparent, for convenience of reference, for diminishing liability to error, and in the lessened bulk of the indices, the space needed for the printed names being less than one-fourth of that required in the written copies. But, beyond this, it appeared most undesirable that one copy only of these important documents should be in existence, as in case of loss or mutilation the greatest possible inconvenience would arise. In this view the printing of the whole series from the beginning might be gravely considered, regardless of the cost. In the meantime we shall now have the perfect indices in manuscript to the end of 1873, and thenceforward in the more convenient and valuable printed form, of which several copies will be kept for security.

The Acts of Parliament before alluded to provide that the fees for searches and copies of entries shall be as follows:—

	s.	*d.*
Searches for births and deaths - -	5	0
Searches for marriages - - -	2	0
Certified copy of entry of marriage -	2	0
Certified copy of birth or death - -	2	0

It is not quite apparent why the fee for a search for marriage should be less than that for a birth or death, nor why certified copies of births and deaths should be less than searches for the same. The statutory fees in England are 1*s.* for search or reference, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for the certified copy of any entry. This is a matter of some importance, both for accommodation of the public and as a question of revenue. It is thought an improvement

would be effected by raising the fees for certified copies of entries of marriages, births, and deaths to half-a-crown, and fixing the fee for searches at the uniform rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* for marriages, births, or deaths.

The fees received during the year 1875 at the General Registry Office* have been as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For searches of births and deaths -	10	0	0
For other searches - - -	4	14	0
For certified copies of entries -	21	12	0
For fines for late registration -	44	7	0
Total - - -	80	13	0

Causes of Death.

Diseases and causes of death are classed under a system generally adopted in Great Britain and the Colonies, as follows:—1. Zymotic; 2. Constitutional; 3. Local; 4. Developmental; 5. Violence; each embracing several subdivisions or orders. The general scheme of classification will be found immediately following this report and preceding the tables.

In Table XI., in Appendix A., all the deaths which have occurred in the Colony during the year are arranged so as to show the number of persons, males and females, who have died under such class and order in each month of the year. The table also shows the period of life at which such deaths have occurred.

The ordinary prevalence of diseases of certain descriptions depends so much on general sanitary regulations as to be to a great extent under control, and much is now being done, especially in Great Britain, to give practical effect to what is known of the laws of health and the means of preventing disease. What are properly called preventible diseases, chiefly from among the long list of ailments of the miasmatic order, are still found fatally to prevail in a large proportion in comparison to other causes of death. There had been a general diminution of deaths from these diseases from 1866 to 1872, but there is an increase in a similar proportion in the two succeeding years, and there is a very large increase in the year under consideration, showing, indeed, the highest per-centage ever before realised. The following table shows the per-centage which the several causes of death have borne to the total deaths in each year, and it will be seen that the rate of mortality from diseases of the miasmatic order of the zymotic class has increased from 27·59 in 1874 to 37·18 in 1875. The highest rate in any previous year was in 1866, when it reached 36·33.

* Excepting only fines for late registration, the fees received at the offices in the other districts are retained by the district registrars, who are paid only by the fees they are authorised to charge.

Q.—TABLE comparing the PER-CENTAGE which the several CAUSES of DEATHS bear to the TOTAL DEATHS in each YEAR.—Return for 10 Years, 1866 to 1875.

Causes of Death.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
1. Miasmatic diseases	36·33	25·73	26·35	23·17	23·83	22·12	20·56	25·02	27·59	37·18
2. Enthetic diseases	·42	·06	·22	·68	·24	·44	·57	·53	·43	·12
3. Dietic diseases	1·61	·86	1·61	1·07	1·09	1·28	1·39	1·60	2·39	1·22
4. Parasitic diseases	·51	·75	·28	·45	·12	·66	·10	·58	·47	·58
Total	38·87	27·40	28·46	25·37	25·28	24·50	22·62	27·73	30·89	39·10
II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
1. Diathetic diseases	1·91	2·80	3·28	2·21	2·80	2·18	2·17	2·22	2·39	1·88
2. Tubercular diseases	7·41	8·25	9·00	8·98	8·63	9·02	8·78	9·24	7·84	7·60
Total	9·32	11·05	12·28	11·19	11·43	11·20	10·95	11·47	10·24	9·48
III.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
1. Diseases of the nervous system	10·46	13·87	13·00	14·31	15·08	15·01	15·03	12·93	12·63	10·65
2. Diseases of the organs of circulation	2·92	3·38	3·28	4·05	4·26	4·31	4·03	3·69	3·58	2·58
3. Diseases of respiratory system	3·64	5·79	5·23	5·39	7·11	7·28	8·42	8·09	5·01	5·41
4. Diseases of digestive organs	4·10	5·04	4·50	4·49	5·47	5·26	6·46	6·00	5·55	4·34
5. Diseases of urinary organs	·51	·40	·61	·61	·67	1·28	·57	1·02	·79	·97
6. Diseases of organs of generation	·13	·17	·22	·11	—	·22	·26	·09	·11	·07
7. Diseases of joints	·18	·11	·06	·06	·16	·27	·20	·18	·29	·22
8. Diseases of integumentary system	·17	·23	·17	·11	·12	·16	·15	·22	·32	·22
Total	22·06	28·99	27·07	29·13	32·87	35·19	35·17	32·22	28·27	24·46
IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.										
1. Diseases of children	4·61	5·33	5·50	5·34	4·62	3·86	5·53	3·91	4·12	4·53
2. Diseases of adults	·76	·92	·72	1·59	1·34	1·23	1·39	·58	1·07	·83
3. Diseases of old people	1·19	1·72	2·22	1·47	1·64	2·35	2·22	1·38	1·93	1·07
4. Diseases of nutrition	8·21	7·39	8·45	8·40	7·36	7·95	8·10	10·00	9·66	8·58
Total	14·77	15·36	16·89	16·80	14·96	15·39	17·25	15·87	16·78	15·01
V.—VIOLENCE.										
1. Accident or negligence	6·64	9·80	9·67	10·62	11·30	9·30	9·50	8·84	9·70	7·65
2. Wounds in battle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Homicide	·63	·34	·61	·51	·79	·78	1·39	·02	·75	·44
4. Suicide	·82	·46	·45	·51	·55	·44	·46	·98	·36	·56
5. Execution	·04	—	·06	·17	·24	—	·05	—	·07	—
Total	8·13	10·60	10·79	11·81	12·88	10·52	11·41	10·44	10·88	8·65
Violent deaths, not classed	—	—	—	—	—	·11	—	—	·07	—
Sudden deaths, cause not ascertained	·17	·29	·11	·06	·18	·05	—	—	·93	·15
Deaths, cause ill-defined and unspecified	6·69	5·79	4·40	5·05	2·49	2·91	2·58	2·27	1·93	3·14
	6·86	6·08	4·51	5·11	2·67	3·07	2·58	2·27	2·93	3·29

Table R. shows that this class of diseases has been fatally prevalent in a much more than average proportion in the Brisbane district during the year.

R.

Per-centage of Deaths, Brisbane District, for 1875.		Brisbane District, 1875, Per-centage to Total Deaths in Colony.	
Causes of Death.	—	Causes of Death.	—
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		CLASS No. I.	
1. Miasmatic diseases	41·22	1. Miasmatic diseases	12·75
2. Enthetic diseases	0·23	2. Enthetic diseases	0·07
3. Dietic diseases	0·87	3. Dietic diseases	0·27
4. Parasitic diseases	1·10	4. Parasitic diseases	0·34
Total	43·42	Total	13·43
II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS No. II.	
1. Diathetic diseases	2·76	1. Diathetic diseases	0·85
2. Tubercular diseases	8·19	2. Tubercular diseases	2·53
Total	10·95	Total	3·38
III.—LOCAL DISEASES.		CLASS No. III.	
1. Diseases of the nervous system	10·24	1. Diseases of nervous system	3·17
2. Diseases of the organs of circulation	1·97	2. Diseases of organs of circulation	0·61
3. Diseases of the respiratory system	4·57	3. Diseases of respiratory system	1·41
4. Diseases of the digestive organs	4·10	4. Diseases of digestive organs	1·27
5. Diseases of the urinary organs	1·58	5. Diseases of urinary organs	0·49
6. Diseases of the organs of generation	—	6. Diseases of organs of generation	—
7. Diseases of the joints	0·40	7. Diseases of the joints	0·12
8. Diseases of the integumentary system	0·47	8. Diseases of the integumentary system	0·14
Total	23·33	Total	7·21
IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.		CLASS No. IV.	
1. Diseases of children	3·86	1. Diseases of children	1·19
2. Diseases of adults	1·10	2. Diseases of adults	0·34
3. Diseases of old people	1·42	3. Diseases of old people	0·44
4. Diseases of nutrition	9·85	4. Diseases of nutrition	3·05
Total	16·23	Total	5·02
V.—VIOLENCE.		CLASS No. V.	
1. Accident or negligence	4·80	1. Accident	1·49
2. Wounds in battle	—	2. Homicide	0·05
3. Homicide	0·16	3. Suicide	0·02
4. Suicide	0·08	4. Execution	—
5. Execution	—		
Total	5·04	Total	1·56
Sudden deaths, cause not ascertained	—	Deaths, cause not ascertained	—
Deaths, cause ill-defined	0·24	Deaths, cause ill-defined	0·07
Deaths, cause unspecified	0·79	Deaths, cause unspecified, &c.	0·25
Total from all causes	100·00	Total deaths, Brisbane	30·92

The death rate from miasmatic diseases in the Brisbane district is seen to have been 41·22 per cent., the average for the Colony being 12·74 per cent. This table also exhibits the per-centage of deaths from other diseases in the Brisbane district, and the per-centage of deaths in the metropolitan district compared to that obtaining in the whole Colony from all causes of death under their proper order and class.

Table XV. in Appendix A. shows the causes of death in the Colony during the year, arranged in the order of degree of fatality. It is a dismal record, the columns showing an increase of deaths from each particular form of disease throughout almost the whole list.

QUEENSLAND.

"Dysentery" stands first in order of fatality. This was the case also in the former year, and the number of deaths then recorded under this head was considered high at 222; but during the last year the number has been more than doubled, 455 deaths having been thus occasioned

"Remittent Fever" has proved very fatal, having caused 230 deaths, as against 116 in 1874. "Typhus Fever" shows, also, 158 deaths as against 78 in the previous year.

"Measles," of all the diseases, has proved, in comparison with the former year, the most fatal. The deaths thus caused in 1875 are 178 as against 1 only in 1874.

"Alcoholism" is set down as the cause of 21 deaths, as against 36 in 1874. Possibly this might also have been credited with a good number of the 30 cases of fatal brain disease which are recorded, and similarly with a proportion of the 29 cases of deaths from sunstroke.

"*Diphtheria.*"—The number of deaths from this cause have again risen to 62 in the past year, as against 47 in the previous year, though not reaching the height recorded in 1873, when there were 73 deaths returned as caused by this disease.

The next in the order of fatality among the Zymotic class is "Scarlatina," which has caused 51 deaths, as against 10 only in the former year, showing an increase of 41.

Under the second class "Constitutional," in the second order "Tubercular diseases," "Phthisis" figures much more largely than usual as a cause of death during the year. The number of fatal cases of this disease are 228, as against 163 in the previous year.

"Hydrocephalus" has proved fatal in 31 cases, as against 21 in 1874.

Of the third class, local diseases, that of "Convulsions" has proved very fatal, this cause of death standing only second to dysentery in the order of fatality in the whole list. The number of deaths thus produced is set down at 290, as against 216 in the previous year.

Without further reference to their classification it may be sufficient here to compare the fatality of the following diseases in the two past years:—

1875—	Heart disease	92,	the number in 1874,	86
,,	Bronchitis	73,	,, ,,	35
,,	Pneumonia	72,	,, ,,	48
,,	Croup	67,	,, ,,	55
,,	Apoplexy	30,	,, ,,	44

The season seems to have proved unusually unfavourable to persons advanced in life, as "old age" does not stand nearly so low down on the list in the order of fatality as in 1874, the number being 28, as against 9 only in the former year.

"*Violence.*"—Deaths from this cause have been numerous during the year. First in order under this head is drowning, which figures largely, even more so than in 1874, when 120 deaths were recorded from this cause, while duringthe year 1875 127 persons have thus met with an untimely end.

It is not pleasant to observe that the number of cases of suicide have been unusually large. No less than 23 deaths have been thus brought about.

"*Murder.*"—Ten cases of murder by blacks have taken place during the year, and eight other cases are recorded.

Death by lightning occurred in one instance, three cases of this kind having taken place in 1874.

In concluding this report upon the vital statistics of the year, which presents a much less favourable aspect than is usual among us, it may not be out of place briefly to call attention to what has been accomplished in the way of prevention of disease by modern appliances.

The department of science which treats of the phenomena of the death rate as affecting the calculation of premature mortality, with a view to the removal of its causes in large communities, has of late years assumed great importance; and the careful attention now paid to sanitary science, with the considerable success which has attended the efforts made to improve the condition of healthfulness of the great towns and country districts, especially in Great Britain, by good drainage and sewerage, and a full and a regular supply of pure water, are abundantly sufficient to satisfy us that the remedy for a largely increasing mortality in these Colonies is to a great extent in our own hands.

The most fertile causes of disease and death in Australia, as elsewhere, are absence of drainage, accumulation of filth, bad ventilation, impure water, uncleanly personal habits, unwholesome food, and excess in its several forms.

There are parts of England where only 15 persons per thousand die annually, while in other parts the average rate reaches 30 per thousand. In London the average is 25, in the country districts of England and Wales it is 20 per thousand.* If by sanitary precautions, the average death rate could be reduced to 15 it is easy to calculate how great a saving of life would be the result; for instance, in England and Wales, in 1873, the mean population being 23,356,414, the number of deaths registered was 492,520, in the ratio of 21·1 per thousand; if this rate could have been reduced to 15 per thousand, the number of lives saved in that year would have been 142,388. So in Queensland, during the year 1875, the mean population being 172,402, the deaths having been 4,104, the death rate is 23·8 per thousand: if this could have been reduced to 15, the number of lives saved in the year would have been 1,518.

* In an article on public health in the "Quarterly Journal of Science," 1868, it is stated that at Sandown, in the Isle of Wight, which is thoroughly drained and well supplied with pure water, the death rate for the last five years has been only 11 in a thousand. As a contrast, we may take the village of Childs Hill, in the parish of Hendon, in which there is no efficient drainage, and where the open cesspools connected with the closets often overflow into the ditches and discharge their contents into the River Brent. Here, out of an entire population of a thousand there were 70 deaths in 1867, mainly from epidemic typhoid. The death rate at Liverpool not long before this, reached 70 per thousand.

QUEENSLAND.

It has been well said, "that in contrast to the powerlessness of "curative medicine, the power of preventing disease is about the "happiest possession of science." The evidence of the highest authorities proves that many of the worst diseases may be prevented by due attention to sanitary works. It is those of the miasmatic order which seem most under control. Many of these owe their origin to fungi, definite organic structures in the evacuations of persons suffering from these diseases. The celebrated German mycologist, Professor Hallier, speaking especially of one of the most fearful of the diseases propagated in this way, says:—"It cannot be too distinctly understood that the person "who contracts cholera in this country, is, *ipso facto*, demonstrated with almost absolute certainty to have been exposed to "excremental pollution,—that which gave him cholera was "immediately or mediately cholera contagium discharged from "another's bowels—that, in short, the diffusion of cholera among "us, depends entirely upon the number of filthy facilities which "are let exist, especially in our larger towns, for the fouling of "earth, and air, and water, and thus secondarily for the infection of man with whatever contagion may be contained in the "miscellaneous overflowings of the population. The mere quantity "of wasted life is horrible to contemplate, and the mode in which "the waste is caused is surely nothing less than shameful. It is "to be hoped that, as the education of the country advances, "this sort of thing will come to an end; that so much preventible death will not always be accepted as a fate; that for a "population to be thus poisoned by its own excrement, will "some day be deemed ignominious and intolerable."

In 1865, authority was given in England to inquire into the amount of benefit that had resulted from works of sanitary improvement. It was applied to 24 towns, containing together a population of 600,000. Omitting the influence of cholera, it was found on a comparison of several years subsequent to, with a like period prior to, the establishment of such works, that there had been a distinct and, in some cases, almost regular diminution of the death rate in all but five out of the 24 places, and in some of them from 24 to 18½ per cent. during the period. In several of these towns, where plenty of good water and effectual drainage and sewerage had been secured, typhoid fever had diminished, during the period so compared, from 75 to 60 per cent. In concluding his report on this subject, Dr. Buchannan remarks:—"The progress made by the inhabitants in most of the towns in "decency, cleanliness, self-respect, and morality, was at the least "as striking as the improvement in their health, measured by the "standard of the mortality returns."

Coming to the latest official information received through the Registrar-General of England, it is reported that, "Under the "wise provisions of 'The Public Health Act of 1872,' especially, "urban and rural sanitary districts are established under the "authority of boards of guardians. Under these arrangements "as many as 1,523 sanitary districts have been established in

"England and Wales,* in the care of appointed medical officers "whose duty it is to watch over the health of the people residing "within these areas, and to carry on the great work of sanitary "reform." It is officially reported that "in many of these "districts there are traces of the good effects of the remedial "work of some of these sanitary *presidiæ*;—impure water supply "has been stopped, overcrowding lessened, defective drainage "remedied; and death rates have consequently been reduced. "But just as the physician, besides being called in to heal, has "sometimes to administer a prophylactic to prevent others being "infected, so it will be the duty of local sanitary authorities, "acting on the principle that prevention is better than cure, "to appoint medical health officers before the population has "crowded into dense districts, and to watch over the formation of "new towns."

There is surely something in this practical dealing in the old country which we might do well to imitate on a larger scale than has yet been attempted. We have our Central Board of Health in Brisbane, and similar boards established in several other towns, and much good is doubtless resulting from their operation, but a general and thorough system after the English model seems needed to be carried into effect in all the principal centres of settlement throughout the Colony. The heavy death rate revealed by our registers during the past year is seriously admonitory to us, and there appears something specially suited to our circumstances in these rapidly rising Colonies in this idea of laying the foundation of our towns in good sanitary bases, upon which we may proceed to build up our superstructures in confidence and security.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY JORDAN,
Registrar-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

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* This number, it appears, has since been increased to nearly 2,000.

TASMANIA.

No. 11.

Governor WELD, C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Hobart Town,
MY LORD, September 1, 1876.

I HAVE the honour now to transmit to your Lordship the statistics of this Colony for the year 1875, which have just reached me.

2. Though no very striking forward movement has marked the year, I think that Mr. Nowell, the statistician, is fully justified in considering that on the whole the condition of the Colony during the past year has been one of progress; whether this improvement is to take a more decided form, whether improvement is to be stimulated, and retrogression where it exists is to be checked, will much depend on the exertions of the people themselves and the wisdom of the Legislature. No doubt exists in my mind that if proper facilities are given for the working of the tin mines by affording means of communication with shipping ports, fresh agricultural districts opened out for the benefit of small farmers and immigrants, and other means taken to develop the mining and agricultural industries and attract population, the small progress we are now making will shortly ripen into great prosperity. As things are now, it is not to be wondered at that the balance of immigration and emigration is, and has been for many years, somewhat against Tasmania. There is not sufficient scope at present here for young men, and the result is that many of the more enterprising of the native youth leave the land of their birth for larger and more promising fields. The high price of meat, too, and the character of part of the occupied country, is causing, and will naturally cause, land year by year to be taken away from agriculture and laid down in artificial grasses. Feeding stock requires less labour than agriculture, and, so far as I see, must pay better over a great part of this Colony; and that much of the agricultural land will be turned to pasture I consider inevitable, whilst on that part of the long occupied country which will still be retained for agriculture, higher farming, carried on by greater attention to root crops, combined with feeding cattle, should be increasingly attended to, and machinery be largely used. It is to the newer and only partially occupied parts of the country that the Colony must look for establishing a population of bush farmers on the rich timber lands, and one of miners amongst the hills. As in New Zealand, here also there are districts especially adapted for such classes, and the natural tendency and fitness of certain kinds of country for certain classes of occupation will assert itself here as there. Indeed, it is doing so elsewhere in defiance of the legislative attempts which in some Colonies have

been made to force labour and capital out of their natural channels. In New Zealand no such attempt has been made; in districts where pastoral pursuits and expenditure of large capital naturally pay best, they have been allowed to take their course unhampered, but, on the other hand, the State has actively promoted the settlement by a peasant and yeoman class of districts especially fitted for small farms. Were such a policy adopted here I think the balance of immigration would soon be in our favour. Tasmania has yet much unoccupied land of first rate quality specially fitted for small settlers.

3. Your Lordship will observe that the value of the exports of Tasmania for 1875 per head of the population is 10*l.* 9*s.*, a figure higher than that of any preceding year of the decade, their total value is 1,085,976*l.*, as against 925,325*l.* for 1874. More than half of this increase is due to the increased production, and still more to the increased value of wool. The present low price of that product will be felt less deeply perhaps by Tasmanian growers than by others, not only on account of the great excellence of their flocks, but of the high price of meat in Tasmania as compared with that of other Australian Colonies.

4. Tin has risen from 4 tons of ore in 1873 to 366 tons of smelted tin in 1875, and a further rapid increase may be anticipated.

5. Jam and preserved fruits show an increase of 203,818 lbs., but there is a decrease of 20,538 bushels of green fruit. The quantity of hops and number of live stock exported show a diminution on the year, but in value an increase. There is an increase in the value of bark, timber, whale oil, and oats. Wheat shows a decrease of 55,914 bushels.

6. There was a slight decrease in the yield of gold, but there is reason to believe that it will be more than recovered in next year's statistics, as one or two of the quartz-crushing companies are doing very well. The Port Lempriere Ironworks, which were opened by me in person a few months ago, will also, it may be presumed, add iron to our next year's exports.

7. Imports have decreased by 71,843*l.*, or 5·71 per cent., being valued at 1,185,942*l.* in 1875, or 11*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* per head of the population, as against 1,257,785*l.* in 1874. The statistician, however, believes that the imports of the present year will show an increase, with the exception, of course, of railway material, which, to the value of 58,281*l.*, swelled the imports of 1874. It must, however, be noted that the imports of 1875, though somewhat less than those of 1874, exceeded those of any other year of the decennial period.

8. One deduction of great interest may be drawn from Mr. Nowell's report, which clearly shows that the effect of the protectionist tariff of Victoria, our nearest neighbour, has been to divert our trade from Melbourne to England, New South Wales, and other Colonies both as regards imports and exports.

9. Our shipping returns to and from all countries show a slight

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increase, though the number of our whalers has decreased. Nine vessels have been built for colonial trade.

10. The condition of trades and manufactories is fairly good. Wages have shown a tendency to rise, and the demand for labour at the mines and tin workings has been in excess of the supply.

11. With regard to revenue, the increase has been continuous since 1870. The total revenue for 1875 was 343,676*l.*, against 333,732*l.* for 1874. It is probable, however, that fresh taxation will have to be resorted to for public works and roads, and to meet the demands on account of railway construction—works, however, of an eminently reproductive nature.

12. The bank returns, show a very great increase of deposits, which have doubled in 10 years, and there is also a satisfactory similar increase in the savings banks.

13. The receipts of the post office have also increased, as has the business of the telegraph offices and the revenue of the Launceston and Western Railway Line. The Main Line has only been opened during the current year.

14. Much may yet be done to improve the penal establishments, but on the whole public institutions are fairly good, and the new Norfolk Lunatic Asylum might serve as a model for older and richer countries.

15. There has been a total increase of 6,296 acres of land under cultivation; the greatest decrease under the head of wheat, the greatest increase under those of hay, permanent grasses, and miscellaneous. The use of machinery in agricultural operations has on the whole increased. The number of live stock is also somewhat in excess of former years.

16. As Mr. Nowell's statistics are full and elaborate, I have thought it unnecessary to enter into detail, and to overburthen this report with figures, and have confined myself to a general summary of the points which appear to me to call for special notice; and I trust that your Lordship will, on comparing it with the accompanying documents, think with me that the Colony is still recovering from the depression under which it had for some time laboured, and is in a hopeful and satisfactory position.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRED. A. WELD,
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Legislative Council Office, Hobart Town,
August 25, 1876.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to place in your hands herewith the statistics of this Colony for the year 1875.

In the present volume I have endeavoured, as far as circumstances will allow, to carry into effect the recommendations of the Statistical Conference of January 1875; and, in consequence, a

large number of changes have been made with a view of assimilating our statistics to those of the other Colonies. These changes required long and anxious consideration, and have very greatly increased the labour and difficulty—which was burdensome enough under ordinary circumstances—of our statistical work.

This being the tenth year since the duty of compiling the official statistics of the Colony has devolved upon me, decennial tables have been added in all cases in which the information was deemed of sufficient importance to make it worth while to incur the labour of preparation and expense of printing; and, in order to keep down as much as possible the bulk of the volume, some of the ordinary returns have been condensed. I believe both of these changes will be found to be great improvements.

It is a mere act of justice on my part to acknowledge the very valuable aid rendered by my sole assistant, Mr. J. J. Barnard, who has laboured with very unusual zeal and intelligence, and devoted his whole energies to his work. Without such a collaborateur it would have been simply impossible for me to effect many of the improvements which have been introduced into the present volume; and I trust that his services may be recognised by some substantial increase to his remuneration.

I.—*Blue Book.*

Part I. consists almost entirely of new matter, and forms what is called in the other Australasian Colonies the "Blue Book." I have adopted that title for the sake of uniformity, though it appears scarcely applicable, inasmuch as the contents are but a very small portion of the information which, before the establishment of what is called "responsible government" in these Colonies, was annually furnished to the Secretary of State under the Colonial Regulations.

In this part will be found lists of Governors, ministries, Parliaments, Members of the Councils and of the House of Assembly, foreign consuls, and pensions. The return of the civil establishment, which is usually included in the "Blue Book," has been left in its former place at the end of the volume, for convenience sake, since, if it were placed near the beginning, the printing would be delayed, inasmuch as the materials for its compilation have never yet been furnished complete until after a considerable portion of the volume has been put in type.

As regards this division there are only two facts which need be noted The one is, that since 1st November 1856, when the system of "responsible government" was inaugurated, to the 20th July of the present year, when the late ministry ceased to hold office, there were 11 changes of government, giving 1·78 or about $1\frac{3}{4}$ years as the average duration of each. The other fact which I have to notice is, that in the same period there were six Parliaments, making the average duration of each $3\frac{1}{4}$ years, or, since a lustrum is the extreme limit fixed by the Constitution for the life of a Parliament in this Colony, $\frac{13}{20}$ths of its full term.

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II.—*Population.*

The population on 31st December 1875 is estimated to have been 103,663, consisting, of males 54,643, females 49,020, being a decrease of 513 persons. The addition to the population by excess of births over deaths was 1,027, against 1,408 in 1874; the difference being caused entirely by the larger number of deaths in 1875, since the births were more numerous.

The balance of immigration and emigration was, as in previous years, against the Colony, the excess of the latter over the former being 1,540 persons. In the year 1874 the excess was returned as 1,449. It is necessary to explain why the number appears larger in the one year than the other. The Statistical Conference recommended that the number of persons who left any given Colony should be returned as ascertained, not at the port of departure, but at the port of arrival, where it can be more accurately enumerated; and this principle has now for the first time been applied. Our emigration takes place principally to three Colonies, Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand. The statistics of the two latter Colonies do not enable us to discover how many persons arrived there from Tasmania, but those of Victoria show that the influx hence into that Colony was, in 1874, 7,188; in 1873, 7,108; or for the two years, 14,296; the number, as shown by our emigration returns, being respectively 6,631 and 6,491, or together 13,122, which is less than the true number by 1,174.

While, therefore, it is quite true that the tendency of the current of population to flow from Tasmania towards the larger Colonies, which has been observed for so many years past, continued to operate during 1875, there is no reason to conclude that it had in any way increased. Indeed, the fact that the departures for Victoria decreased from 7,188 to 7,086 points in the contrary direction.

Of the persons who left the Colony, 87·75 per cent. went to Victoria; 7·64 per cent. to New South Wales; ·30 per cent. to Queensland; ·21 per cent. to South Australia; 3·93 per cent. to New Zealand; and ·17 per cent. to the United Kingdom. Of those who arrived in it, 89·20 per cent. came from Victoria; 9·52 per cent. from New South Wales; ·11 per cent. from South Australia; ·26 per cent. from Western Australia; ·67 per cent. from New Zealand; ·23 per cent. from the United Kingdom.

Included in the return just referred to were 16 "bounty" immigrants, being 2 fewer than in 1874.

For the information of persons residing out of the Colony, it may be useful to mention that in 1867 an Act (31 Vict., No. 26) was passed for the encouragement of immigration to Tasmania. As amended by Act 38 Vict., No. 16, it provides that each immigrant who shall have been approved by an agent to be appointed by the Immigration Board for the purposes of the Act, who shall have arrived direct from Europe, and have paid the full cost of the passage of himself and family, shall receive a "land order

warrant," entitling him to one "land order," available in payment *pro tanto* for land purchased at auction sale or selected for purchase under the Waste Lands Act, to the value of 18*l.* for each person of 15 years and upwards, and of 9*l.* for each child between 12 months and 15 years, whom he may so introduce. Another clause provides that any cabin or intermediate passenger from Europe, India, or any other country except Australia or New Zealand, arriving here with the intention of settling and paying his own passage, if he has not already obtained a "land order," may, within 12 months after arrival, claim a "certificate," available instead of payment, authorising him to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 for his wife, and 10 for each child. In both the cases provided for by this Act the land to become the absolute property of the immigrant only after five years continuous residence from the date of the land order or certificate, as the case may be. If a person so entitled to land die before the expiration of the five years, a "grant" may, after such five years, be issued to his heirs or devisee, if 1*l.* per acre has been spent in permanent improvements. The "land order" to be applied for within 12 months after the arrival of the immigrant himself, or his wife and each child.

III.—*Trade, Commerce, and Navigation.*

The value of goods imported during the year amounted to 1,185,942*l.* against 1,257,785*l.* in 1874, being a decrease of 71,843*l.*, or 5·71 per cent.

The rate per head of imports in 1875, calculated on the mean population, 11*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, was the highest, with the exception of 1874, in the 10 years; the next highest having been 10*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.* in 1873.

The state of trade with the different countries in 1874 and 1875 is shown below:—

Countries.	Imports.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−).
	1874.	1875.	
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	546,502	505,101	− 41,401
Victoria	558,113	529,710	− 28,403
New South Wales	50,247	60,647	+ 10,400
Queensland	11,498	9,762	− 1,736
South Australia	775	3,615	+ 2,840
Western Australia	—	315	+ 315
New Zealand	3,180	3,332	+ 152
Mauritius	82,365	63,332	− 19,033
South Seas	5,105	4,545	− 560
United States	—	5,583	+ 5,583

The proportions per cent. which the imports from each country bore to the total imports in 1875, as compared with the average of four years (1867–70), were—

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	1875.	1867–70.
United Kingdom	42·59	36·19
Victoria	44·67	50·33
New South Wales	5·11	4·89
Queensland	·82	·74
South Australia	·30	·31
New Zealand	·28	·50
Mauritius	5·34	6·29
United States	·47	—

The transfer of commerce from Victoria to the United Kingdom, to the extent of about 6 per cent., is highly instructive, as furnishing another illustration of the invariable law that "protective" duties, so called, so far from protecting the trade of the country that resorts to them, only tend to destroy it, and to divert commerce with its various profits to other countries, where it can be carried on with greater freedom. Small as the absolute amount may be, compared with the operations of larger States, this change is an additional proof, if any were needed, of the wisdom of that enlightened trade policy which England has now for many years pursued, and which has already produced such splendid results.

On comparing the values of the articles in which the principal differences occur as between the two last years, we find the following *increases*:—

	£
On ironmongery, hardware, &c.	15,220
„ live stock (horses, cattle, and sheep)	6,760
„ machinery	22,725
„ Government stores (not previously returned)	12,480
„ coals	4,010
„ timber	5,098
„ *ad valorem* goods	4,644
	70,937

The following showed *decreases*:—

	£
On hides and skins	6,282
„ manures	5,857
„ sugar	27,502
„ woollens (including blankets)	3,398
„ drapery	43,673
„ railway material	58,281
„ spirits	633
„ wine	3,112
„ malt liquors	4,073
	£152,811

The principal decreases are thus shown to have occurred on sugar, drapery, and railway material. The last, of course, was caused by the fact that the greater part of the material required for the main line having been imported before last year, the shipments consequently fell off as it approached completion. As regards the former, not only were the quantities *imported* less than in the previous year, but those entered for home consumption seem to have been also less; the decrement being as follows:—

On sugar, cwts. - - -	10,100
„ drapery, cubic feet - -	8,050

As to liquors on which duty was paid in 1875, on spirits there was an increase of 2,589 gallons; on wine, an increase of 771 gallons; on malt liquors, a decrease of 12,855 gallons. On other dutiable articles entered for home consumption there were the following increases:—

Beef, pork, and mutton, lbs. - -	64,827	Grain, barley, lbs. -	303,850
Butter, lbs. - -	9,188	„ wheat, lbs. -	336,983
Chicory, lbs. - -	20,321	Gunny bags, No. -	49,292
Coal and coke, tons -	3,977	Oatmeal, lbs. - -	8,764
Cocoa, lbs. - - -	6,422	Paints, mixed, lbs. -	93,913
Copperas and blue-stone, lbs. - -	15,834	Rice, lbs. - -	164,150
Corn sacks, No. -	20,498	Starch, lbs. - -	44,239
Fish, dried, lbs. -	12,554	Tea, lbs. - -	29,920
Glass, crown, sheet, and plate, cubic feet -	32,888	Timber, cubic feet -	18,464
		White lead, lbs. -	19,404

Referring to the decennial return, we find that the total value of the imports in 1875 was greater than in any other year of the period, with the exception of 1874. Comparing the average in the last five years with that in the first five, there appears to have been an increase of 156,846*l.*, or 18·02 per cent.

In accordance with the recommendation of the conference, a return has been added on this occasion of the quantities of goods in bonding warehouses on the 31st December. The stocks were generally pretty much the same in the last two years. But in regard to the following articles there were considerable differences, as will be seen by placing the quantities in both years in juxtaposition:—

		1874.	1875.
More	coffee, lbs. - - - -	5,664	19,375
	spirits, rum, gallons - -	9,219	15,226
Less	beef and pork, lbs. - - -	43,148	23,397
	chicory, lbs. - - - -	15,828	7,844
	pepper, lbs. - - - -	11,775	9,208
	spirits, brandy, gallons -	23,554	18,054
	sugar, raw, cwts. - - -	5,524	4,437
	tea, lbs. - - - -	269,789	182,720
	tobacco, lbs. - - - -	88,915	84,474

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If the stocks in the hands of private holders be in anything like the same proportion, the imports in the present year (railway material excepted) should exceed those of 1875.

One of the recommendations of the conference was, that among the statistical returns of the Colonies there should be one showing the transhipments of goods. The quantities transhipped last year were, however, as I was informed by the Collector of Customs, so small that it was not deemed necessary to obtain a return of them.

The total value of the exports in 1875 was 1,085,976*l.*, against 925,325*l.* in the previous year, an increase of 160,651*l.*, or 17·36 per cent.

The rate per head of population in 1875 was 10*l.* 9*s.*, the highest in the 10 years.

Of the total value only 9,778*l.*, or 0·9 per cent., was that of British and foreign produce; the productions of the Colony were therefore in the proportion of 99·1 per cent.

In no year of the decennium were the exports so large. The average value in the last, as compared with the first five years, increased by 106,920*l.*, or 13·29 per cent.

The per-centage of exports to each Colony for the four years, 1867–70, and for the past year, was—

	1867–70.	1875.
United Kingdom	43·90	47·03
Victoria	34·94	24·92
New South Wales	10·91	14·68
Queensland	1·73	1·97
South Australia	2·11	2·43
New Zealand	6·05	8·95

Here, as in the case of the imports, the proportion of commerce with the United Kingdom has largely increased, while that with our nearest neighbour, Victoria, has diminished. With New South Wales and New Zealand the proportion has nearly doubled.

The increases in the quantities and values of the principal articles of export in 1875 over those in 1874 are shown below:—

Articles.	In Quantities.	In Values.
		£
Bark	1,636 tons	18,419
Bran and pollard	104 tons, 450 bushels	531
Butter and cheese	87 cwts.	1,017
Flour	891 tons	7,821
Oats	164,691 bushels	12,559
Barley	18,625 ditto	4,058
Hops	Decrease	12,865
Hides, skins, and leather	255 cwts., 46 pkgs.	Decrease.
Live stock, sheep	Decrease.	2,539
Oatmeal	16 tons	883
Oil, sperm and black	60 tons	6,880

Articles.	In Quantities.	In Values.
		£
Timber - - - - -	1,490,473 pieces, 2,821,819 feet	13,223
Tin, ore and smelted - - -	224 tons	24,007
Wool - - - - -	1,148,328 lbs.	82,837

It thus appears that 72,837*l.* of the whole increase, or about 51½ per cent., was produced by wool alone, the quantities of which despatched in 1875 and 1874 were 6,199,248 lbs. and 5,050,920 lbs. respectively. The clip of 1873 and 1874, exported in 1874 and 1875, as far as can be ascertained by taking the quantities from December of one year to November of the following, was—1874, 6,220,123 lbs.; 1873, 5,480,890 lbs.; showing an excess in the former season of 739,233 lbs. The practice of shearing in the grease is stated to be extending, and this will account for a part of the increase.

It will be observed from the above statement, that while the quantities of hops and number of live stock were smaller in 1875, the value was greater. In hides and leather there was an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value. In skins (rabbit) there was a decrease in number of 41,064. The export of tin began, in the form of ore, in 1873, when it was only 4 tons; in the following year it rose to 142 tons; while in 1875 the quantity of smelted tin was 366¼ tons, the export of the metal in its natural state having been discontinued when the furnaces for reducing it came into operation.

On jam there was an increase of 203,818 lbs., but on green fruit a decrease of 20,538 bushels. On the aggregate value of both a decrease of 3,451*l.*; other decreases were—on gold 869 ozs.; on wheat, 55,914 bushels; on hops, 51,701 lbs.; on horses, 227; on sheep, 324.

In September 1875 an Exhibition of Colonial Products was held in Melbourne in connexion with the Exhibition at Philadelphia. From the Report of the Commissioners I extract the following notices of Tasmanian timber:—"The import of sawn "timber from Tasmania has almost entirely ceased since the "imposition of protective duties. The shipments from that "market are now confined almost entirely to palings, and to "small consignments of the muskwood and the beautifully "marked Huon-pine." The Commissioners remark that "the "disfavour which undoubtedly attaches not only to Victorian, "but to all Australian timber, is in a large measure owing to the "fact that the timber is 'so frequently felled at improper seasons, "'while the sap vessels are full.'"

The shipping returns have been put into a slightly different form, in order to comply with the recommendations of the conference, and to bring them, as far as possible, into agreement with those of the English Board of Trade. By this change sailing vessels have been distinguished from steamers.

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The total shipping for the last two years was as follows:—

		1874.	1875.
Inwards	Number of vessels	607	631
	Tonnage ditto	119,706	129,102
	Crews	7,254	7,669
Outwards	Number of vessels	620	664
	Tonnage ditto	119,801	133,107
	Crews	7,223	8,134

As regards the nationality of the shipping engaged in 1875, six vessels, of 2,892 tons, belonging to foreign (American) owners entered, and the same number cleared outwards; 21 vessels, of 9,293 tons, belonging to British owners, both entered and cleared; and 604 vessels, of 116,917 tons inwards, and 637, of 120,923 outwards, were owned in the Colonies.

The total shipping from and to all countries in 1874 and 1875 was—

	1874.	1875.
Number of vessels	1,227	1,295
Tonnage ditto	239,507	262,209
Crews	14,477	15,803

the increase being—on the number, 5·54 per cent.; on the tonnage, 9·48 per cent.

The vessels entered and cleared (including, of course, repeated voyages) in 1875, as divided into two classes, sailing and steam, were—

	Sailing.	Steam.
Number	1,000	295
Tonnage	158,649	103,560

The following figures show the aggregate tonnage of shipping inwards and outwards in the two years between Tasmania and the other countries mentioned:—

	1874.	1875.
United Kingdom	14,116	15,657
Victoria	118,285	124,561
New South Wales	41,624	50,713
Queensland	4,793	6,699
South Australia	13,749	16,748
New Zealand	33,783	38,500
Mauritius	2,738	1,679
Foreign	1,261	859
Whale	7,709	6,700

As regards the Mauritius, foreign countries, and the whale fisheries, there were decreases; in all other cases the differences were in favour of the latter year.

The increase of shipping in 1875 affected both Hobart Town and Launceston; but it did not extend to all the outports, as will be seen from the figures which follow:—

		1874.	1875.
Tonnage inwards	Stanley	5,217	8,270
	Wynyard	4,114	3,568
	Leith	7,914	6,573
	Torquay	1,433	2,755
Tonnage outwards	Stanley	4,308	8,538
	Wynyard	4,277	3,795
	Leith	8,029	6,984
	Torquay	2,081	3,112

There were on the register on the 31st December 1875, 187 vessels, of 18,317 tons; on the corresponding day of the previous year there were 180 vessels, of 17,744 tons. Of these in 1874, 10, of 3,135 tons, and in 1875, 9, of 2,773 tons, were steamers.

The tonnage of Tasmanian built vessels sold in 1875 seems to have been considerably in excess of that in the previous year, although the value is returned as somewhat less. The figures for both years were—

	1874.	1875.
Number of vessels	9	9
Tonnage ditto	449	512
Value	£10,950	£10,420

In the whale fisheries in 1875 were employed 13 vessels, with a tonnage of 3,525, manned by 315 persons. Of these vessels, 6 returned to port during the year, bringing 138 tuns of sperm oil, valued at 12,465*l.* In 1866 the number of vessels employed was 9. It increased in the three following years to 10, 16, and 17 respectively, declined to 15 in 1870, rose to 19 in the next year, again declined to 18 in 1873, and fell to 16 in 1874. The value of produce brought into port in 1875 was smaller than in any other year of the decennium, the next lowest having been 22,800*l.* in 1867, and the greatest, 52,546*l.* in 1868.

On comparing the market prices at Hobart Town in 1875 with those of the previous year, we find that bacon, butter, cheese, coffee, eggs, firewood, butchers' meat, and sugar were dearer, while flour, wheat, oats, and hay were cheaper. The contract price of butter, coffee, currants, eggs, oatmeal, oil (black), raisins, tobacco, vinegar, rum, was higher; that of tea (Congou), bread, and butchers' meat lower.

One of the most important indications of the industrial condition of a country is the number of its principal trades and manu-

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factories. A comparison of the figures for 1875 with those for the previous years in the decennium will best show whether we have progressed or receded in this respect.

Agricultural implement makers increased from 1866 to 1870, when they were returned as 60, and from that time decreased to 46 last year. This is only the natural consequence of the tendency to abandon cultivation in favour of pastoral pursuits, the latter being, under the circumstances, much more profitable than the former. Blacksmiths and wheelwrights have increased, the average of both, taken together for the first five years, having been 246, and in the last five 259 respectively. In these two periods, relatively to population, there were 1 in 402, and later 1 in 397. Bakers have increased from an average of 89 to 106 per annum, notwithstanding that flour mills have decreased from 78 to 71, the number in 1875 being returned as 65, against 81 in 1866. Butchers have also diminished in numbers, the averages for the two periods being 198 and 190 respectively. Cheesemakers were most numerous in 1870 (when they were first returned) and 1871, but have progressively increased since 1872. Market gardeners have multiplied from 47 in 1870 (before which time they were not noticed) to 104 in 1875. Jam manufactories, also, were first included in 1870, when they were stated to be 18 in number; in the three last years they were returned as 7 only. The exports, however, show that if the manufactories are fewer, the produce is nevertheless greater. The pastrycooks, like the bakers, have increased from an average of 25 to 27. The publicans, on an average, in the last five years were 403; in the first, 434; in 1848 they numbered 376; in 1850, 358; in 1852, 379; in 1866, 439; in 1870, 443; in 1871, 418. In 1848 there was one publican to every 187 persons; in 1852, one to every 167; in the five years, 1866–70, one to every 230; and in the succeeding five years, one to every 255; the proportion in 1875 being one to 269. If we take four fifths of the males of 15 and upwards, and two thirds of the females, as the number of persons who were consumers of intoxicating liquors, there would have been in 1875 one public-house to every 114 such persons, the actual number of public-houses in that year being 387. The breweries and malting kilns diminished from 51 in 1866 to 31 in 1871, and increased to 37 in 1875. Of trades connected with building the average numbers in the two periods were—

	1866–70.	1871–5.
Bricklayers	79	74
Builders	58	61
Carpenters, joiners, and cabinetmakers	192	202
Stonemasons	54	61
	383	398

Of coopers, as between 1874 and 1875, there were, as might be expected, fewer, there being less demand for casks for whaling

purposes. Engineers increased from 16 to 21, fellmongers from 64 to 78, tanners from 52 to 54, ironmongers from 15 to 21, saw mills from 21 to 27, shipwrights and boat builders from 28 to 38, tailors from 67 to 71, grocers and general dealers from 362 to 439. There were decreases of painters, plumbers, and glaziers from 38 to 35, of printing offices from 15 to 12. From 1870, when they were first returned, there were decreases in the following:—hawkers from 106 in that year to 88 in 1875; plasterers from 51 to 43.

It may be observed, though perhaps it is hardly necessary to do so, that the numbers exhibited in the returns under consideration are not those of all persons engaged in these callings, but only of masters, or persons working on their own account.

The collector of statistics for Oatlands district explains that the decrease in the number of industries there was occasioned by the departure of persons who carried on business temporarily during the construction of the Main Line Railway, and the same explanation doubtless applies in some degreee to other districts near the line.

The return relating to gold mining shows that in that industry an average of 101 persons were employed through the year, against 185 in 1874, and that the approximate value of mining plant was 15,660*l.*, being 5,395*l.* more than in 1874. Alluvial mining employed 26 persons on an average, and produced 270 ozs. of gold of the value of 1,080*l.*, at 4*l.* per oz. Quartz mining employed 75 persons, and produced 2,740 ozs. 8 dwts. of gold from 3,889 tons of quartz, the value of the gold being 10,902*l.*, at 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per oz., and the average yield per ton 14 dwts. 2 grs.

Alluvial operations will probably never be carried on to any extent in this Colony, and it is therefore not a matter of surprise that they should have declined. As to quartz mining, however, there is no reason to doubt that it may yet become a steady and profitable pursuit. I therefore give below the principal facts connected with it, as shown in the returns for the past five years; also the total yield from both sources.

Years.	Quartz Mining.				Total Quantity of Gold produced.	Total Value of same.
	Tons crushed.	Gold produced.	Value.	Average per Ton.		
		ozs. dwts.	£	oz. dwt. gr.	ozs. dwts.	£
1871	4,045	1,985 10	7,699	0 8 2	6,005 0	23,467
1872	6,008	3,174 0	12,215	0 8 14	6,969 0	27,314
1873	4,184	3,131 0	12,370	0 14 17	4,661 0	18,390
1874	3,452½	3,800 14	15,116	1 5 8½	4,650 14	18,491
1875	3,889	2,740 8	10,902	0 14 2	3,010 8	11,982
	21,578½	14,831 12	58,302	0 14 4	25,296 2	99,644

The yield in the last year was less than in the three previous years, but there is reason to believe that the very promising

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results which have been obtained at the Nine Mile Springs since the beginning of the present year will recall attention to mines which have been abandoned or left unworked. I find from the report of the directors that the quantity of gold obtained from the New Native Youth Company's claims at the Nine Mile Springs during the last half year was 3,133 ozs., valued at 12,745*l.*, from 1,790 tons of quartz, the average yield per ton of quartz being about 1 oz. 15 dwts. The City of Hobart Mine at Mangana has produced an ounce and a quarter to the ton from 202 tons of stone. Among other noticeable yields at Nine Mile Springs which have been reported from time to time during the current year was one of 1,470 ozs., valued at 6,060*l.*, from 516 tons of quartz, which gives an average of nearly 2 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton.

The produce of the mines and quarries in 1875 differed very largely from that of the previous year. On coal there was a decrease of 1,557 tons, or nearly 17 per cent. Port Sorell was the only district in which the quantity raised was greater, but that was only to the extent of a few tons. On stone there was a large decrease; also on slate, in consequence of the companies having broken down, whether from mismanagement or want of capital I know not. That the failure was due to one or both of these causes is evident, the slates having been reported as of excellent quality, abundant in quantity, and the demand in the Colonies being quite sufficient to make the manufacture a profitable one. Of iron ore, 3,200 tons were raised, as against 1,400 in the previous year. On the 17th June in the present year the extensive works of the "Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company" were formally inaugurated by his Excellency the Governor; and since the Company has secured the aid of English skill and capital, the question whether iron can be profitably manufactured in this Colony will soon be solved. During the year 510 tons of manufactured iron and 6 tons of ore were exported. The increased production of iron necessarily involved an increase in that of lime from 7,612 to 10,698 bushels, and of limestone from 445 to 1,000 tons. Of tin ore, the quantity raised at Mount Bischoff was returned as 490 tons in the two last years;* but as to the northern or north-eastern districts it has not been possible to obtain any corresponding particulars, the miners being scattered over a large extent of country, and no machinery being available for the purpose of collecting such information. The quantity of ore and metal will, according to all appearance, be greatly augmented during the present year.

I learn from a report on the tin mines at Mount Bischoff, with which the visiting magistrate for that district was kind enough to furnish me in March last, that the tramway to connect the mines with a shipping place at Emu Bay, which is in course of construction by the Van Diemen's Land Company, was then so far

* This appears to be less than the true quantity; see next page.

advanced that some seven or eight miles were ready for the laying down of the sleepers and rails; that the horse track between Wynyard and Mount Bischoff had been opened, partly by private subscription and partly at the expense of the Government, the only impediment to horse traffic being the crossing of the river Hellyer, over which, however, it was in contemplation to construct a temporary bridge; and that the works had been delayed by the difficulty experienced in obtaining labour, about 220 men being employed on them. Smelting furnaces had been erected by one company on the spot, and the results are stated to have been "most satisfactory." The fuel used was wood, of which there is an "almost inexhaustible supply covering every section."

It is also stated that on 31st December 1875 there were 183 men at these mines, besides several women and children. The quantity of ore raised during the year, as returned by the various companies, was 607 tons; of ore smelted in Launceston, 534 tons, producing nearly 323 tons, 60 per cent., of ingot tin. The value of the buildings and plant at Mount Bischoff was set down at 6,400*l.*; about 5,000*l.* had been spent in construction of tramways at the mount, beside 4,334*l.* on repairs to the road from thence to Emu Bay. The cost of cartage is reported to have been 8*l.* up and 6*l.* down, as much as 20*l.* having been paid during the bad weather for conveying rations by pack horses.

IV.—*Finance.*

I have always felt that the form in which the returns relating to the public revenue and expenditure were presented was quite unsuited for statistical purposes. It is easier, however, to point out faults than to suggest remedies. The subject was one of those which came under the consideration of the Statistical Conference, who recommended a form of return, founded upon that in use in South Australia, which has been followed on the present occasion as far as the circumstances of our Colony admit. The following general principles were laid down by the Conference:—1. "That the returns of general revenue should exclude the amounts raised by loan." 2. That those of general expenditure "should exclude the expenditure of moneys raised on "loan, but should include the interest and repayment" (as distinguished from the renewal) "of loans." These have been observed in drawing up the present returns.

I am inclined to think that the system of classification of the expenditure as it now stands may admit of further improvements. But there is one particular in which a change, if the returns are to be of much value for purposes of comparison, is absolutely needed; namely, the items "Civil List" and "Civil Establishment." The "Civil List" in South Australia seems to include the Governor, the judges, the Attorney General and Crown Solicitor, the Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Treasurer, Commissioners of Crown Lands and Immigration, and of Public Works, and the Auditor General; but the term will probably be variously

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interpreted in the different Colonies. The South Australian practice has been followed, as far as possible, in our present returns. With regard to the "Civil Establishment," I find, on reference to the "Colonial Office List," that the meaning attached to the words is purely arbitrary. In some Colonies, as, for example, Canada and Ceylon, it is confined to the Governor's establishment; at the Cape of Good Hope it includes also the clerk of the Executive Council; at the Bahamas it *excludes* the Governor and his staff; in Tobago it consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer and revenue officers, superintendent of lighthouses and pilot, and the post-master; and so on. Such a classification is therefore so far useless for the purpose of comparison; and before another year elapses, I hope it may be possible to agree upon some scheme that may avoid the indefiniteness of these terms. The decennial returns of revenue and expenditure, even with their present imperfections, will, I believe, be found extremely valuable, as showing at a glance, in a convenient form, particulars which have hitherto been scattered about in separate volumes of statistics or in parliamentary papers.

Taking a survey of the revenue for the past 10 years, we find that the total increased from 253,047*l.* (omitting fractions) in 1866, to 343,676*l.*, or about 36 per cent. From 1870 inclusive the increase has been continuous. The smallest sum reached in the period was in 1867, when the revenue was only 251,891*l.* It should be remarked that the Launceston and Western Railway rate, which in 1873 added 27,000*l.* to the revenue, in 1875 was reduced to 10,558*l.*, so that the increase from other sources since that year was really greater than it appears. The customs rose from 129,311*l.* in 1866, to 181,328*l.* in 1875; these in 1875 formed 52·76 per cent. of the total revenue. Deducting from the revenue of this year such sources as did not exist in 1866, the proportion would be 59·04 per cent., while in 1866 it was 51·10. Publicans' licenses in 1866 furnished 12,035*l.*, or 4·76 per cent., in 1875, 9,776*l.*, or 3·18 per cent. of the total, diminished as before; stamps (post office and others) in 1866, 16,508*l.*, or 6·52 per cent., in 1875, 24,132*l.*, or 7·85 per cent.; sales of Crown lands, in 1866, 53,067*l.*, or 20·97 per cent., in 1875, 33,643, or 10·95 per cent.; rent of Crown lands (pastoral and mineral), in 1866, 9,200*l.*, or 3·63 per cent., in 1875, 10,922*l.*, or 3·56 per cent.

The total expenditure, according to the principles above indicated, in 1875 was 385,731*l.* (subject, as is the case also with the revenue for that year, to correction on account of sums estimated, but not yet paid), including a sum of 52,000*l.** for repayment of Treasury bills. If this sum were excluded on the ground that no similar actual repayment of loans had taken place in the previous years, the expenditure of 1875 would exceed that of 1874 by only 8,536*l.*, the increase being found chiefly under the

* 1,000*l.* paid off at the end of 1874 being charged to 1875.

heads "Public Instruction, Science, &c.," "Charitable Institutions," "Public Works," and "Miscellaneous," which includes a sum of 5,992*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* for repairs, furniture, &c. for Government House.

The total expenditure of 1875 (omitting loans repaid), compared with that of 1866, increased by 57,068*l.*, or 20·63 per cent. The charge for interest on the public debt in 1875 was 87,226*l.*, or 26·14 per cent. of such total expenditure, being at the rate of 16*s.* 9½*d.* per head of the mean population. The disbursements for the first and last years of the decennium may be thus compared:—

	1866.	1875.
	£	£
Civil list	15,424	11,376
Legislature	1,503	1,114
Law and crime:—		
Judicial and legal	10,918	7,633
Police	18,166	13,245
Gaols and penal establishments	25,784	18,609
Charitable institutions	39,467	41,214
Government departments:—		
Civil establishment	12,193	11,063
Customs	7,688	5,182
Post office and telegraphs	17,382	26,884
Lands and works	27,573	16,299
Ecclesiastical	16,219	7,411
Public instruction, science, &c.	15,704	18,026
Pensions and compensations	12,212	16,240
Interest on loans	27,515	87,226
Aid to road trusts and municipalities	20,028	11,379
Miscellaneous (including defences)	8,887	15,915
	276,663	308,816
Railways	—	18,796
Mines	—	394
Repayment of loans	—	52,000
Estimated outstanding liabilities	—	2,500
Scab Act fund	—	3,225
	276,663	385,731

The increases occur only under the heads of "Charitable Institutions," "Post Office and Telegraphs," "Public Instruction, &c.," "Pensions and Compensations," "Interest on Loans," and "Miscellaneous." On all the remaining items of expenditure common to both years, taken collectively, there was a decrease of 52,185*l.*

It will be observed that, with the exception of 52,000*l.* for repayment of loans, the only expenditure found in 1875 which did not occur in 1866 was for objects of a reproductive nature, namely, railways, mines, and eradication of scab in sheep.

In compliance with the recommendations of the conference, two returns, containing very important information, have been included in the present volume. The one shows the receipts and expenditure for general and local purposes for 1875, which were—

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	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
General - - - -	343,676	385,731*
Local - - - -	90,163	85,661
	433,839	471,392

The other shows the taxation, as far as it can be ascertained, under the same heads. The amounts were—

	£
General - - - -	212,336
Local - - - -	70,495
	£282,831

The rate per head being—general, 2*l.* 0*s.* 10¼*d.*; local, 13*s.* 6¾*d.*; total taxation, 2*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

The imperial expenditure was 14,144*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, differing very slightly from that of the previous year.

The return relating to exchange shows that the rates charged for bank bills on London were higher in 1875 than in the year before, for while in 1874 such bills were selling at par at the closing of the first five monthly mails, at ⅞ per cent. premium at the next five, and at ½ per cent. premium at the remaining three, in 1875 the premium for the first was ½, for the next three ¾, and for the remainder of the year, 1 per cent. The bank rate for the purchase of merchants' bills on London was in 1875, at January mail, ½ per cent. discount; at the next three mails, at par; at the succeeding six, at ¼ per cent. discount; and at the last three, ½ per cent. discount. In 1874 it was at ¼ per cent. discount up to October, and ½ per cent. discount for the other three months. The exchange with the Australian Colonies continued the same as before. The rates of discount for bills up to 30th April continued the same as in the last quarter of the preceding year; from 1st May they were 1 per cent. higher. The interest allowed by the banks on fixed deposits remained as before, namely, from 3 to 5 per cent.

In the following statement the transactions of the banks in the last two years are compared:—

	Assets.			Liabilities.	
	Specie and Bullion.	Balances due from other Banks.	Debts due to Banks.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.
1875.	£	£	£	£	£
1st quarter - -	246,812	96,168	1,192,395	111,486	1,233,763
2nd quarter - -	242,330	97,372	1,175,542	113,209	1,268,509
3rd quarter - -	242,856	55,217	1,188,015	104,402	1,267,347
4th quarter - -	245,459	14,921	1,245,215	105,236	1,277,585
Mean - -	244,364	65,919	1,200,292	108,583	1,261,801

* Of which 52,000*l.* was for repayment of loans.

	Assets.			Liabilities.	
	Specie and Bullion.	Balances due from other Banks.	Debts due to Banks.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.
1874.					
1st quarter - -	253,696	86,393	1,040,983	111,856	967,852
2nd quarter - -	248,816	94,708	1,105,723	116,848	1,059,737
3rd quarter - -	240,315	50,331	1,165,739	109,032	1,075,092
4th quarter - -	239,134	43,864	1,197,752	107,487	1,106,101
Mean - -	245,490	68,824	1,127,549	111,306	1,052,195

The increases on the mean amounts per cent. were—on debts due to the banks, 6·45; on notes in circulation, 11·85; on deposits, 19·92. On the balances due from other banks, and on the notes in circulation, there were decreases, the rates per cent. being 4·22 and 2·45 respectively; and on the specie and bullion there was also a decrease to the extent of 1,126*l.*, or 0·46 per cent. According to the customs returns, the imports of coin and bullion in 1875 were of the value of 1,250*l.*; the exports amounting to 14,021*l.* In the previous year the increases per cent. were—on debts due to banks, 21·15; on notes in circulation, 14·62; on deposits, 22·70. The decrease on specie and bullion was 1·42 per cent.

Comparing the first and last years of the decennium, it appears that the increases were as follows:—

Assets.	Per Cent.	Liabilities.	Per Cent.
On specie and bullion -	48·39	On notes - -	38·46
Debts due to banks -	18·16	Deposits - -	103·60
Total assets - -	23·19	Total liabilities - -	94·60

The deposits, it will be observed, have more than doubled. The accumulation of specie, it will also be seen, has proceeded more rapidly than the increase of paper currency.

The savings banks had at interest on the 29th February 1876, 257,258*l.*; 136,812*l.* being invested in debentures, and 120,446*l.* on mortgage. They had also cash in other banks to the amount of 53,821*l.* Their deposits were 289,223*l.*, and their reserve fund, 26,757*l.* During the two half years ended August 31, 1875, and February 29, 1876, they received from depositors 160,485*l.*, and repaid them 146,620*l.* As compared with the previous year, there was a satisfactory increase. The average amount to the credit of each depositor on February 29, 1876, was 25*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* At Hobart Town it was 31*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, and at Launceston 18*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

The number of actual accounts open on the last-named day was 11,208, of which 6,350 were for sums under 10*l.*, 2,911 for sums between 10*l.* and 50*l.*, 1,010 for sums between 50*l.* and 100*l.*,

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and 937 for sums above 100*l.* The number of accounts was not shown in the statistics before 1873; but since that year it has increased on the whole by 25·41 per cent. During the last half year 937 accounts were opened, and 573 closed.

During the 10 years the amount standing to credit of depositors increased by 49·95 per cent. At Hobart Town the increase was at the rate of 54·62 per cent., at Launceston 39·30.

The number of money orders issued by the post office in 1875 was 7,569, being 438 in excess of those in 1874. The amount was 28,115*l.* (omitting fractions), being 1,052*l.* in excess. The number paid was 6,179, the excess being 271; the amount 22,118*l.*, which was 449*l.* less than in the previous year.

It may be useful to place in juxtaposition the number and amount of orders issued and paid in 1875, as showing to some extent how the tide of commerce set.

Countries.	Number		Amount of those	
	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.
			£	£
Tasmania - - -	3,376	3,364	11,227	10,355
New South Wales - -	393	522	1,762	2,432
New Zealand - - -	182	568	888	2,705
Queensland - -	68	107	68	496
South Australia - -	78	130	308	528
United Kingdom - - -	1,206	234	4,330	1,036
Victoria - - - -	2,254	1,247	9,454	4,624
Western Australia - -	12	7	78	42

I have always been dissatisfied with the forms in which the return of the public debt of the Colony has been presented, but have not hitherto been able to make as much improvement as I wished. In the shape in which it now appears for the first time however, it will, I believe, afford every information which can reasonably be looked for in the general statistics of the Colony. It is here shown that the original amount of outstanding loans authorised was 1,660,500*l.*, of which, up to 1st January 1875, 58,300*l.* had not been negociated, and 96,500*l.* had been repaid, making the actual indebtedness of Tasmania on that day 1,505,700*l.* During the year 34,700*l.* were borrowed for public works and interest on the Main Line Railway during construction, and Treasury bills to the amount of 51,000*l.* were paid off; the debt on 31st December being therefore 1,489,400*l.*, of which 1,134,100*l.* bore interest at 6 per cent., and 355,300*l.* at 5 per cent. The charge for interest during the year, and the rate per head of population, have already been stated.

The debt on 31st December last, distributed over the whole mean population of the Colony in the year, amounted to 14*l.* 6*s.* 7¾*d.* per head. It amounted to 4⅓ years' revenue. If the whole of the land in the Colony be regarded as security for its payment, the liability would be 1*s.* 9¼*d.* per acre, if the unalienated land 2*s.* 4*d.* In the other Australasian Colonies in 1874, according to the com-

parative tables published by the Victorian Government, the proportion of the public debt to the revenue appears to have been—Victoria, about 3½ (3·41) times; New South Wales, nearly 3 times (2·996); Queensland, about 4½ (4·52); South Australian, nearly 3 (2·98); Western Australia, under 1 (0·8); New Zealand (1873), nearly 4 (3·93).

Of the original amount of loans authorised, 474,629*l.* were for public works, 200,000*l.* for immigration, 460,000*l.* for the Launceston and Western Railway, 91,000*l.* for interest on Main Line Railway during construction, 100,000*l.* to commute State aid to religion, 30,500*l.* for debt to Imperial Government, 252,371*l.* (of which 95,500*l.* have been repaid) for deficiencies of revenue up to 1867, and 52,000*l.* (the whole of which has been repaid) for late deficiencies in the land revenue.

Those who may compare the decennial return of the public debt with the figures given in my previous reports will find some discrepancies. The return, having been subjected to the careful revision of the Assistant Colonial Treasurer, may be presumed to be now correct, and the figures, where they differ, should be substituted for the others. While the old form was retained, it was exceedingly difficult to ascertain the amount actually outstanding with absolute accuracy.

V.—*Establishments maintained or assisted by Government.*

The return relating to the post office has been put into a different form, so as to show the number of letters, &c. more correctly than was shown by the form previously in use, and also the better to admit of comparison with the statistics of the other Colonies.

The number of distinct letters which passed through the different post offices in 1875 was as follows:—

Inland		1,190,080
Ship	Received	262,468
	Despatched	242,708

Making a total of 1,695,256.

The packets were—

Inland		36,815
Ship	Received	28,635
	Despatched	6,548

Or together 71,998.

Of newspapers there were—

Inland		872,570
Ship	Received	249,891
	Despatched	228,979

Making in all 1,351,440.

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As compared with the numbers in the previous year, there was an increase on the letters of 9·88 per cent., on the packets of 37·84 per cent., and on the newspapers of 11·86 per cent.

The number of post offices and receiving houses in 1875 was 170; of persons employed, 203; giving an increase, as compared with 1874, in the former of 7, and in the latter of 17. The number of miles of post roads was 1,293, the mileage travelled by mail conveyances being 436,536.

It is unfortunately impossible to ascertain exactly what the revenue of the post office was, in consequence of the provision in the Stamp Act, which permits the use of post office stamps for the purposes of that Act. The inconvenience of this arrangement in a statistical point of view is felt also when we endeavour to ascertain the amount of taxation, since it prevents us from arriving at the amount produced by the Stamp Act. The effect is further disadvantageous as regards the revenue, since, if the amount collected by way of duty were accurately known and could be compared from year to year, it would be more easy to discover and check any attempt to evade the provisions of the Stamp Act.

The receipts of the post office in 1875 are estimated by the department to have amounted to 13,500*l.*, or 800*l.* more than in 1874, while the expenditure remained the same.

The returns relating to the Government telegraphs have been recast, and in their present form do not include as revenue any sums but such as were actually received and placed to the credit of this Government. The estimated value of unpaid messages, which in former years was inserted, has therefore in the present case been omitted.

The number of stations increased from 23 in 1874 to 32 in 1875; of employés, from 28 to 35; of miles of line, from 257 to 396; and of miles of single wire, from 286 to 468.

The number of messages transmitted in the last two years was—

		1874.	1875.
Paid	within the Colony	19,894	25,017
	beyond the Colony	10,407	11,087
Unpaid	on public service	7,789	8,522
	shipping messages, &c. (estimated)	4,000	5,000
		42,090	49,626

The revenue derived from the telegraphs in 1875 was 2,244*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, and the expenditure on the Government lines was 2,677*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, beside which, 4,200*l.* was paid to the Submarine Cable Company on account of the cable across the Straits, making the total expenditure for telegraphic services 6,877*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

The total number of passengers who travelled by the Launceston and Western Railway in 1875 was 92,122, against 91,264 in

the previous year; the number of miles travelled being 1,615,119, against 1,612,172. The average miles per passenger were 17·53 slightly less than in 1874); average passengers per train in the last four years, 39·6, 44·01, 48·14, and 48·92 respectively; average passengers per mile, 0·88, 0·99, 1·07, and 1·08 for the same years. The receipts from passengers increased year by year, being in 1875, 9,132*l.*, or 47·29 per cent. in excess of those in 1872; the increase in the number being 44·73 per cent. During the same period the average receipts per passenger per train mile increased from 1*s.* 8·56*d.* to 2*s.* 1·59*d.*; per train, from 3*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* to 4*l.* 16*s.* 11·95*d.*; and per week, from 133*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* to 175*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

The goods traffic increased in the same time from 18,111 to 25,837 tons (42·66 per cent.); the receipts from 5,646*l.* to 8,370*l.* or 48·24 per cent. Other increases were—in train mileage, from 72,300 to 86,994; in ton miles, from 476,607 to 747,176; in average load per train, from 11·3 to 13·61 tons; in average miles travelled per ton, from 26·31 to 29·69; in average receipts per train mile, from 1*s.* 6·74*d.* to 1*s.* 11·09*d.*; per ton, from 6*s.* 2·82*d.* to 6*s.* 5·75*d.*; per train, from 3*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* to 4*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; and per week, from 122*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* to 160*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

The total revenue of the railway from all sources in 1875 was 19,435*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, or 1,110*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* more than in 1874; the average per train mile being 4*s.* 4·14*d.* in 1875, and 3*s.* 10·7*d.* in 1874. The working expenses (of which 962*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* were disbursements of an extraordinary character) were in 1875, 16,213*l.* 1*s.*, leaving a balance of receipts over working expenses of 3,222*l.*, against 1,939*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* in the previous year. The working expenses in 1875 per mile open were 360*l.* 6*s.*, and per train mile, 3*s.* 8*d.*

The marine boards had an income of 13,273*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, and an expenditure of 10,974*l.* 12*s.*, with a balance of 3,175*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* to be carried to the current year. On the receipts there was an increase of 1,020*l.* 18*s.*

The returns relating to establishments maintained or assisted by the Government have been entirely remodelled, in accordance with the suggestions of the conference; many particulars not hitherto given are now for the first time supplied; all the returns for each class have been reduced into one general return, grouped together according to their nature; and the total for each group is separately shown, so that whatever information is desired, whether as to an individual establishment, or as to the group to which it belongs, can be at once discovered by a glance at the proper table.

The groups consist of—1 Charitable establishments, comprising (*a.*) General hospitals; (*b.*) Hospitals for the insane; (*c.*) Pauper establishments; (*d.*) Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children 2. Gaols and other penal establishments (including children of mothers under punishment), and the reformatory.

The two general hospitals had 19 wards or rooms, of an aggregate capacity of 265,650 cubic feet, and beds for 184 patients, giving

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a space of 1,444 cubic feet for each bed. The average daily number of patients throughout the year (omitting fractions) was 139, of whom 97 were males and 42 females. The proportion chargeable to the Imperial Government was less than one.

The pauper establishments contained 64 wards or rooms, with a capacity of 603,596 cubic feet, and had 906 beds within their walls, allowing 666 feet for each bed. At the Brickfields the space for each bed was 500 feet; at the Cascades 623; at New Town 1,148; at Launceston 617; at Port Arthur 787. The average daily number was—males 712, females 134; total 846, of whom nearly 120 were chargeable to the Imperial Government.

The Queen's Asylum had 14 wards or rooms, containing 207,392 cubic feet of space, and had beds for 203 children, each having therefore 1,021½ cubic feet of space. The daily average of male children was 101; of female, 91; of both, 192. Only 8 of these children were chargeable to the Home Government.

The accommodation in the gaols and other similar institutions was as shown in the table which follows:—

—	No. of Wards or Cells.	Aggregate Capacity, Cubic Feet.	Average Number of Occupants.	Cubic Space for each Occupant.
Gaol for males, Campbell Street - - -	101	178,482	156	1,144
Gaol for males, Cascades -	56	25,480	29	879
Gaol for females, Cascades	74	47,445	54	879
Gaol, Launceston - -	94	96,564	123	785
Port Arthur, prisons -	195	98,800	83	1,190
Reformatory, Cascades -	28	12,320	27	456

In the aggregate there were 548 wards or cells, with a capacity of 459,091 cubic feet, tenanted by 472 persons, each occupant having therefore, on an average, 973 feet of space. In the cases of the gaols at Launceston and the reformatory the space was exceedingly limited.

The hospitals for the insane contained 143 wards or rooms, and had 372 beds. The capacity is not given for the asylum at New Norfolk, but at Port Arthur there were 1,615 cubic feet of space for each bed, the daily average number of patients in the year being only 87. The daily average of patients maintained by Government in both hospitals was 322, of whom 200 were males and 122 females.

The ages of all persons in the establishments before mentioned, and the education of the greater part of them, have, as far as possible, been shown in the present returns.

The ages are specified below :—

—	In General Hospitals.	Insane.	Paupers.	In Gaols, &c.	In Reformatory.
Under 10 - -	47	2	—	113	5
10 and under 15 -	76	7	1	67	43
15 „ 25 -	344	27	20	375	23
25 „ 35 -	128	47	12	194	—
35 „ 45 -	157	66	35	349	—
45 „ 55 -	283	124	163	500	—
55 „ 65 -	267	80	432	396	—
65 and upwards - -	249	48	970	188	—

The degree of education, not having been hitherto required, could be given for a part of the establishments only. The following table shows the proportions per cent. of the whole number in these establishments, from which the Queen's Asylum, where all the children of suitable age receive instruction, is excluded :—

—	Unable to Read.	Could Read only.	Could Read and Write.	Of Superior Education.
PAUPERS.				
Brickfields, males -	33·40	11·79	54·81	—
New Town, females -	34·86	45·64	17·43	2·07
Port Arthur, males -	13·33	33·33	53·33	—
GAOLS.				
Campbell Street, males -	32·85	12·30	54·41	0·44
Port Arthur, males -	16·67	20·83	62·50	—

Of an average daily number of 472 prisoners, 367 were employed, and 83 were not employed. The employments were—hard labour in prison, 128 ; hard labour outside prison, 158 ; others, 81.

The punishments inflicted in the prisons were—irons, 3 ; solitary confinement, 162 ; others, 105.

Returns of previous convictions were furnished by three of the prisons. From these it appears that out of a total of 1,358 criminals who were under coercion not for the first time, 300 had been convicted once before, 524 twice, and 534 three or more times.

The gross cost of all the above-mentioned establishments was 46,735*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, which was diminished by 7,321*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* received in cash from labour of inmates, fees from self-supporting patients in hospitals, sale of produce, &c. (not including value of work done for the establishments themselves), making the net expenditure from the Treasury 39,413*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, of which 33,008*l.* 5*s.* 0½*d.* were chargeable to the Colonial, and 6,405*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.* to the Imperial Government. The average cost per head has been shown for the first time on both the gross

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and the net expenditure, and for the several groups was as follows:—

	Gross.			Net.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General hospitals	50	5	3½	43	15	11
Hospitals for insane	28	6	9¾	28	8	4¼
Pauper establishments	13	8	8½	12	17	10
Queen's Asylum*	15	17	5¾	15	11	1¼
Reformatory	17	10	11¾	9	12	6¾
Gaols and penal establishments	31	17	2½	22	12	6¾

The gross expenditure on salaries and allowances was 15,199*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; on provisions, stores, and other necessaries 31,535*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*; the salaries and allowances being in the proportion of 32·52 per cent. of the whole cost.

Beside the expenditure on charitable establishments directly maintained by the Government, the sum of 7,979*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was disbursed for outdoor relief of indigent persons, and 1,539*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* for support of children boarded out.

With the present year all charges on account of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Colony will cease, the last of the race having died but a short time since.

The establishments assisted by the Government have been classed as charitable, educational, and scientific; the charitable comprising the hospital at Campbell Town, the Boys' Home, the Girls' Industrial School at Hobart Town, and the benevolent societies at Hobart Town and Launceston had a total revenue (including 1,088*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* brought from the previous year) of 4,745*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, of which 1,343*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* were raised by private subscriptions, and 1,774*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* were contributed by the State, the private subscriptions being in the proportion of 75·73 per cent. of the Government grant. The total expenditure was 3,618*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, and the balance to the next year 877*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, exclusive of a sum of 250*l.* put out at interest. The only educational institutions coming under this head are the ragged schools, which had a revenue of 908*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, of which 703*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* were derived from the Treasury, and 205*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, or 29·14 per cent., of the former from private subscriptions, the expenditure being 919*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The Royal Society, the sole scientific institution assisted by the State, had an income of 884*l.* 6*s.*, made up of 600*l.* from the Treasury, 153*l.* from members' subscriptions, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources, the subscriptions being 25·50 per cent. of the Government grant, and an expenditure of 932*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

The road trusts in 1875 numbered 67, and had 3,481 miles of

* Cost of farm attached to the asylum not included, nor value of produce raised, excepting where it was actually sold.

road under their control; their aggregate receipts were 28,135*l.*, and their expenditure 26,858*l.* In the 10 years the number of trusts increased by 21, the mileage by 1,196, the receipts by 12,131*l.*, and the expenditure by 6,121*l.*

The number of municipalities remains as it was in 1866, namely, 21. The annual value of rateable property has diminished from 567,892*l.* to 506,469*l.* in 1875. The receipts have increased, though very slightly, from 54,202*l.* to 54,496*l.* The amount derived from local rates had, however, increased from 29,296*l.* to 36,411*l.*, while the amount received during the year from the public Treasury declined from 11,852*l.* to 5,310*l.* The expenditure in 1866 was 63,935*l.*, in 1875 it was only 55,580*l.* It should, however, be remarked that the receipts and expenditure for 1866 include debit and credit balances, which are eliminated in the following years.

VI.—Crown Lands, Agriculture, &c.

The extent of Crown land leased during the past year was—on the main land, 661,371 acres; islands, 802,552 acres; making together 1,463,923 acres, the rental from which amounted to 7,497*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* On the acreage, as compared with that of the previous year, there was an increase of 115,523, and on the rental an increase of 1,598*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The total amount received for rental of Crown lands of all descriptions, as shown by the Treasury accounts, was in 1875, 10,922*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; in 1874, 7,637*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, the increase being 3,284*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, or rather more than 43 per cent.

The whole Colony contains 16,788,000 acres, or 26,215 square miles, of which 4,024,808 acres had been alienated at the end of 1875, leaving 12,753,192 acres as the extent of the public estate. The area of land, omitting fractions, sold in the last two years is shown below:—

—	Country Lots.								Town Lots.		Total.	
	50 acres and under.		50 to 100 acres.		100 to 500 acres.		500 acres and over.		No. of Lots.	Area.	No. of Lots.	Area.
	No. of Lots.	Area.	No. of Lots.	Area.	No. of Lots.	Area.	No. of Lots.	Area.				
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
1874	139	4,600	53	3,836	33	6,125	35	58,174	109	551	369	73,286
1875	137	4,443	58	4,604	36	7,916	12	24,541	135	803	378	42,307

There was thus a slight falling off in the number and area of the smallest country lots, and a very great decrease in those of the largest; while on the town lots there was a considerable increase.

The following was the amount for which the land was sold, and the average price in the same year:—

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Years.	Amount for which Sold									Average Price per Acre.					
	Country Lots.			Town Lots.			Total.			For Country Lots.			For Town Lots.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1874	80,524	15	6	5,224	0	0	85,748	15	6	1	2	1½	9	10	0
1875	44,032	18	0	2,962	6	8	46,995	4	8	1	1	2½	3	13	8½

This large decrease in the sales of land in the latter year may, I suppose, be accounted for by the fall in the price of wool and agricultural produce, leaving the growers so much less money to spend in satisfying their "earth hunger."

As regards auriferous lands, only 20 acres were leased for gold mining purposes, and only five prospecting areas, containing in all 31 acres, were granted in 1875. During the year 10 leases, of 190 acres, were abandoned or forfeited.

The decline in gold mining was, however, much more than compensated by the greatly increased attention bestowed on the search for tin. This will be seen from a glance at the following figures:—

Description of Mineral.	Leases granted during the Year.						Leases in Force on 31st December.					
	Number.		Area.*		Rental.*		Number.*		Area.*		Rental.*	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
			Acres.	Acres.	£	£			Acres.	Acres.	£	£
Tin	16	66	1,279	5,204	320	1,301	22	88	1,759	6,963	440	1,741
Iron	5	1	193	30	48	4	22	23	1,763	1,793	441	444
Coal	5	1	378	20	90	10	6	7	383	403	115	125
Bismuth	—	3	—	240	—	60	—	3	—	240	—	60
Slate	4	—	171	—	21	—	5	5	251	251	31	31
Lime	1	—	80	—	10	—	1	1	80	80	10	10
Total	31	71	2,101	5,494	489	1,375	56	127	4,236	9,730	1,037	2,411

The next subject that claims our attention is that of agriculture. Much space and many words will be saved by merely comparing the aggregate of the returns for the last two years. And first, as to acreage—

	1874–5.	1875–6.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Wheat	57,633	42,745	− 14,888
Barley	5,129	6,039	+ 910
Oats	32,704	32,556	− 148
Pease	5,174	5,951	+ 777
Potatoes	6,978	6,906	− 72
Turnips	1,777	1,897	+ 120
Mangel wurzel	1,041	1,137	+ 96
Hay	30,486	34,758	+ 4,272
Hops	656	661	+ 5

* Omitting fractions.

	1874–5.	1875–6.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Gardens and orchards	5,976	6,189	+ 213
In green forage	1,058	941	− 117
Other crops	2,557*	2,719*	+ 162
Total land under crop	151,169*	142,499*	− 8,670
In permanent artificial grasses	93,176	102,023	+ 8,847
Under bare fallow	22,512	20,517	− 1,995
All other cultivated land	59,629	67,743	+ 8,114
Total land under cultivation	326,486	332,782	+ 6,296

In many districts it seems the tendency was to abandon agriculture in favour of stock-keeping. At Horton the farmers are reported to be giving up wheat growing, having found that the climate and circumstances are not favourable to it. From several districts we have complaints of the difficulty of obtaining labour. All these causes would naturally tend to diminish the area of land under wheat.

The following was the average acreage under the principal crops or headings in the first and last halves of the past decennium.

	1866–70.	1871–5.
Wheat	63,463	56,942
Barley	7,211	5,507
Oats	29,428	29,803
Potatoes	9,675	7,492
Hay	33,715	31,299
Hops	412	659
Total land in crop	156,551	149,943
Permanent artificial grasses	78,148	94,220
Total land under cultivation	299,293	333,061

Here the tendency to prefer pastoral to agricultural pursuits is at once apparent. The only crop in which there is a substantial increase is hops. Oats had a small increase, but not at all in proportion to the augmentation of population or of the whole breadth of land in crop.

In regard to the produce it appears from the collectors' reports that the decrease in the yield of wheat was caused in a great degree, if not entirely, by the appearance of rust. The same cause occasioned an increase in the hay crop, the collectors being instructed, whenever wheat is cut for hay, to return it not as wheat but as hay.

In looking over the decennial return of produce we find that

* Between these and the corresponding figures in the returns there are some differences, which are adjusted under the head of "Other Crops," resulting from throwing off fractions, or treating them as whole numbers, as the case may be.

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the wheat crop of 1875–6 (700,092 bushels) was never so small in any other year of the period. It was largest in the first, fourth, seventh, and ninth years. To compare the total produce of one year with another without taking into consideration the area from which it was derived would, however, be quite fallacious, and therefore, instead of dwelling larger on this return, I shall proceed to notice the next,—that of the average produce for the 10 years.

Bad as the wheat crop of 1875–6 was, it was by no means the worst in the period, the average being 16·38 bushels per acre; whereas in 1873–4 it was only 16·17; the lowest having been 13·39 in 1871–2. The average for barley in 1875–6 was 27·84 bushels, the greatest in the decennium; for oats 25·41 bushels, a fair average; for potatoes 3·55 tons, also a fair average. The late rains which brought rust to the wheat made the hay crop more abundant, the average (1·42 tons) being unusually high. The season was also favourable for hops, the average (1,563 lbs.) being the highest known.

On comparing the average yield of the principal crops in the first and last halves of the eight * years (ending in March) from 1869 to 1876, there appears in every case a decided increase in favour of the latter, as will be seen by the figures given below:—

	Average Yield.	
	1869–72.	1873–6.
Wheat, bushels	14·81	17·42
Barley	19·50	23·62
Oats	21·96	24·77
Potatoes	3·39	3·59
Hops	904·27	1,386·97

The employment of labour-saving machines in agricultural operations has certainly, on the whole, advanced. Thus the number of cultivators returned was—in 1867–8, 35; in 1875–6, 127: of hay elevators worked by steam in 1867–8, 1; in 1875–6, 14: of hay rakes in 1867–8, 113; in 1875–6, 149. In the same way horse-hoes, grubbers, and scarifiers increased from 254 to 478; ploughs, subsoil, from 21 in 1870–1 to 114; reaping machines from 68 to 117; reapers and mowers combined, from 18 in 1870–1 to 103; threshing machines, worked by steam, from 35 in 1867–8 to 56, there being, however, a decrease on the number worked by horses.

According to the returns, there were in the Colony on the 31st March last 23,473 horses, 118,694 neat cattle, 1,719,768 sheep and lambs, 2,242 goats, 8 mules, 13 asses, and 47,664 pigs. The horses have varied very slightly in numbers during the last 10

* The produce of 1866 appears to have been entirely exceptional, and is therefore excluded, which will account for the comparison being confined to eight years instead of being extended to ten.

years. Horned cattle are increasing in a satisfactory proportion, the number in 1875 having been 4,142 greater than in the previous year, and that in 1876 being 8,244 greater than in 1875. The increase as between the first and last years of the decade was 30,324. Sheep, as compared with the number in the previous year, increased by 5,600. There was a gradual decline in the numbers from 1866 to 1872, when a reaction commenced, which has continued ever since. In pigs there was a decrease in 1876 of 3,804, and in 1875 of 8,160. The number in the former year (47,664) was the smallest in all the years of the decade, with the exception of 1866, when it was 33,259.

The number of sheep given above does not include those on the islands in Bass's Straits, of which no account was taken until 1873. It has varied between 11 and 12 thousand.

In regard to the number of live stock slaughtered at Hobart Town and Launceston, since it varies very considerably year by year, it will be sufficient to observe, as bearing upon the question of supply of food to the inhabitants, that in the two last quinquennial periods the yearly average was as follows :—

	Sheep.	Neat Cattle.	Pigs.
1866–70 - - -	79,429	6,940	3,317
1871–75 - - -	64,915	8,043	4,760

Before quitting the subject of the agricultural and live stock returns, I think it necessary to say a few words of a general nature on their preparation and publication.

Last year they appeared in the Gazette of June 15. This year it was impossible to publish them earlier than the 11th July, in consequence of delay on the part of some of the districts in supplying the information required from them. The returns from Glenorchy were not received until July 8, but I am led to hope that they will be rendered in better time next year. From Sorell the returns were received on June 29. It is observable that it is not in the larger districts where the work is heaviest that these delays occur, but in the smaller. It is but justice to say that from the wardens I have always met with every courtesy and with prompt attention to any appeals which I have had occasion to make to them.

It appears from the reports of some of the collectors that they have experienced more difficulty in this than in previous years in obtaining returns from the farmers, of whom many are possessed by the notion that there is a necessary connexion between statistics and taxation. A frequent cause of delay is neglect on the part of those to whom schedules are sent by the collectors to return them. There is no remedy for these inconveniences but in making the growers understand (a slow process, doubtless) that it is for their own interest that correct statistics relating to their productions should be obtained. In the United Kingdom

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much has been done in this direction by means of the newspapers and other publications, and by the use of the same means a similar result would probably follow here.

VII.—*Law, Crime, &c.*

The number of persons committed for trial in 1875 was 108, 90 being males and 18 females. As to their civil condition, 61, or 56·48 per cent., had never previously been sentenced; 39, or 36·11 per cent. were free by servitude; the remainder, or 7·41 per cent., being holders of conditional pardons or tickets of leave, or prisoners under sentence. The following figures will show how the commitments are still decreasing:—

	No. of Commitments.		No. of Commitments.
1871 - -	137	1874 - -	120
1872 - -	123	1875 - -	108
1873 - -	125		

In 1866 the number of persons committed was 238.

Of the 108 persons committed in 1875, 78 were brought to trial, 61 for felonies, and 17 for misdemeanors. 35 were offenders against the person, 37 against property, and 6 belonged to neither of these classes. The number convicted was 49, of whom 1 found guilty of murder was executed. The convictions have diminished to a remarkable extent, as will be seen by comparing the numbers year by year. They were—in 1874, 63; in 1873, 75; in 1872, 82; in 1871, 74; in 1870, 83; in 1868, 99; and in 1866, 155. Only 4 criminals suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the last 10 years. It will be observed that of the offences against the person, 18, or more than one half, were of a kind which is conventionally designated as "immoral."

The returns relating to crime have been entirely remodelled, and two sets have been adopted, the one in compliance with the desire of the Home Government, framed as nearly as possible in accordance with the forms forwarded by the Secretary of State, the other designed to meet local requirements and to admit of comparison with the statistics of the other Colonies.

Among the first set of returns as proposed for acceptance was one of "offences reported." I have not been able to include this in the present volume in consequence of difficulties having arisen in the course of collecting the information for 1875, which could not be obviated within the time at our disposal. I have also had doubts as to the meaning intended to be attached to the word "offences" in this case. Standing alone, with no qualifying adjective, the term would naturally be deemed to include *all* offences made known directly to the police, but the practice has hitherto been to restrict the returns in England to "indictable," and in this Colony to "graver" offences, or as it is explained by a competent authority, "the crimes in question are of the graver "class, and are such as would be the subject of some hue and "cry, or as would lead to an application for police assistance.

"All lesser offences dealt with summarily are excluded."* The question then is, did they who devised the form contemplate the continuance of this practice, or did they desire to initiate an entire change of system? In the latter case, to make the returns of any use for purposes of comparison, the same change would have to be made in the crime statistics of the United Kingdom. Until this doubt is removed there can be no certainty that any return which we might furnish would satisfy the expectations of those at whose instance it was procured.

A similar doubt in regard to cases dealt with by magistrates has been a source of much embarrassment. A large number of cases of breach of byelaws and of nonpayment of rates is disposed of in the mayors' courts at Hobart Town and Launceston, these have been included for the first time in the returns. In the municipalities, also, there are numerous cases of the same kind, which, I presume, have been returned in former years. There are also other cases beside those arising out of the collection of rates in which conviction is followed, not by actual punishment, but only by orders for the payment of money, and these have been specially distinguished. All these being breaches of law are technically "offences," and if we exclude them, it should be in accordance with a general agreement and recognised principle.

Deducting the cases at Hobart Town and Launceston just referred to, the number of persons dealt with magisterially in 1875 was 6,407 against 6,513 in 1874, and 6,576 in 1871. The convictions (exclusive of orders for payment of money) were rather more numerous in 1875 than in 1874, being 4,438 and 4,433 respectively. In 1871 they were 4,207.

The subject of litigation need not be dwelt on at any length, since it presents no very remarkable features. The business of the Supreme Court in the last two year was as follows:—

		1874.	1875.
Ordinary jurisdiction.	Summonses issued	204	250
	Cases tried	20	21
Under "Small Debts Act."	Summonses issued	53	72
	Cases tried	37	47
		£	£
	Amount sued for	1,188	1,521
	Amount of verdicts obtained	529	691

That of the inferior courts was as under:—

	1874.	1875.
Summonses issued	2,280	2,244
Cases tried	1,258	1,330
	£	£
Amount sued for	11,699	14,267
Amount of verdicts obtained	5,849	6,845

* Mr. Hammick, in Journal of Statist. Society, 1867, p. 392.

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There has been a large increase of business in these courts during the 10 years, the cases tried having been only 451 in 1866, 872 in 1867, 881 in 1868, 1,261 in 1869, rising gradually to 1,968 in 1872—the highest number in the period.

A return relating to divorce cases has now, for the first time, been given. No petitions were presented during the year, and only two decrees (for dissolution of marriage) were granted.

Probates and letters of administration were granted to the number of 150, the value of the property being sworn under 97,312*l.*

The number of bankruptcies was fewer than in the previous year, being 30 against 41 in 1874. In 1875, 21 were voluntary on the part of the bankrupts, and 9 compulsory, on petition of creditors.

The mortgages under the two systems, in 1874 and 1875, were :—

	1874.		1875.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£
Under Lands Titles Act -	121	36,393	127	31,233
Under the old system - -	219	113,781	273	242,574
	340	150,174	400	273,807

On bills of sale there was an increase last year, as will be seen by the following figures :—

	1874.	1875.
Bills of sale - - - - - -	110	145
Renewals - - - - - -	39	33
	£	£
Amount secured - - - -	46,092	69,868

On grant deeds enrolled, on the other hand, there was a considerable decrease, the numbers being 650 and 419 in 1874 and 1875 respectively.

Inquests on persons were more numerous in 1875, the number of males being 109, against 93 in 1874; that of females remaining the same, namely, 45. Verdicts of suicide were returned in 7 cases, against 5 in the previous year, all being males. The cases of "accidental death" were also more frequent, being 68 in 1875, and 53 in 1874.

VIII.—*Education, &c.*

During the year 154 schools under the Board of Education were open, with 263 teachers and assistant teachers, and 39 pupil-teachers and paid monitors. The number of distinct scholars on

the rolls was 12,271, the average number on the rolls being 8,145, and the average daily number in attendance 5,703. There was an increase in the number of schools of 7, in the number of teachers of all grades of 40, in the total number of scholars on the books of 113, in the average number of 175; while, on the other hand, on the average daily number attending school, there was a decrease of 164. As between the first and last years of the decennial period, there was an increase on the number of schools of 52·47 per cent., and on the average daily attendance of scholars of 45·11 per cent., the increase of population being 7·93 per cent.

The expenditure on the public schools in 1875, including the cost of administration and inspection, was 15,667*l.*, or 2*l.* 14*s.* 11¼*d.* for each child, calculated on the average daily attendance; in addition to which, a sum of 4,797*l.*, or 16*s.* 9¾*d.*, was contributed by the parents, making the total annual cost of instructing each child 3*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* During the 10 years the amount granted by the State has increased by 26·25 per cent., the school fees paid by the parents by 23·38 per cent., while the cost of instruction per head has diminished by 15·45 per cent.

The amount disbursed for school exhibitions during the past year was 538*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The expenses on account of examiners' fees and other incidental charges being 101*l.* 1*s.*, in all 639*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

The expenditure of the Council of Education was 1,336*l.* 7*s.*, the outlay on account of the degree of Associate of Arts being 237*l.*, of the scholarships 1,033*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and of secretary's salary and general expenses 65*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

Thus the total amount contributed by the State for the purposes of school education was as follows:—

	£
Primary schools	15,667
Scholars at superior schools	639
Higher education	1,336
	£17,642

Of this amount the proportion appropriated to the primary schools was 88·81 per cent., leaving 11·19 per cent. for the higher and intermediate branches of education.

Of the friendly societies, 25 filed returns for 1875, against 18 for the previous year. These 25 had 1,802 members, their receipts were 6,082*l.*, their expenditure 5,386*l.*, and their capital 12,133*l.*

By a large number of the societies that part of the Act which provides that returns shall be filed is habitually set at naught, and the members seem to be quite indifferent to the fact that under such circumstances they have no legal remedy for any wrong that may be committed against them, and are absolutely at the mercy of those who manage their affairs.

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IX.—*Vital Statistics.*

The births registered in 1875 were 3,105, being 8 more than in 1874. The males were 1,623 in number, the females 1,482. The proportion of males to females was therefore as 109·51 to 100. In the previous year it was as 107·02 to 100, and I then remarked that only in two years since 1865 had that rate been exceeded, in 1870, when it was 112·23, and in 1871, when it was 107·97 to 100. The rate for 1875 was therefore the highest in that period, except that of 1870.

The males were 22 in excess of those in 1874; the females fewer by 14.

The birth rate for 1875 was 29·88 per 1,000 of the population living at the middle of the year. For the 10 years ending with that year it was 29·69 per 1,000. It varied but slightly in the first and second halves of the decennium, in which it was 29·66 and 29·72 respectively, the excess being in favour of the latter period.

The births exceeded the deaths by 1,026. They were to the deaths in the proportion of 66·96 to 100. In the previous year, with a moderate birth rate and exceptionally high death rate, the proportion was as 54·57 to 100.

The deaths registered in 1875 were 2,078, those of males and females being 1,204 and 874 respectively. Never has the absolute number been so large since the Colony was founded. The nearest to it was 2,017 in 1853; but since the population was then considerably smaller, of course the rate of mortality was much greater than it was in the last year. The death rate per 1,000 in 1875 was 20·01; in 1874, 16·22; the average of the previous eight years being 14·07.

The two last years having shown an exceptionally high mortality, and the previous year (1873) being an average one, I shall take the three as a basis of comparison.

The proportion borne by the deaths from each class of disease to those from all specified causes was as follows:—

Classes of Disease.	Ratio per cent. to Total Specified Diseases.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.
I. Zymotic - - - -	15·95	18·92	23·51
II. Constitutional -	16·35	12·43	12·58
III. Local - - -	38·63	41·98	40·83
IV. Developmental -	21·87	20·06	17·95
V. Violent - -	7·20	6·61	5·13
	100·00	100·00	100·00

The source of the great mortality in the last two years is thus found to have been the unusual prevalence of diseases of a zymotic and local character. The absolute numbers in the three years were—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Zymotic - - -	237	315	486
Local - - - -	574	699	844

The increase is out of all proportion to the growth of population; for while the addition to the population from 1873 to 1875 was only 3·38 per 1,000, the excess of deaths from these causes was—

From zymotic diseases - 1050·63 per 1,000
From local diseases - - 470·38 per 1,000

That is, for every 1,000 persons who died of zymotic diseases in 1873, there were 2,050 in 1875, and for every 1,000 in 1873 there were 1,470 in 1875 who died of local diseases.

The increase of deaths of persons of both sexes under the former class is traceable chiefly to the diseases named below, where the mortality arising from them in the triennial period is shown :—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Measles - - - -	—	—	129
Scarlatina - - - -	10	21	31
Diphtheria - - - -	28	36	54
Quinsy - - - - -	1	5	5
Croup - - - - -	15	22	21
Typhus, typhoid, infantile, &c., fever -	24	44	50
Erysipelas - - - -	6	14	13
Metria - - - - -	—	9	12
Diarrhœa - - - -	55	69	92

Had there been no cases of measles, the rate of mortality would have been 18·75 per 1,000, still considerably above the average.

Measles and scarlatina raged through the neighbouring Colonies, the former extending as far as Fiji, where it committed fearful ravages. The comparatively very mild visitation of these diseases with which our Colony was affected could therefore not have been prevented by any sanitary measures. With some others, such as

diphtheria, typhoid, or "filth fever" as it has been called, and probably diarrhœa, the case is different. The observance of proper precautions would in many cases, if not in most, lessen the frequency and virulence of these maladies. There was an outbreak of diphtheria at Brighton, also at Franklin and Sorell. In Hobart district there was a large increase of deaths from this cause, and sporadic cases also appeared in several districts where there were none in the previous year. Typhoid fever and diarrhœa have largely increased during the period above referred to, the former especially in Hobart district. The increase in metria, or puerperal fever, is remarkable. Since the appointment of the health officer for the last-named district means have been taken to remove some of the sources of disease in Hobart Town, and the mortality, as I am informed, has since greatly declined.

In the local class of diseases, those which showed considerable increase were as follows:—

—	—	1873.	1874.	1875.
Order 1	Cephalitis	7	21	25
	Convulsions	62	82	99
Order 2	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	80	113	118
Order 3	Bronchitis	62	60	115
	Pneumonia	58	66	99
	Congestion of lungs, &c.	20	40	66
Order 4	Diseases of digestive organs	75	105	107

The same peccant matters which caused so large a proportion of zymotic (or fermentative) diseases, no doubt affected also the brain and nerves, the circulatory, respiratory, and the digestive systems. Proceeding on the basis as to population of the registration district of Launceston (which is not conterminous with any census district) laid down in a paper on the vital statistics of the Colony which I read before the Royal Society of Tasmania in October last, I find that the rate of mortality in the country districts in 1875 was 15·20 per 1,000 of the mean population of those districts; while the death rate in the urban districts (Hobart and Launceston) taken together was 28·05 per 1,000. In Hobart district, taken separately, the rate was 28·78 per 1,000; in Launceston district, 26·23 per 1,000. But exceptionally high as these rates are for this Colony, there is reason to believe that the mortality in Melbourne, where scarlatina raged during the year, will appear to have been much greater. One curious feature brought out by these calculations is, that the excess of mortality shown by them as compared with the ordinary rates was much larger in the rural than in the urban districts.

The rate of mortality for the two sexes in 1875, calculated on the estimated number of each sex at the middle of the year, was, for males 21·94, and for females 17·82 per 1,000 living.

Of the whole number of deaths from specified causes, the proportions per cent. at different ages are shown below, and compared with the average for the five years 1869–73 :—

	1875.	1869–73.
Under 1 year	19·62	20·26
Between 1 and 2 years	7·23	3·95
„ 2 and 5 „	6·32	4·13
„ 5 and 10 „	4·72	2·76
„ 10 and 40 „	17·55	16·54
„ 40 and 60 „	15·86	21·00
„ 60 and 70 „	12·01	13·76
„ 70 and 80 „	11·91	12·53
„ 80 and 90 „	4·29	4·23
„ 90 and upwards	0·48	0·84

From this it appears that, notwithstanding the extraordinary mortality of the former year, the deaths of infants under one year were below the five years' average. The excess occurred between the ages of 1 and 40. Persons in middle and old age (40 to 80) were less affected by morbific influences than in ordinary years.

It may be mentioned that in each of the last three years 6 deaths were registered of persons who had committed suicide (only 1 out of the 18 being a female), which would make the proportion of suicides 57¾ in a million. For the eight years from 1868 to 1875 it was 58·82 in a million; and the proportion of males to females was as 43 to 5.

In the hospitals in 1875, 1,547 cases were treated, and 186 deaths occurred. The mortality was therefore at the rate of 12 per cent. In 1874 the cases were 1,443; the deaths 165; the mortality 11·36 per cent. Considering the greatly increased death rate throughout the Colony in the former year, the mortality in the hospitals must be regarded as very small in comparison.

New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 12.

Governor The Most Honourable The Marquis of Normanby, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon. — Received November 7, 1876.

My Lord, Wellington, September 15, 1876.

I have the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the statistics of New Zealand for the year 1875.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Normanby.

Statistics of New Zealand, 1875.

Registrar-General's Office, Wellington,

Sir, August 19, 1876.

While the importance of laying before both Houses of the General Assembly, during the first ensuing session, the complete volume of statistics for the previous year, instead of only presenting fragmentary tables, has been duly recognised, yet many practical difficulties have hitherto prevented that object being attained. I am, therefore, gratified at having to report that I have been able this year to surmount those difficulties, and to present the complete volume of statistics for 1875 at so early a date, and in time for the information therein given to be utilised by the Members of the General Assembly during session. The information relating to boroughs and road districts, recently added to the volume, may perhaps be considered at the present time to have especial interest.

As the late publication in former years has been largely attributed to the, perhaps unavoidable, delay in the Government printing office, I feel it my duty to acknowledge the zeal of the Government printer in rendering me every possible assistance in order to accelerate the publication of the various tables contained in the volume.

Part I.—Blue Book.

This part, necessarily to a large extent a repetition of what has been already published in former statistics, has been amended and added to by including the changes in 1875.

Part II.—Population and Vital Statistics.

The estimated population on the 31st December 1875 was, exclusive of the Maoris, 375,856, an increase on the estimated population of the 31st December 1874 of 33,996, or an increase at the rate of 9·94 per cent. for the 12 months.

The natural increase of the population during the year, as represented by the excess of births over deaths, was 8,726, an increase only 43 in number greater than that in 1874. This small increase upon that of 1874 is attributable to an excessive mortality during 1875, which will subsequently be referred to.

The increase during the year by excess of immigration over emigration was 25,270, a reduction of 12,836 on the similar increase in 1874.

Immigration.—The total immigation to New Zealand in 1875 amounted to 31,737, of whom 19,558 were males and 12,179 females. Of the males, 15,730 were adults (or over 12 years of age) and 3,828 were children. Of the females, 8,629 were adults and 3,550 children. Of these, the number whose passages were paid at the public expense amounted to 20,370. The immigrants unassisted numbered 11,367, of whom 6,328 were from the Australian Colonies, 3,444 from the United Kingdom, and 1,595 from other places.

Emigration.—The emigration during the year amounted to 6,467 persons, of whom 4,340 went to the Australian Colonies, 799 to the United Kingdom, and 1,328 to other places. There was thus, so far as regards free immigration, an excess of immigration over emigration of 1,988 persons from the Australian Colonies, 2,645 persons from the United Kingdom, and 267 persons from other places.

Aliens Naturalised.—The total number of aliens naturalised in 1875 amounted to 138, of whom 69 were Scandinavians, *i.e.*, Swedes, Norwegians, or Danes.

Vital Statistics.

Births. — The children born alive and registered in 1875 amounted to 14,438, an increase on the births in 1874 of 1,594. The birth-rate in 1875 was at the rate of 40·23 per 1,000 of the population, a slight increase on the rates in 1874 and 1873, when they were respectively 40·05 and 38·99. The rate cannot well be compared with the somewhat higher rates that obtained prior to 1873, as at that time the numbers included still-births.

The average birth-rate in England is abont 35·3 per 1,000. As in the English population the females are more numerous than the males, while in New Zealand the males are largely in excess of the females, to compare the birth-rate in the Colony with the birth-rate in England the rate should be estimated on a total population of which the males do not exceed the females. Deducting from the population the surplus males, the birth-rate in New Zealand in 1875 would have been at the rate of 46·56 per 1,000 of the population of equal males and females.

Sex.—Of the children born alive, 7,490 were males and 6,948 were females, being at the rate of 107·8 boys to every 100 girls. This proportion is higher than that of last year, when it was 106·8 to the 100, and than obtains in England, where the proportion is 104 boys to 100 girls.

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Illegitimate Births. — The number of illegitimate births registered in 1875 was 197, or equivalent to 1·36 per cent. of the births registered. This varies very slightly from the rate last year (1·30 per cent.), and is considerably less than the English rate in 1873 (5·2 per cent.).

Marriages. — The number of marriages in 1875 was 3,209, being an increase on the number in 1874 of 381; the number of persons married being at the rate of 17·88 per 1,000 of the mean population of the year. This is somewhat in excess of the English rates for 1872 and 1873, which were respectively 17·5 and 17·6. The rate in New Zealand is higher than that which prevails in any of the Australian Colonies, except Queensland; in the latter the persons married averaging 18·28 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the marriages in 1875, 973 were solemnized by ministers of Presbyterian denominations, 821 by ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland, 406 by ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, 381 by ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, 292 by ministers of other denominations, and 336 by registrars.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—Of the 3,209 men who were married, 131, or 4·08 per cent., signed the register with marks; a slightly higher rate than in 1874, when it was 3·92 per cent. The number of women signing by marks in 1875 was 295, or 9·19 per cent., against 9·30 per cent. in 1874. In 1873, these rates were respectively, men 2·94 per cent., and women 7·86 per cent.

Ages of Persons Married.—In 1875, of 3,209 women married, 921 were under 21 years of age, and 2,288 were 21 years and over; 1,216 women married at the ages 21–25, and 592 at the ages 25–30. Of the men married in 1875, 66 were under 21 years of age, and thus, of every 100 men married, 2·06 were under 21, and of every 100 females married, 28·70 were under 21 years of age. In the previous year the proportions per cent. were 1·31 and 27·97 respectively. These proportions differ greatly from those prevailing in England, where the proportion of the men under 21 of those who marry is much greater than in New Zealand, and the proportion of women under 21 of those who marry is less than the proportion in New Zealand, the proportions in England having been in 1873, men 8·2 per cent., and women 22·4 per cent. The corresponding proportions in Victoria in 1874 were, men 2·76, and women 30·10.

Deaths.—The deaths registered in 1875 amounted to 5,712, an increase on the deaths in 1874 of 1,551. The death-rate in 1875 was exceptionally high, having amounted to 15·92 per 1,000 of the population, the highest rate for the last 10 years; the highest previous rate during that period having been 12·97 per 1,000 in 1874. Of the deaths in 1875, 2,777, or 48·62 per cent. of the whole number, were of children under 5 years of age; against 2,079, or a rate of 49·96 per cent., in 1874. In order to compare the death-rate of children in different portions of the Colony the

following table is given showing the proportion of deaths under 5 years in every 100 deaths in each of the provinces, and also the proportion of children living under 5 years to each 100 of the population at the census of March 1874:—

	Deaths under 5 Years per 100.			Proportion of living Children under 5 to the 100 of Population. Census of 1874.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	
Auckland - -	52·74	47·12	51·04	17·38
Taranaki - -	32·00	46·38	44·00	17·18
Hawke's Bay - -	46·15	62·57	51·64	17·21
Wellington - -	45·30	52·21	49·13	17·58
Marlborough - -	44·61	34·61	57·14	17·93
Nelson - - -	35·84	41·30	39·71	15·65
Westland - -	46·24	44·10	50·00	17·01
Canterbury - -	50·29	55·89	53·56	18·26
Otago - - -	48·56	46·76	42·78	17·15
The Colony -	48·42	49·96	48·62	17·36

If the infant mortality be estimated by the proportion of deaths to the births registered, it will be found that to each 100 births in New Zealand there were, in 1875, 12·58 deaths of children under 1 year, the corresponding proportion in 1874 having been 10·85.

The following statement exhibits the proportion of such deaths to the births in some of the principal boroughs in the Colony.

To every 100 births there were :—

	Deaths under 1 Year.	
	1874.	1875.
Auckland - - - - -	13·8	21·6
Thames - - - - -	12·8	21·3
Wellington - - - - -	19·3	15·8
Nelson - - - - -	5·8	18·0
Christchurch - - - -	18·1	18·4
Dunedin - - - - -	12·6	13·4
Hokitika - - - - -	17·1	16·7

The mortality among infants was thus exceptionally great in the majority of the boroughs, and generally in the Colony. Although measles was epidemic, yet the proportion of deaths from miasmatic diseases, as a whole, was not increased. There was, however, a marked increase in the deaths from tubercular diseases and diseases of the respiratory system.

Sexes of Deceased Persons.—Of the deaths, 3,376 were of males and 2,336 of females, which, upon the estimated mean number of each sex living in the year, gives a rate of mortality among the males of 16·56 per 1,000, and among the females of 15·07 per 1,000, that is, in equal numbers living, 110 males died to every

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NEW ZEALAND. 100 females. This is a larger proportion of male deaths than obtained in 1874, the numbers then having been 99·61 males to the 100 females, but is only 1 in excess of the English average for 33 years.

Causes of Death.—The following table gives the classification of diseases which have terminated fatally, with the per-centage of each class and order of disease to the total mortality in 1874 and 1875 :—

	1874.	1875.
CLASS I.—*Zymotic Diseases.*		
Order 1. Miasmatic diseases	26·92	26·84
„ 2. Enthetic diseases	0·14	0·28
„ 3. Dietic diseases	1·85	2·05
„ 4. Parasitic diseases	0·41	0·87
	29·32	30·04
CLASS II.—*Constitutional Diseases.*		
Order 1. Diathetic diseases	2·93	2·38
„ 2. Tubercular diseases	9·40	9·82
	12·33	12·20
CLASS III.—*Local Diseases.*		
Order 1. Nervous diseases	10·67	9·61
„ 2. Circulation, diseases of	4·71	4·83
„ 3. Respiratory organs, diseases of	12·28	12·87
„ 4. Digestive organs, diseases of	6·37	6·21
„ 5. Urinary organs, diseases of	0·99	1·09
„ 6. Generative organs, diseases of	0·26	0·12
„ 7. Locomotive organs, diseases of	0·22	0·12
„ 8. Integumentary system, diseases of	0·53	0·25
	36·03	35·10
CLASS IV.—*Developmental Diseases.*		
Order 1. Children, diseases of	4·80	4·76
„ 2. Adults, diseases of	1·47	1·21
„ 3. Old people, diseases of	1·32	1·32
„ 4. Nutrition, diseases of	5·58	6·16
	13·17	13·45
CLASS V.—*Violence.*		
Order 1. Accident or negligence	7·31	6·86
„ 3. Homicide	0·07	0·26
„ 4. Suicide	0·48	0·51
„ 5. Execution	0·02	0·02
Violent deaths not classed	—	0·18
	7·88	7·88
Causes of death not specified	1·27	1·38

Notwithstanding the increased death-rate last year (the increase having amounted to 2·95 per 1,000 of the population), yet there was not any marked difference between the proportions of deaths

in any particular class or order from those obtaining in 1874. The increase appears to have been general in all classes of disease. While the proportion of zymotic diseases, as a whole, was slightly increased, the proportion of deaths from miasmatic diseases was rather less. The principal fatal miasmatic diseases in 1875 were measles (289), diphtheria (106), typhus and typhoid fever (311), and dysentery and diarrhœa (510). Measles in 1875 was epidemic in nearly all the provinces. There was a large reduction in the deaths from diphtheria, the number in 1874 having been 187. The greatest number of deaths in 1875 from this cause occurred in Canterbury (44), Otago (24), and Auckland (20). The deaths from typhus and typhoid fever chiefly occurred in—

Auckland - - -	69
Hawke's Bay - - -	29
Wellington - - -	46
Canterbury - - -	104
Otago - - - -	40

The proportion of deaths from that cause to the 1,000 of population was, in each of the above provinces, as follows :—

	1874.	1875.
Auckland - - - - -	0·53	0·90
Hawke's Bay - - - -	(1 death)	2·40
Wellington - - - - -	0·58	1·22
Canterbury - - - - -	0·86	1·39
Otago - - - - -	0·30	0·39

Of the 510 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, 458 were of children under 5 years of age, of whom 331 were under 1 year.

The deaths from tubercular diseases were in the proportion of 9·82 per cent. of the total deaths in 1875, against 9·40 in 1874. Of these, the deaths from phthisis were in the proportion of 5·93 per cent. in 1875, and 6·73 in 1874. This is only an apparent not a real decrease, caused by the largely increased general rate of mortality. The actual number of deaths from phthisis was 339 in 1875, against 270 in 1874; the proportion to the 1,000 of population having been 0·94 in 1875, and 0·84 in 1874.

The number of violent deaths has increased in the same ratio as other deaths, the proportion to the total deaths being very little different from the proportion in 1874. Of these deaths, 164 were from drowning, viz., 142 males and 22 females, against 92 males and 11 females in 1874; of these deaths, 5 males and 2 females committed suicide. The total number of suicides in 1875 was 29; of these, 6 were females.

Hospitals.—4,033 males and 1,130 females were admitted into the various hospitals in the Colony during the year 1875; 407 males and 87 females died, and 3,596 males and 1,063 females were discharged. The total number relieved amounted to 5,724 in-door patients, including inmates at the commencement of the year, and 9,121 out-door patients. There was provision in the

hospitals for 714 males and 217 females, or a total of 931 beds. The aggregate number of cubic feet in the sleeping wards amounted to 915,305, or on an average about 983 cubic feet for every bed. The amount of space in each hospital varies considerably. In 10 hospitals the space in the sleeping wards amounted to 1,000 cubic feet and upwards for each bed, the highest being Westport, 1,562 feet; in 12 hospitals the amount of space is between 500 and 1,000 feet; and in three cases the space is under 500, viz., Timaru, 379 feet; Coromandel, 475 feet; and Switzers, 491 feet.

Lunatic Asylums.—The number of patients remaining in the various lunatic asylums at the end of the year amounted to 479 males and 251 females; of these, 112 males and 64 females were supposed to be curable, and 367 males and 187 females supposed to be incurable; 224 males and 108 females were admitted during the year, and 143 males and 75 females discharged; 669 males and 337 females, or a total of 1,006 persons, were treated as inmates of these asylums during the year. The asylums in the aggregate afford accommodation for 512 males and 273 females, or a total of 785. As the aggregate number of cubic feet in the sleeping wards amounted to 414,746, there was an average space of 528 cubic feet in the sleeping wards for each patient, or rather more than equal to a room of 8 cubic feet measurement.

Part III.—Trade and Interchange.

Shipping.—The total shipping inwards at the various ports of the Colony was 926 vessels of 416,727 tons, being an increase as compared with 1874 of 70 in the number of vessels and 17,431 in the tonnage. Of the shipping inwards, 152 vessels, of 139,095 tonnage, arrived from the United Kingdom; 622 vessels, of 216,278 tonnage, from the Australian Colonies; 75 vessels, of 30,612 tonnage, from Islands in the Pacific; 28 vessels, of 10,554 tonnage, from the United States of America; 10 vessels, of 4,141 tonnage, from Hong Kong and China; 6 vessels, of 4,728 tonnage, from European Continental States; 12 vessels, of 3,037 tonnage, from the Mauritius; 5 vessels, of 3,236 tonnage, from other ports; and 16 vessels, of 5,046 tonnage, from the Southern Whale Fishery.

The total shipping outwards was 940 vessels, of 417,820 tonnage, being an increase as compared with 1874 of 118 in the number of vessels and 32,287 in the tonnage. Of the shipping outwards, 57 vessels, of 51,788 tonnage, cleared for the United Kingdom; 679 vessels, of 269,829 tonnage, for the Australian Colonies; 132 vessels, of 50,444 tonnage, for the Pacific Islands; 15 vessels, of 16,907 tonnage, for India and East Indian Islands; 20 vessels, of 9,785 tonnage, for the United States; 4 vessels, of 1,944 tonnage, for Hong Kong and China; 10 vessels, of 8,769 tonnage, for South American ports; 3 vessels, of 2,217 tonnage, for British Columbia; and 20 vessels, of 6,137 tonnage, for the Southern Whale Fishery.

The arrivals from and departures to the Sandwich Islands include the mail steamers carrying the mails for San Francisco.

The number of registered vessels belonging to ports in New Zealand on the 31st December 1875 was 502, of 42,025 tonnage, viz., 428 sailing vessels of 34,759 tonnage, and 74 steam vessels of 7,266 tonnage, against 400 sailing vessels of 32,192 tonnage and 71 steam vessels of 6,743 tonnage on the 31st December 1874.

The amount of tonnage belonging to each port was as follows:—Auckland, 14,718; Napier, 487; Wellington, 8,315; Nelson, 991; Lyttelton, 6,652; Dunedin, 9,674; and Invercargill, 1,188.

Exports.—The total value of the exports from New Zealand in 1875 (excluding the value of imported goods exported from the Colony) was 5,475,844*l.*, against a similar total in 1874 of 5,152,143*l.*, being an increase of 323,701*l.*, but still 2,126*l.* less than the similar total in 1873.

Gold exported.—The total value of gold exported from New Zealand in 1875 was 1,407,770*l.*, against 1,505,331*l.* in 1874, showing a decrease of 97,561*l.*

The following table shows the amount of increase or of decrease in each province:—

VALUE of GOLD exported in 1874 and 1875 respectively.

—	1874.	1875.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Auckland - - - -	305,068	262,156	42,912
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Marlborough - - - -	4,748	4,636	112
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Nelson - - - -	342,611	370,865	Incr. 28,254
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Westland - - - -	310,750	282,481	28,269
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Otago - - - - -	542,154	487,632	54,522
Total - - -	1,505,331	1,407,770	97,561

The total quantity of gold exported from New Zealand to the 31st December 1875 amounted to 7,955,295 ounces, the total value to 30,984,786*l.*

Wool exported.—The total quantity of wool exported in 1875 was 54,401,540 lbs., against 46,848,735 lbs. in 1874, an increase of 7,552,805 lbs. The real increase or decrease in the wool production is better estimated by taking the season's clip as represented by the exports for the 12 months terminating on the 30th September. These exports for the last 5 years were as follows:—

Year ending 30th September.	Wool exported. lbs.
1871 - - - -	35,936,651
1872 - - - -	40,376,539
1873 - - - -	43,233,470
1874 - - - -	47,424,882
1875 - - - -	49,942,148

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Value of Exports to different Countries.—Of the exports, the produce of the Colony, to different countries, those from Dunedin were greatest in value, amounting to 1,706,244*l.*; Lyttelton ranked next in the value of its exports, which amounted to 1,209,617*l.*; those from Auckland amounted to 595,223*l.*, and from Wellington to 497,898*l.* Of the total exports the largest were to the United Kingdom, amounting to 4,227,760*l.*; the exports to Victoria amounted to 1,124,657*l.*, including gold to the value of 802,617*l.*; the exports to New South Wales amounted to 225,105*l.*, of which the gold amounted to 36,529*l.* The exports to the United States amounted to 93,236*l.*, and the exports to the Pacific Islands reached the sum of 107,284*l.*,* an increase on the export trade to those islands in 1874 of 52,834*l.*, or 97 per cent. The exports to Fijis increased from 5,737*l.* in 1874 to 32,169*l.* in 1875.

Principal Articles exported.—The tables showing the quantities and values of the principal articles, the produce of the Colony, exported, enable the annual exports of each of the articles therein named to be compared for a period of 10 years. The articles are not arranged alphabetically, but are grouped into natural classes.

It would thus appear that, of the articles referred to, the pastoral interests yielded exports to the value of 3,537,338*l.*, against 2,981,320*l.* in 1874; that mining interests yielded exports to the value of 1,418,459*l.*, against 1,517,074*l.* in 1874; that the agriculturists supplied exports to the value of 248,729*l.*, against 323,760*l.* in 1874; the dairy and preserved meat exports amounted to only 14,211*l.*, against 109,256*l.* in 1874, preserved meats having fallen from an export of 100,245*l.* to 7,180*l.*; the natural products of the soil, with or without labour expended on them, yielded exports to the value of 191,572*l.*, against 163,685*l.* in 1874, an increase attributable to the largely increased value of kauri gum (the export of this gum having decreased in quantity in 1875 by 338 tons, but apparently having had a largely enhanced value); the export of phormium fell to 11,742*l.* in 1875; and the exports yielded by the Southern Whale and Seal Fishery amounted to 11,047*l.*, against 5,686*l.* in 1874.

Export of Flour and Grain.—The export of these articles was much smaller in 1875 than in the previous year, the values having only amounted to 239,796*l.*, against 319,018*l.* in 1874, a decrease of 79,222*l.* While the export of wheat and wheat-flour has decreased so much as to considerably lessen the total amount of exports, the value of the export of oats increased from 30,783*l.* in 1874 to 93,268*l.* in 1875.

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* This amount includes 16,030*l.* for exports to the Ladrone Islands, enumerated among the islands in the Pacific.

Timber Exported. — The value of timber exported in 1875 amounted to 40,046*l.*, against 44,450*l.* in 1874. Of this amount, the value of timber exported from Auckland was 39,047*l.*

Imports.—The total value of the imports in 1875 was 8,029,172*l.*, against 8,121,812*l.* in 1874, being a decrease of 92,640*l.*; but as the imports under the three headings of bridge materials, railway plant, and telegraph materials amounted to 796,626*l.* in 1874, against 487,079*l.* in 1875, being a decrease of 309,547*l.* under those heads, there was in 1875 an increase in the value of general imports, exclusive of those above specified, of 216,907*l.*

The following figures show the increase or decrease in the total imports in each of the provinces in 1875 as compared with 1874:—

		£	
Auckland -	Increase	5,529 or	·35 per cent.
Taranaki -	„	5,871 or	29·86 „
Wellington -	„	128,110 or	11·10 „
Hawke's Bay -	Decrease	39,811 or	18·59 „
Nelson - -	„	42,524 or	11·07 „
Marlborough -	Increase	2,657 or	24·76 „
Canterbury -	Decrease	266,386 or	16·98 „
Westland -	„	87,545 or	24·94 „
Otago - -	Increase	201,459 or	7·11 „

A comparison of the total value of imports in 1874 and 1875, according to the countries whence they were received, gives the following results:—

—	1874.	1875.	—
	£	£	£
United Kingdom - - -	5,481,036	5,103,610	Decrease 377,426
British Colonies - -	2,327,597	2,504,325	Increase 176,728
Foreign States - -	313,179	421,237	„ 108,058

Of the above decrease from the United Kingdom, 309,547*l.* is caused by the decreased imports of bridge and telegraph material and railway plant.

The chief increases or decreases in the values of imports from the British Possessions were as follows:—

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
New South Wales -	112,024	—
Victoria - - -	75,278	—
Queensland (*nil* in 1874) -	10,934	—
South Australia - -	24,678	—
Western Australia -	10,329	—
Tasmania - -	36,119	—
Mauritius - -	—	97,846
India - - -	—	10,265
Fijis - - -	14,592	—

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The chief increases or decreases in the imports from foreign states were—

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
China - - -	87,230	—
United States - -	21,953	—
Germany - - -	2,698	—
Norway - - -	—	5,772
Peru - - -	6,000	—
Pacific Islands (not British)	—	11,408

and from the Southern Whale Fishery the increase was 7,819*l.*

Value of Total Trade.—The total trade of the Colony, as represented by exports and imports, amounted in 1875 to 13,857,799*l.*, or 38*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.* per head of the mean population, excluding the aboriginal natives. For 1874 the trade amounted to 41*l.* 14*s.* 0¼*d.* per head. These figures do not bear strict comparison with the trade returns of other countries on account of the Maoris, who are to a certain extent consumers and producers, not being included; but in my Report accompanying the statistical volume for 1874, I referred to the difficulty that existed in dealing accurately with the subject, and in measuring with any degree of certainty the allowance that should be made on account of the trade caused by them.

The trade with the United Kingdom reached the amount of 9,331,370*l.*; that with Victoria, 2,702,727*l.*; that with New South Wales, 774,246*l.*; that with the United States, 306,728*l.*; that with China (including Hong Kong), 192,650*l.*; that with Tasmania, 151,626*l.*; that with Mauritius, 108,205*l.*; that with South Australia, 59,087*l.*; and that with the islands in the Pacific, including Fijis and Norfolk Island, 166,014*l.* The balance was distributed between other countries and ports. The following figures show the total exports and imports per head of the population in the year 1875:—

Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Mean Population in 1875, exclusive of Aboriginals.	Exports per head of the Population.	Imports per head.
£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5,828,627	8,029,172	358,858	16 4 9¾	22 7 5¾

For 1874 the exports amounted to 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the imports to 25*l.* 6*s.* 6¼*d.* per head.

Letters received.—The total numbers of letters received in New Zealand during the year 1875 were—from places without the Colony, 699,963, against 585,530 in 1874; and from places within the Colony, 4,353,440, against 3,753,635 in 1874; making a general total of 5,053,403, against 4,339,165 in 1874, being an increase of 714,238, or 16·4 per cent.

Letters despatched.—The total numbers of letters despatched were—to places without the Colony, 642,575, against 589,706 in

1874; and to places within the Colony, 4,731,873, against 4,129,585 in 1874; making a general total of 5,374,448, against 4,719,291 in 1874, being an increase of 655,157, or 13·8 per cent.

Newspapers received.—The total numbers of newspapers received were — from places without the Colony, 1,250,788, against 1,144,579 in 1874; from places within the Colony, 2,775,669, against 2,728,089 in 1875; making a general total of 4,026,457, against 3,872,668 in 1874, an increase of 153,789.

Newspapers despatched.—The total numbers of newspapers despatched were—to places without the Colony, 514,239, against 441,731 in 1874; to places within the Colony, 2,270,581, against 1,992,293 in 1874; making a general total of 2,784,820, against 2,434,024 in 1874, being an increase of 350,796.

Postal Revenue.—The total amount of postal revenue in 1875 was 122,495*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, against 104,361*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* in 1874. Both these accounts include the sums that would have been chargeable on the franked correspondence if such had been paid for. The actual cash postal revenue for the year was 72,113*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, against a similar cash revenue of 65,581*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* in 1874.

Electric Telegraph.—The telegraph stations in the Colony, on the 31st December 1875, numbered 133, an increase of 22 on the number of stations in 1874. The number of miles of line was 3,156, against 2,632 in 1874; the number of miles of wire was 7,065 against 5,284 in 1874. The number of private telegrams was 849,919, against 724,582 in 1874, yielding a revenue of 59,678*l.* 11*s.* The Government telegrams amounted to 143,404. The aggregate number of public and private telegrams amounted to 993,323, against 844,301 in 1874, an increase of 149,022.

Part IV.—Finance, Accumulation, and Production.

Revenue.—The customs revenue in 1875 amounted to 1,234,967*l.*, against 1,188,948*l.* in 1874; being an increase of 46,019*l.* or 3·87 per cent. The following figures show the comparative amounts realized by this branch of the revenue during the 10 years 1866 to 1875, inclusive :—

	£		£	
1866.	844,267	being an increase of	114,259, or 15·65	per cent.
1867.	843,997	being a decrease of	270, or 0·03	,,
1868.	788,829	,, ,,	55,168, or 6·53	,,
1869.	823,511	being an increase of	34,682, or 4·39	,,
1870.	765,930	being a decrease of	57,581, or 6·99	,,
1871.	731,883	,, ,,	34,047, or 4·44	,,
1872.	813,279	being an increase of	81,396, or 11·12	,,
1873.	965,800	,, ,,	152,521, or 18·75	,,
1874.	1,188,948	,, ,,	223,148, or 23·10	,,
1875.	1,234,967	,, ,,	46,019, or 3·87	,,

The total ordinary revenue in 1875 amounted to 2,047,234*l.*, against 1,873,448*l.* in 1874, an increase of 173,786*l.* The ordinary revenue, as above given, includes ordinary provincial revenue. The territorial revenue in 1875 amounted to 688,722*l.*

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The incidental receipts and reimbursements amounted to 77,972*l.*, thus making the general total of the revenue—ordinary, territorial, and incidental—2,813,928*l.*

Expenditure.—The expenditure may be classed as expenditure charged on revenue, expenditure charged on loans, and expenditure of a special character charged on trust funds. It is not necessary here to deal with trust fund expenditure.

The expenditure charged on revenue is partly by the Colonial Government, partly by the Provincial Governments. This class of expenditure, after deducting all transfers, Treasury bills redeemed, and bank overdrafts repaid, amounted in 1875 to the following:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
By the Colonial Government - -	1,712,358	18	1
„ Provincial Governments - -	1,719,613	14	5
	3,431,972	12	6

Thus making the total expenditure charged on revenue amount to 3,431,972*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* This sum does not include the same amounts twice as expenditure, such as payments out of the consolidated revenue to the provinces, and again the application of those sums by the provinces. The actual expenditure in services is only included.

The excess of expenditure over income was covered by balances in hand at the commencement of the year, and a repayment of an advance made from revenue of the previous year of the sum of 150,000*l.* to the public works loan account.

In addition to the above, 45,000*l.* worth of Treasury bills (in excess of renewals), and 15,425*l.* worth of debentures were redeemed, and a provincial bank advance of 5,377*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* repaid out of revenue.

The actual expenditure charged on loans, after deducting all transfers, from one fund to another by way of accounts, and the redemption of debentures and advances repaid, amounted in 1875 to 3,107,867*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, including the amount of 95,614*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* authorised to be expended from loans for provincial purposes.

There is not any table showing these results; they have been arrived at by a critical analysis of the tables of income and expenditure, in pages 186 to 190, and of the provincial revenue and expenditure, pages 191 and 192.

Debt of General and Provincial Governments.—The total debts of the General and Provincial Governments, consisting of debentures and Treasury bills in circulation on the 31st December 1875, amounted to 17,400,031*l.*, the total annual charge on which was 946,974*l.* 5*s.*, of which the sum of 832,556*l.* 5*s.* was for payment of interest, and the sum of 114,418*l.* was for payment to the sinking fund. The total accrued sinking fund on the 31st December was 1,100,119*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Of the above totals, the indebtedness of the General Government amounted to 13,897,185*l.*, with a total annual charge, for interest

and sinking fund, of 732,045*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; and the indebtedness of the various Provincial Governments amounted to the sum of 3,502,846*l.*, with a total annual charge for interest and sinking fund of 214,929*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* The total debt per head of the population on the 31st December 1875, was 46*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, apportioned thus: colonial debt per head, 36*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.*; provincial debt per head, 9*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.* The total annual charge per head for interest and sinking fund amounted to 2*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*, against a total annual charge of 2*l.* 4*s.* 7¾*d.* per head on the 31st December 1874. As the sinking fund amounted to 2*l.* 18*s.* 6¼*d.* per head, the debt per head may be estimated at so much less.

Accumulation.

Banks.—The total average liabilities of the banks within the Colony during 1875 amounted to 6,987,318*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; the total average assets to 10,987,178*l.* 14*s.*; the total capital paid up on the 31st December 1875 to 4,681,776*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; the total amount of last dividends, 317,404*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; and total amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividends 1,549,498*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

Post Office Savings Banks.—At the close of the year 1875 the number of Post Office Savings Banks in the Colony was 119, being an increase of 16 as compared with 1874. Within the year 11,273 new accounts were opened, and the total deposits (including additions to open accounts) amounted to 657,653*l.* 4*s.* The total withdrawals during the year amounted to 729,759*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, thus exhibiting for the first time an excess of withdrawals over deposits, such excess having amounted to 72,106*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The increased value of money, and the opportunities afforded for favourable investment by the increasing price of land, have no doubt been largely conducive to this result. The average amount of deposits to the credit of each account was, in 1875, 29*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, against 35*l.* 9*s.* in 1874. Taking into account the whole period from the commencement of the system in 1867 to the 31st December 1875, there remained on the latter date, including principal and interest, a total balance to the credit of depositors amounting to 727,295*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Other Savings Banks.—In savings banks other than the Post Office Savings Banks the deposits in 1875 by Europeans amounted to 99,916*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; by Maoris to 117*l.*; or a total deposit in these banks of 100,033*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The total amount to credit of depositors in these banks in 1875 was—Europeans, 169,789*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; Maoris, 241*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; or a total of 170,030*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The total accumulated deposits in both classes of savings banks thus reached the amount of 897,326*l.* 2*s.*, a decrease on the accumulated deposits in 1874 of 46,427*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Money Orders.—The total number of money orders issued in New Zealand in 1875 was 73,027, against 62,712 in 1874, being an increase of 10,315. The total amount of these orders was in 1875, 293,481*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, against 263,164*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* in 1874, being an increase of 30,317*l.* 3*s.* The number of money orders drawn on the Colony in 1875 was 52,575, representing an

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Mortgages and Releases.—The total number of mortgages on land effected in 1875 was 5,651, representing the amount of 3,666,695*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; the releases were 2,298, representing the amount of 1,230,131*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; the excess of mortgages over releases amounting to 2,436,564*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* Of the mortgages, 2,308, representing the amount of 1,637,308*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, were effected under the Land Transfer Act, and 3,343, representing the amount of 2,029,387*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, under the previous deeds registration system.

Production.

Crown Lands Alienated.—The total amount of Crown lands sold during the year amounted to 318,682 acres. The cash received amounted to 448,697*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Scrip to the amount of 670*l.* was also received in payment.

The total number of acres disposed of without sale amounted to 486,335, including 237,363 acres as reserves for public purposes, and 246,884 acres granted to natives under the Native Lands Acts.

The total area of land alienated since the foundation of the Colony amounts to 11,398,745 acres, exclusive of confiscated lands amounting to 1,584,648 acres, together amounting to 12,983,393 acres. The amount in the hands of Government remaining for disposal (including confiscated lands 1,491,983) amounts to 34,438,502 acres.

The total number of acres of Crown lands held for depasturing purposes amounted in 1875 to 14,376,068, the rents and assessments of which amounted to 122,461*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The number of acres leased for mineral and other purposes amounted to 8,996, yielding a rental of 1,819*l.* 5*s.*

Agricultural Statistics.—The annual information relating to agricultural statistics is only obtained in respect of holdings of cultivated land of one acre in extent or upwards, with the exception of holdings of aboriginal natives, and of gardens attached to residences. The total number of holdings thus enumerated was 17,250 in February 1876, against 16,092 in February 1875, an increase of 1,158.

The extent of land under grain crop amounted in February 1876 to 286,712 acres, an increase on the previous year of 7,261 acres. Of the above acres under grain crops, 146,842 were in the province of Canterbury, and 112,184 in the province of Otago, leaving only 27,686 acres under grain crop in the rest of the Colony.

The proportion of permanent artificial pasture or sown grasses to the total acreage in cultivation was in February 1876, 91·81 to every 100 acres in Auckland, 93·36 in Taranaki, 96·31 in Wellington, 96·71 in Hawke's Bay, 74·28 in Marlborough, 79·81 in Nelson, 79·27 in Westland, 57·41 in Canterbury, and 58·0 in Otago.

The total extent of land under all kinds of crops, including sown grasses, and of land broken up but not under crop in

February 1876, amounted to 2,377,402 acres, being an increase on 1875 of 433,749 acres. The bulk of this increase consisted of the increase in the quantity of land sown with artificial grasses, amounting to 384,819 acres. The extent of land under wheat in February 1876 was 90,804 acres, being less than the extent under wheat in February 1875 by 14,870 acres. The estimated aggregate produce of the wheat was 2,863,619 bushels, or a decrease on the estimated produce of the previous year of 110,721 bushels. This produce, if realised when the crop was threshed, would yield an average of 31½ bushels to the acre, or 7·6 bushels per head of the population as estimated on the 1st January 1876.

The average yield of wheat per acre in the different provinces has been returned as follows:—In the Middle Island; Otago 36½ bushels, Canterbury 30¾, Marlborough 23¾, and Nelson 19. In the North Island; Wellington 19¼, Taranaki 16½, Hawke's Bay 12¾, and Auckland 19½. In the North Island these averages are all lower than they were in 1875, but in Canterbury and Otago they are much higher. The extent of land in oats increased from 157,545 acres in 1875 to 168,252 acres in 1876, and the estimated yield increased from 5,548,729 bushels in 1875, to 6,357,431 bushels in 1876, an increase of 808,702 bushels. The average produce per acre was estimated at 37¾ bushels in 1876, against 35 bushels in 1875. The extent of land in barley increased from 16,236 in 1875, to 27,656 in 1876, and the estimated production from 477,163 bushels to 993,219 bushels, the yield having been estimated at 35¾ bushels per acre in 1876, against 29¼ in 1875. The increase in the amount of land in potatoes amounted to 2,501 acres, the area having been 12,154 acres in 1875, and 14,655 acres in 1876. The average produce was estimated at 4¾ tons per acre, a decrease on the estimate in 1875 of a quarter of a ton.

PART V.—LAW, CRIME, AND EDUCATION.

Civil Cases.—There were 1,174 civil cases commenced in the Supreme Court during the year 1875; of these, 58 were tried before juries. 443 civil cases were commenced in the various district courts during the same period, representing claims amounting to 31,810*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; of these, 259 came to trial. The aggregate amounts for which judgment was recorded were 10,691*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* There were 22,077 civil cases heard in the resident magistrates' courts. The amounts sued for in the resident magistrates' courts were in the aggregate 240,915*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, and the amounts for which judgments were given were in the aggregate 117,994*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

Bankruptcy.—There were 545 petitions in bankruptcy during the year; 360 in the supreme courts, and 185 in the district courts. The aggregate amount of assets, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, amounted to 297,115*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*, and the liabilities to 422,770*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.*, showing an excess of liabilities over assets amounting to 125,655*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

NEW ZEALAND.

Criminal Cases.—The first three tables in this part are new. They present, in a concise form, a summary of the number of charges made for criminal offences, and the number of convictions ensuing; also the numbers and proportions to the population of charges and convictions for a period of four years.

The total number of persons charged with offences before the resident magistrates' courts in 1875 amounted to 23,324. Of these, 17,353 were summarily convicted, and 409 committed for trial. Out of 302 persons tried in the superior courts, 257 were convicted of various offences. While there is during the last four years very little difference in the proportions to the population of persons charged with and convicted of offences against the person and property, there is a decided and progressive increase in the proportions of persons charged with and convicted of miscellaneous offences, viz., not against person or property, the proportion of convictions having increased from 35·35 per 1,000 of the population in 1872 to 43·32 per 1,000 in 1875. Of the 72 criminal cases against the person (62 males and 10 females) tried in the supreme court, 43 males and 4 females were convicted; and of the 253 criminal offences against property (227 males and 26 females), 147 males and 10 females were convicted. Out of a total of 340 trials before the supreme court for all classes of criminal offences, there were 212 convictions.

In the various district courts there were 62 cases tried. Of these, 23 were for offences against the person, and of these, 13 females and 2 males were convicted; 27 males and 1 female were convicted of offences against property, and 2 males convicted of miscellaneous offences. The convictions before the resident magistrates' courts numbered 17,353, viz., 15,834 males and 1,519 females; 933 males and 62 females were convicted of offences against the person; 725 males and 88 females were convicted of offences against property; 12,415 males and 1,223 females were convicted of offences against good order, of whom 6,102 males and 719 females were convicted of drunkenness, and 1,063 males and 281 females of vagrancy; and 1,761 males and 146 females were convicted of offences against carrying out the laws relating to revenue or of offences against public welfare.

The total convictions in all the courts for offences against the person amounted to 1,057, viz., 989 males and 68 females These cases include 8 persons convicted of assault with intent to commit robbery, and in the tables in page 219 these have been included in the offences against property. 243 Maoris were summarily convicted of various offences during the year, and 10 were committed for trial before higher courts. The offences causing the principal number of convictions were—drunkenness, 110 convictions; assault, 27 convictions; and larceny, 16 convictions.

Sentences of Criminals. — 92 persons were sentenced in the superior courts to terms of imprisonment under 1 year, 67 for terms of one year and not exceeding 2 years, 71 for periods of 2 to 5 years, 15 for periods of 5 to 10 years, and 6 for periods exceeding 10 years.

Gaols.—The number of prisoners confined in the various gaols of the Colony during the year 1875 (not including those incarcerated for debt or lunacy) amounted to 4,722, excluding the Maori prisoners, 88, the number was 4,634, or 1·29 per cent. of the mean population, the rate having been 1·18 in 1874, and 1·21 in 1873.

The number of prisoners, not including Maoris, confined on charges of felony, amounted to 692 or ·19 per cent. of the population, against ·17 in 1874, and the number, exclusive of Maoris, on charges of misdemeanor, to 576, or ·16 per cent. of the mean population, against ·14 in 1873.

Thirty-three children under 10 years of age were confined in gaol, 2 being charged with felony, 6 with misdemeanor, and 25 with minor offences; 48 prisoners were between 10 and 15 years of age, of whom 5 were committed for felony, 217 were from 15 to 20 years of age, 49 having been committed for felony.

Of the total prisoners in confinement in the various gaols, 1,721 (viz., 1,201 males and 520 females) had been previously committed. Of these, 451 males and 79 females had been committed once previously, 220 males and 57 females twice previously, and 530 males and 382 females three or more times.

Education of Prisoners.—Of the total number of prisoners, 575 males and 226 females were unable to read, 213 males and 153 females were able to read only, 3,191 males and 520 females were able to read and write, and 85 males and 1 female had received a superior education.

Fire Inquests.—Subjoined is a table showing the number of fire inquests held in the Colony during 1875. The total number is 61 against a total of 83 in 1874. In 16 cases a verdict of "accidental or unspecified" was returned, against 6 cases in 1874. In 7 cases it was ascertained that the buildings had been purposely set on fire, against 22 cases in 1874. Incendiarism was therefore apparently not so rife as in the previous year. In 38 cases the verdict was "Not sufficient evidence."

RETURN of FIRE INQUESTS during the Year 1875.

Provinces.	Total Number held.	Verdicts returned.		
		Accidental or Unspecified.	Set on Fire purposely.	Not sufficient Evidence.
Auckland - -	8	2	—	6
Taranaki - -	3	2	1	—
Wellington - -	5	—	—	5
Hawke's Bay - -	4	1	—	3
Nelson - - -	11	2	—	9
Marlborough - -	1	—	—	1
Canterbury - -	5	2	1	2
Westland - -	2	1	—	1
Otago - - -	22	6	5	11
Totals - -	61	16	7	38

Common Schools.—The number of common schools either receiving Government aid or under the control of school boards was, in December 1875, 599, having a total of 1,123 teachers, and with the names of 45,562 pupils on their books. The daily average attendance in 1875 amounted to 31,827. Of the pupils, 779 were under 5 years of age; 26,144 were from 5 to 10; 15,560 were from 10 to 15, and 654 were 15 years of age and upwards.

Superior Schools.—There were four superior schools receiving Government aid or under school boards in December 1875. There were 30 teachers engaged in them; the names of 598 pupils were on the books, and the average daily attendance was 566.

Private Schools.—The number of private schools in the Colony in December 1875, from which returns have been received, amounted to 182, or 6 less than in 1874. Returns show that in some instances private schools have been closed on account of the competition caused by the schools receiving aid from Government or rates. Of the 182 schools, 24 were for boys only, 37 for girls only, and 121 mixed. The number of teachers at these schools was 452, viz., 135 males and 317 females, and the number of scholars 7,316, viz., 3,206 males and 4,110 females.

The total number of schools for the European portion of the population amounted in December 1875 to 785, employing 1,605 teachers, and attended by 53,476 pupils, viz., 28,604 males and 24,872 females.

Ages and Attendance of Pupils.—Of the pupils, 779 were under 5 years of age, and 795 were 15 years and upwards, the number from 5 to 15 years being 51,902. When the census of 1874 was taken, the proportion of children from 5 to 15 years amounted to 24·14 per cent. of the whole population. If the same proportion obtains at the present time, the number of children at from 5 to 15 years in December 1875 should have been 90,731. It thus appears that rather more than half (57 per cent.) of the children at from 5 to 15 are attending school. Of the 38,829 not attending school, about 8,500 (judging by the results of the census of 1874) may be considered to be receiving an education more or less perfect or imperfect at home; there would thus remain about 30,329 children at from 5 to 15 years of age who are not receiving any education whatever.

The census returns show a higher rate of per-centage of attendance at school; but these returns include children at ages under 5 and over 15, while the above remarks are, so far as the ages are ascertainable, limited to children at from 5 to 15; the children attending common schools in the provinces of Taranaki and Westland, for whom no information as to ages has been supplied, and the whole of the children in attendance at private schools, have been dealt with on the assumption that they were above 5 years of age and under 15.

Education Rates.—The education rates collected in the different provinces amounted to the sum of 36,003*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* against

19,114*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.* in 1874. The fees collected amounted to 25,597*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* against 17,722*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* in 1874. The Government grants in aid amounted to 111,420*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, and the receipts from other sources, as rents and local contributions, to 4,910*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The total income for public school purposes reached the amount of 177,932*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* These sums do not include the payments made on account of the children attending private schools, nor the Auckland Grammar School, which is partly supported by endowments of land made by the Government.

Native Schools.—The number of schools established for the education of Maori children amounted in 1875 to 49. Of these, two were closed during the year, and one was not opened for pupils until the 1st January 1876. There were 46 during the year attended by pupils. The numbers of pupils amounted to—males, 870; females, 531; or a total of 1,401; an increase on the number of such pupils in 1874 of 130. The number of instructors was 87, viz., 52 males and 35 females. Of these, 6 males and 3 females were of the native race. The grants by the Government on account of these schools amounted during 1875 to 6,934*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Of this amount, the sum of 4,700*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* was for payment of salaries, and the sum of 2,233*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* for buildings and other expenses.

Fifteen European schools received subsidies from the Government for the support of Maori pupils. 140 Maoris, viz., 91 males and 49 females, attended these schools. There was thus a total number of 1,541 Maori children receiving education in 1875.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Municipal Boroughs.

Number and Population.—The number of municipal boroughs in December 1875 was 34. Towns administered under a system of boards of works or town boards are included among the road districts. The population of the municipalities is estimated at 111,919 persons. As it is impossible to ascertain the changes in the local distribution of the population between the census periods, the above estimate cannot be considered as more than approximate.

Area.—The area of 32 municipalities is estimated at 29,421 acres.

Value of Rateable Property.—The estimated annual value of rateable property in all the boroughs was 1,067,739*l.*

Revenue.—The aggregate revenue of 31 municipalities (three having only been constituted towards the end of the year) amounted in 1875 to 141,185*l.*, exclusive of all receipts from loans, bank overdrafts, deposits on contracts, and balances in hand at commencement of year, which are included in the total income of 214,020*l.* given in the tables. The rates received amounted to 66,547*l.*, and the receipts in aid from either the general or

provincial Governments amounted to 14,534*l.* Only 12 of the boroughs received any Government aid.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of these 31 boroughs amounted to 191,527*l.*, including repayment of loans and bank overdrafts. The expenditure on account of public works amounted to 111,629*l.*, and on account of salaries to 16,477*l.*

Road Districts.

Number.—There were 310 road districts and local boards, and four towns under town boards or boards of works, classified in tables among the road districts; the total thus being 314. Of these, 130 were in the province of Auckland alone. The next largest number was 46 in Otago.

Area.—The area of 265 of the above 314 districts was estimated at 22,829,888 acres.

Estimated Value of Rateable Property.—Many of the boards rate on the total value, many on the annual value, and some rate at per acre; the returns are thus dissimilar in character. 22 boards have made imperfect or not any returns. In some instances the returns show for the same district both an annual and total value. An examination shows that the average percentage of the annual to the total value varies in the different provinces. If the annual value be estimated at 7 per cent. of the total value in Auckland and Taranaki, and 10 per cent. in Hawke's Bay and Wellington—the land at Taranaki being estimated for the purpose at 3*l.* per acre—a total estimated annual value, for 292 out of 314 districts, of 1,869,636*l.* would be arrived at, but no complete and accurate totals can be given.

Income.—The total income of 290 boards for 1875, including bank balances at commencement of the year, amounted to 403,459*l.* The total revenue from rates amounted to 61,426*l.*, and the receipts from the general or provincial Governments to 168,552*l.* The revenue from other sources was 36,765*l.*

Expenditure.—Of the total expenditure (by 290 boards) of 318,620*l.*, sums amounting to 284,698*l.* were expended on public works, and 16,000*l.* on salaries.

Constabulary, Volunteers, Fire Brigades.

Armed Constabulary.—The total strength of the armed constabulary on the 31st December 1875 was 728, distributed over 65 posts in the North Island. There were 43 commissioned officers, 90 non-commissioned officers, and 595 rank and file.

Volunteers.—The various branches of the volunteer force gave a total strength of 6,080 officers and men, belonging to 127 corps. These numbers show an increase in the strength of the volunteer corps of 616 on the numbers on the 31st December 1874, but a decrease of 7 in the then number of corps.

Fire Brigades.—The returns show that there were in the Colony in 1875, 23 fire brigades, having a total strength of 74 officers and 569 men.

Representation.

Electors.—The number of persons registered as electors amounted to 58,744, equal to 28 per cent. of the mean male population for the year 1875.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. R. E. BROWN,
Registrar-General.

The Hon. Daniel Pollen,
Colonial Secretary.

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